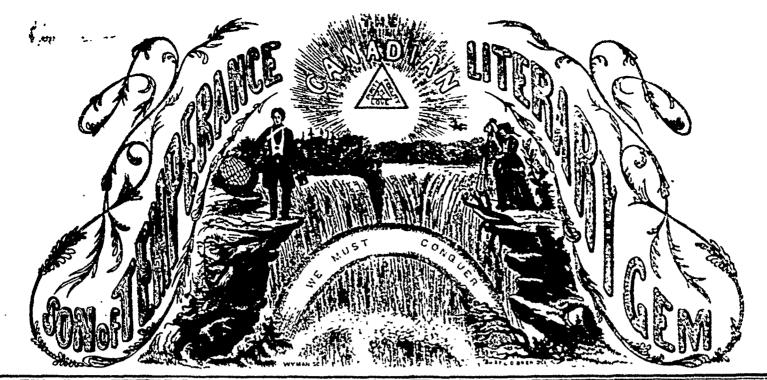
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1853.

No. 32

KALIMANDJARO, AN AFRICAN MOUNTAIN.

The following poem, by the American poet traveller, Bayard ylor, is taken from the June number of Blackwood's Magazine. sylor, is taken from the June number of Blackwood a Juggazine. In the naticehed to it, states that Kalimandjaro is the name of the rat Snow Mountain discovered in Central Africa, in 1850, by Dr. hapt, in lantitude 3 deg. S., and supposed by geographers to contain a true sources of the White Nile. We recollect reading in on- of a writer's letters, published in the Tribune, the lingering, longing, baffled desire of the traveller to pursue his voyage beyond actions in search of the vertical covered and inverteen appurer. tine great river of Egypt; and how, after travelling up the White e or Barrel Abiad, for some three days he ascended a hill before hing his face northward, and fancied that he saw far off in the ly distance, a faint glimpse of the snowy peak of this word.

Hail to thee, Monarch of African Mountains! Remote, inaccessible, silent and lone. Who, from the heart of the tropical fervors, Liftest to heaven thine alien enows, Feeling forever the fountains that make thee Father of Nile and Creator of Egypt!

The years of the world are engraved on thy forehead; Time's morning blushed red on thy first fallen snows. Yet lost in the wilderness, nameleas, unnoted. Of man unbeholden, thou wert not till now. Knowledge alone is the being of Nature, Gring a soul to her manifold features. Lighting through paths of the primitive darkness The footsteps of Truth and the vasion of Song. Knowledge has borne thee anew to Creation. And long baffled Time at thy baptism rejoices Take, then, a name, and be filled with existence, Yea, be exultant in sovereign glory. While from the hand of the wandering port Drops the first garland of song at thy feet

11.

111. Floating alone on the flood of thy making. Through Africa's mystery, silence, and fire, Lo! in my palm, like the Eastern enchan er, I dip from the waters a magical mirror.

And thou art revealed to my purified vision I see thee supreme, in the midst of thy co-mates, Standing alone, twixt the Earth and the Heavens, Heir of the Sunset and Herald of Morn. Upheld on thy knees and thy shoulders of grantle, Zone above zone, like the steps of a tempir. The climates of harth are displayed, as an index Grung the scope of the Book of Creation. There in the gorges that widen, descending From cloud and from cold into summer eternal, Gather the threads of the see gendered fountains, Gather to riotous torrents of crystal, And giving each shelvy recess where they daily.

And giving each shelvy recess where they daily.

The blooms of the North and its evergeeen turinge,

Leap to the land of the hon and lotus?

There, in the wondering air of the Tropics. Shivers the sepen, still dreaming of cold; There stretches the oak, from the lottest ledges, His arms to the far away lands of his brothers And the pine tree looks down on his rival, the palm.

Bathed in the tenderest purple of distance. Tinted and shadowed by pracils of air. The battlements hang o'er the alopes and the forests. Seats of the gods in the limitees other, Looming sublimely aloft and arar. Above them, like felds of imperial ermine, Sparkle the enow-fields that farrow thy forehead-Desolate realms, inaccraible, silent, Chasms and caveras, where Day is a stranger. Carners where storeth his treasures the This The lightning his falchion, his arrows the Hail.

Sorereiga mountain! thy brothers give welcome-They, the bapured and the crowned of age,. Varch-towers of C. omesus, alians of Earth-Welcome thee new their mighty assembly. Mount Blanc, in the roar of his mad avalanches, Melical with Seven and enseated with palm;

Chamberage, the ford of the regions of mounday, lingle their sounds, in inagnificent choru-With greeting august from the pillars of Heaven, Who in the urns of the Indian Ganges, Faller the shows of their sacred dominions Umnarked with a footprint, unseen but of God.

Lo' unto each is the seal of his lord-hip. Nor questioned the right that his majes y giveth, Fach in his awful supremacy forces Worship and reverence wonder and joy Absolute all, yet in dignity varied, None has a claim to the honors of story, Or the superior splendors of song. Greater than thou, in thy mystery mantled-Thou, the sole monarch of African mountains, Father of Nile and Creator of Egypt!

A TURNPIKE AND A DIVORCE.

REW JERSEY LEGISLATION.

One winter there came to Trenton two men named Smith and Jones, who had both of them designs upon the legislature. Jon-a had a bad wife, so that he might marry the woman, who, by the bye, was a widow, with black eyes, and such a bust! Therefore, Jones came to Trenton for a divorce. Smith had a good wife, plump as a robin, good as an angel, and the mother of ten couldren, and Smith did not want to be divorced, but did want to get a charter for a turnpake, or a plank road, to extend from Fig.'s Run to Terrapin Hellow. Well, they with these errands, came to Trenton, and addressed the assembled wisdom with the usual arguments. 1st Suppers, mainly composed of oysters, with a rich back ground and steak and ventson. 2nd. Liquids, in great plenty, from "Jersey lightning," (a hich is a kind of locomotive at full speed, reduced to liquid) and to Newark champagne. To speak in plain phrase, Jones the divorce ran, gave a champague upper, and Smith the turnpike man, followed with a champagne breakfast, under 'se mollifying influence of which the assembled wisdom passed in divorce and turnpike buts, and Jones and Smith (a copy . or h bill in parchment in their pockets) went rejoicing home, a er miles of sand, and through the tribulation of many stage coaches. Smith arrived at home in the evening, and as he sat down in his parlour, his pretty wife beste him-how pretty she did look '-and five of his children asleep overhead, the other five studying their school lessons in a corner of the room, Smith was induced to expa are upon the good result

of his mission to Trenton.

A turnpile, my dear, I am one of the directors, and will be president, it will set us up, love, we can send the children to the control of the toll. Here is the boarding school, and live in style, out of the toll. Here is the chanter, boney.

Let me see it,' said the pretty wife, who was one of the nicest wives, with plampness and goodness dimpling all over her face. Let me see it, and she leaned over Smith's shoulder, pressing her arm upon his own, as she looked at the parchiment. But all at once Smith's visage grew long. Smith's wife's visage grew black Smith was not professe, but now be ripped out an aw to loath. Den it, wire, these internal acoundre's at Trenton use going and divorced us!" he cried.

It was too true; the parchment which he held was a bill of divorce, in which the same of Sman and Smith a unte apprared in in the titolity are note in ters. Mrs. Sman wiped her eye with the corner of her apron. 'Here's a turnpaket' she said, sadly, and with the whole of our ten children staring me in the face. ne! licre'a a turngke!'

mto a stranger to his own wife, swore awfully. Although the might was dark, and most of the demzens of Smith's village had gone to bed, Smith bid his late wife put on her bonnet, and arm in arm they proceeded to the bouse of the elergyman of their church.

"Goodness bless me "exclaimed the mild good man as he saw them enter, Smith Tooking tike the very last of June whed, and Smul's wife signing her eyes with the corner of her apronm goodness bless me? what's the matter?
The matter is, I went you to marry us two, right off, raplied

' Marry you !' ejaculated the clergyman, with expanded fingers

and awful eyes, 'are you drunk or crazy?'
'I mun't crazy, and I wish I was drunk,' said Smith, desperately; the fact is, brother Goodwin, that some scoundrels at Trenton, unknown to me, and at dead of night, have gone and divorced me from my own wife, the mother of—of—mno children!"

'Ten,' suggested Mrs. Smith, who was crying, 'Here's a turnpike!'
Well, the good minister seeing the state of the case, (the Trenton parchment was duly produced from the pockets of the lu-gubrious Smith) married them over straightway, and would not take a fee; the fact is, grave as he was, he was dying to be alone, so that he could give vent to the suppressed langh, which was shaking him all over; and Smith and Smith's wife went joyfully home, and kissed every one of their ten children. The little Smiths never knew that their father and mother had been made foreigners to each other by legislative enactment.

Meanwhile, and on the self-same night, Jones returned to his town—Burlington, I believe—and sought at once that fine air of black eyes, which he hoped shortly to call his own. The pretty widow sat by him on the sofs, a white handkerchief thed carelessly about her round white throat, her black hair laid in silky waves, against her resy cheek.

Divorce is the word, cried Jones, playfully patting her double chin. The fact is, ENEZ, I'm rid of that cursed woman, and you and I'll be married to night. I know how to manage there accounded at Trenton. A champagne supper, (or was it a breakfast?) did the business with them. Put on your bonnet and things, and let us go to the preacher's at once, desirest."

The widow (who was among widows as seaches are among pples,) put on her bonnet, and took Jones' arm, and

Just look how handsome it is put on parchment! cried Jones, pulling the document from his pocket, and with much restling, spreading the document out before her. "Here's the law, which says that Jacob Jones and Anne Carolina Jones are two !—Look at it!' Putting her plump gloved hand on his shoulder, she did look at it.

'Oh dear!' she said, with rose-bod lips, and sat back, half

fainting, on the sofa.

'Oh blazes!' cried Jones, and sunk beside her, restling the 'Here's lots of happiness and fatal parchment in his hand. champagne gone to ruin!'

It was a hard case. Instead of being divorced and at liberty to marry the widow, Jacob Jones was simply, by the Legislature of New Jersey, incorporated into a turnpike company, and what made it worse, authorized, with his brother directors, to construct a turnpike from Burlington to Bristol. When you reflect that Burlington and Bristol are located just a mile apart on opposite sides of the Delaware River, you will perceive the extreme hopelessness of Jones' case.

'It's all the fault of that vile turnpike man who gave 'em the champagne supper, or was it breakfast?" cried Jones in his agony. "If they'd a-chartered me to be a turnpike from Fig's Run to Terrapin Hollow, I might have borne it; but the very idea of building a 'pike from Burlington to Bristal hears absurday on the tace of it.' So it did.

 And you ain't divorced? said Elliss, a tear rolling down each cheek.

No I thundered Iones, crushing his hat between his kness, and pounding his hat with his clonched fiets, "I sin't divocced, but I am incorporated into a turn ske! and what is worse, the Legislature is adjourned, and grase home drank, and won't be tack to Trenton until next year." It was a hard cone.

The mistake had occurred in the lest day of the session, when a aim a your wine: Litere a a turnpake!"

'Deuce take the 'pake, and the legislature, and __" Well, the effects of a champ's____ have a inversing master the finel is, that Smith, reduced to single blessedness, and 'emered' where Jones' ought as the content of the own property is the content of the content Latin poet has it.

> CHURCH NOURANN.—The following corious custom selets on the Ebc. The pennanty who pomens a bit of land, however small, never enter the church without having a manager in their hands. They thus show that they claim the sensition who recome now that they claim the manager who recome the child marks. due to persons who possess some property in this satish. Among country people in the neighbournood of Hamburg there is no garden so small as not to possess a phase for the neighbournood of for this necessal and the plot is distinguished by the being of "the Church Nosegny."—Magnets. Universel.

(ORIGINAL) MIDNIGHT

I love, when midnight fling- her sable garb around, And shrouds in gloom the beauties of the sinning day, To muse on Mary's shape beneath the cost, cost gir and, And happy hours of sweetest bus now passed .way.

Liven fancy flus on a ry wing to that line spot,
And has ring o'er ine once los of form now mouldring there,
Sakes memory's power to reader my lonely sot. And mocks my misery with a glinipse of joys that were.

I love the trees, like sentinels that penceful at and, And keep long vinds to ar in rade at lonely grave, here it in ideate, intenty, sauntered hand in hand. With trands she loved but friends who had no power to save.

I have the friends that circled round her youth il war I love the spot she called her childhood's heppy tome, he chapel where she used to go to prove and prov. On as the sunny sacred subbath morn would come

I love all these and love to winder fir, far back To sunny hours of youth, when hopes were bught and gay. Where faue, pictures blooming flowers along life s track, But flowers whose beauty now has faded all away. Colborne, July 1853

A FIRST RATE STORY FOR LAWYERS.

Whether Lawyers, Doctors, and other professions, should have a distinct department in a newspaper, has not been decided by any of our debating societies or tea-table clubs; but despite of au-

of our debating societies or teatable clubs; but despite of autitomy in all such cases acknowledged, we devote a part of a column to the good of the gentlemen of the given but.

Any lawyer of any note has heard and read of the celebrated. Littler Martin, of Maryland. His great effect in the case of Acton Burr, as well as his displays in the Sent te of the United States, will not be torgotten. Trifles in the lastery of genius are important, as we hope to show in the story.

Mr. Martin was on his way to Annapoles, Md., to attend the Supreme Count of the State. A solvary passenger was in the stage with him, and as the weather was extremely cold, the passengers scontes orted to conversation to diver in macives from two much sensibility to the inclement air. The young man knew too much sensibility to the inclement air. The young man knew Mr. Martin by sight, and as he was also a lawyer, the thread of the talk soon began to spin itself out on legal matters.

"Mr. Martin," said the young man, "I am just entering on my career as a lawyer; can you tell me the secret of your great

success? If, Sir, you will give me from your experience, the Ley to distinction at the Bar, I will——"
Will what?" asked Mr. Martin.

"Will what?" asked Mr. Martin.

"Why, Sir, I will pay your expenses while you are at Annapolis," replied the young disciple.

"Done," responded Mr. Martin. "Stand to your bargain now, and I'll furnish you with the great secret of my success as a lawver.

young man assented. ery well, said Mr. Martin. "The whole reason of my "Very weil, "Very well," said Mr. Martin. "The whole reason of my success is contained in one little maxim, which I early fail down to guide me. If you follow it you can not ful to succeed. It is that Always be sure of your evidence." The listener was very attentive—smiled—threw himself back in a philosophical posture, and gave his brains to the analysis in true lawyer patience, of "Always be sure of your evidence." It was too cold a night for anything to be made pecunarily out of the old man's wisdom, and so the promising adopt in maxim.

It was too cold a night for anything to be made pecuniarry out of the old man's wisdom, and so the promising adept in maxim learning gave himself to stage dreims, in which he was knocking and pushing his way through the world by the all-powerful words "Alway be sure of your evidence". The morning came, and Mr. Marin, with his practical student, such recome at the best hatel of the cur. The only thur necessary

took rooms at the best hotel of the city. The only thing peculiar to the hotel, in the eyes of the young man, was the fact that all the wine bettles and the ct ceteras of the living, scenned to

recall very vividly the maxim about the evidence.

The young man watched Mr. Martin. Wherever eating or drinking were concerned, he was indeed a man to be watched, especially in the latter, as he was immederately foul of after-dianer, after-suppor, after-anything luxury of wine. A few days were sufficient to show the incipient legalist that he would have to pay dearly for his knowledge, as Mr. Marin resolved to make the most of his part of the contract. Lawyers, whether young or old, have legal rights, and so the young man began to think of the study of self-protection. It was certainly a solemn duty. It can through all creation. Common to animals and men, it was an through all creation. Common to animals and men, it was anoble instinct not to be disobeyed, particularly where the hotel bills of a lawyer were concerned. The subject only grew on the young man. It was all-absorbing to mind and pecket.

A week clapsed, and Mr. Marim was ready to return to Balimure. So was the young man, but not in the stage with his illastications.

lustrious teacher.

Mr. Marun approached the counter of the bar-room. The ong man was an anxious speciator near him.

"Mr. Clerk," said Mr. Martin, "my young friend, Mr.

"Mr. Clerk," said Mr. Martin, "my young friend, Mr., will sende my bill, agreeably to engagement."

The young man said nothing, but looked everything.

"He will stiend to it, Mr. Clerk, as we have had a definite undistanding on the subject. He is piedged, professionally piedged, to pay my bill," hurriedly repeated Mr. Martin.

"Where's your exidence?" meekly asked the young man.

"Evidence?" supered Mr. Martin.

"Yes, sir," said the young man, as he complace: y responded,

"Missage le sure, Mr. Martin, of your evidence. Can you prove state Surgain?"

"All Martin saw the saare, and pulling out his pocket-book, paid the bill, and with great good hamour assured the young man, "You will do, sir, and get through he world with your profession without advice from me."

The young man thought so too.

The people of England have resolved to establish a magnifi-people School of Ling Louise of the Inte Dake of Wellington, at an Holy and Ling Linguist of the International free of charge. The holy of the line of the line of S100,000, and will proba-tive temporal to \$300,000. This is a much better mode of preparation the memory of our great men than erecting pyramids of creation.

Dumarans.

A fittle noncense now as d then, I, relebed by the wees them.

TO A PINTLE OF TOY'S NINE. Theign red that blassem is a uns Antibree refines a been. I in the grop - red in the glass-led on thy nose, 'tis r en Tom' at that red, red, red blot Thy well-washers bewall; They say the redness of that spot 'I is makes thy poor wife pale

THE PEDLER'S DARGAIN.

One day a tin-pedler, with an assoriment of knick-knacks, arrived at a village in Mone, and called at one of the houses to sell his wares. After disposing of a new aracles to the hidy of the house, who seemed to ave in the monst of conferen, she declared ability to boy a cic for the want of money.

ner mathity to boy a circ for the want of mone;
"But, marm an't you any rays?"
"Nen to sell, sir."
"Well," said he, "you seem to have plenty of children. Will you sell me one for tin-ware?"
"What will you give, sir?"
"Ten dollars for one of them"
"In good tin-ware!"
"Oh, yes, marm, the best."

"Oh, yes, marm, the best."
"Well, sir, it is a birgain."
She then handed one of the urchins to the pedler, who, surprised that the offer was accepted, yet convinced that the mother would not part with her boy, placed him in the cart, and supplied the weman with this want the sum of ten dollars was made up

The man teeling certain that the motion would rather ruse the money than part with fire child, scated fainself by the side of the boy, who was much pleased at the idea of naving a roc. The pedier kept his eyes on the inure, expecting to see the weman rush in to red on the nations, and rede off at a slow After proceeding some distance, in began to repent of ms bargain, and turned back.

The witness that just finished ornamenting her dresser with the n, when the pedler returned

tin, when the pedfer returned "Well, I think the boy is too smill. I guess you had better take him back again, and let me have the ware."

o, sir; the bargain was fair, and you shad slick to it. You may start off as soon as you plea e." Surjused at this, the pedfor exclaimed:

Surjoised at this, the pedfer exclaimed:

"Why, merm, how can you think of parting with your boy so young, to an uter stranger?"

"The common would take to sell off all our town-papers for ten

"Oh, sir, we would the to sell off all our town-pappers for ten dellars a head,"

The boy was dropped at the door, the whip cracked, the tin ratiled and the pedier measured the ground rapidly, and he never torgot his pauper speculation.

Laconic Cornespondence - Tallerand once addressed a letter LAGONIC CORRESPONDENCE.—It a tyrana once and essent a terter of condolence to a lady who had best for turband, in two words, "Oh, Madame!" In less than a year the hady had married agato, and then his letter of congratulation was, "Ah, Madame!" A Quaker at Leverpool once sent a letter to a correspondent asking the news by a single note of interrogation, thus, "?" replied in the same vein, "0." His triend

An amusing colloquy came off recently at the suppor table on board of one of our custom stear boars, between a Bission exquisite, recking with hair-cit and cologue, who was damning the watter-, and otherwise assuming consequential firs, and a raw Jonathan, who sat by his side, orested in home-pun. Turning to his vulgah friend, the former pointed his jeweded finger and

" Buttah, sah,"

"I see a is," coolly responded Jonathan.
"Buttah, sah, I say," fiere, is responded the dandy.

"I know it-very good-a first-rate article," 1:0vo' ingly reiterated homesonn.

"Buttah, I tell you," thundered the exquisite in still londer tones, poining with slow, unmoving fingers, like scorn's, and scowling upon his neighbor, as it he would annihilate him.

"Well, gosh-all J rusalum, what uv u," now yeiled the down-caster, getting his dandruff up in turn; "yer didn't think I took it for lard."—Ex.

Aanox's Calf -" William, look up. Tell us who made you. Agnox's Carr — "William, look up. Tell us who made you. William, who was considered a look, screwing his face, and looking thoughtful, and somewhat bewildered, slowly answered, "Moses, I spose." "Now," said Counsellor Grey, addressing the court, "the witness says he "sposes" Moses in its coin factor of the court of the court of the court of the court of the considered bijo country of civing for it shows that he has some faint dea of him capable of giving, for it shows that he has some faint idea of him capable of giving, for it shows that he has some faint dea of Scripture; but I submit it is not sufficient to justify lits being sworn as a witness to give evidence." "Mr. Judge," said the foll, "may I ask the lawyer a question?" "Cornanty," said the Judge, "as many as you place." "Wal, then, Mr. Lewyer, who, do you think made you?" Counseilor Groy (mitading the witness), "Asron, I spose." After the mirth had subsided, the witness exclaimed, "Wal, now, we do read in one good book, that Asron and a coll but mind there throught that the "accolthat Anron made a calf, but whold have thought that the larnal or t or had got in lare!

A SH RT RUT FITHY SERMOX -" Be sober, grave, temperate." Titus ii. 9.

I. There are three companions with whom you should always

keep on good terms.

First, your wife. Second, your stomach.

Third, your conscience.

II. It you wish to crypy peace, long life and happiness, preserve them by temperance. Intemperance produces:

First domestic misery cond, premature death.

I hird, intidelity.

To make these joints clear, I refer you:

Firm to the NonLate calendar.

nd, to the hospitals, lumine anylums and work-house Second, to the hospitals, lumite anytums and word made and Trand, to the past experience of what you have seen, read and

auffered in mind, body and estate.

Reader, decide! which will you chose? Temperance, with happiness and long life; or intemperance, with unsery and pre-



Ladies' Aepartment.

[ORIGINAL]

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL

BY THE PORIST BARD

Fro thee well my gende mother,
If ther now I had thee too,
Ca idheed's playm tes—sisters—bro-

ther, Side us are these the heart's adjeuron the heart's own ten it in gu h-

from the measure of the high section of the section

Mother, now I lose thy wresthings, Lessons giv's, with mild controll. And that voice whose gentle breath-

legs.
Once were mulic to my soul lettor thee I'h ne'er tor et them,
They shall like be dark it it depet, hey shall like where thou hast them. They

Tho' my . . say fare thee well.

s poncil as thou'st graved With . On the shiete of my heart,
the of one has mentally saved the
loss of given with gerife and
the refer to a dime lost in e.
the refer to a dime lost in e.
the remaining the beauty with
the remaining mentally week
when round in the beauty may
as white per fare thee well.

And my father, that I leave thee, Not one same than be lorger.

Cabourt, June, .833.

Fare thee well my home of childhood,
If proseed to me mere deer,
Fare three well should green old wild
wood,
Brighteen frough this partieg tear
Fare yo welly to use head tree ure,
In the reld home to accided.
He vin no critic heart stavement ure,
Loved and deer one, three thee well.

When no man multipowed in the mere
When no man multipowed in the mere

Pil re all the hours that were then, Or m, girthoad h ppy world, When p px my nut-trown h is then Proudly cound his tagers carted. Of the professional his stock built then On my brow you bede to dwed; A you kies do no or the good higher they.

The we thought of this farewell

Yet on think not all is ordness, The I new mit had a terr; then'ry it in a suite from glodness. If the charak moment deer. No attheugh the heart with acquibath is to speak the paring kill, Yet for one in y sorrow inightable. The for whom I bid forewell.

Yes, the' home and all its pleasures, Prost, he drest, player tes gay, Childhood's los d' and cherish'd res

All in y presd their bright array. Tho' she knows nought may re ton

the man anow non-man the man the man Bright an i door as now they door. Woman's I are shall trainingh o'er them And her heart shall say farewell. Thus I thope's blir knecker, 6 ve toem all for thee int for

While my her through force, While my her than three appending. It was conducted with a first long. Domails 2 lite's victorial in well; Mingled shades may settly swell; But to three dithese do pick, I have bade them all farewell.

PIPKINS IDEAS OF FAMILY RETRENCHMENT.

"Mrs. Pipkin, I am under the disagreeable necessity of informng you that our tumby expenses are going to be enormous. I see that corpet women charged you a dollar for one day's work. see may corper women charged you a dollar for one day's work. Why, that's positively a may's wag set such presumation eliminates. Pry you don't make it yourself, Mrs. Pipkins; was ought to lift their end of the yoke—that's my creed.

Lattle Tom Pipkin—" Pips, may I have this lift of paper, or the floor; it is your failor's bull—says' \$400 for your last years clothes."

Mr. Pij.kin.—"Tom, go to bed, and learn never to interrage your tather when he is talking. Yes, as I was saying, Mrs Pij-kin, wives should hold up their end of the yoke; and it is high time there was a intle retrenciment here; superfluities must be dispensed with.

Bridget .- "Please, sir, there are three baskets of champage

Brigget.— Please, sir, there are three taskets of champage just come for you, and four boxes of clars."

Mr. Pipsin.— Wid you please to lock that door, Mrs. Pipsin, and I can get a chance to say what I have to say on the subject. I was tanking to-day, that you might dispense was your nursery mano, and take care of the buby yourself. He cost cry much except nights; and since I've slept alone up stars I can't hear the intle tempest at all; it is really quite a relief, ust

can't hear the inite tringest at all; it is really quite a react, the child's voice is a regular earsplitte.

"I distal i shall get you, too, to take charge of the marking ant providing, on a supulated allowance from me, of counce; a will give me so much more time for — busi east Mrs. Pokin, I shall take my own outlets down town, at the —— House I near Stevens is an excellent caterer—(though that's noting a me, of course, as my only object in going is to me of bosinessational and an additional parts of the Union, to drive a bargin.

quantumers from uncrease produced by the children little or nothing in Well—it will cost you and the children little or nothing to a man of the matter. your owners. There's nothing so disgusting to a man of the mout like myselt, as to see a woman fond of cating; and as: ment like mysell, as to see a woman lend of calling; and as a children, any test knows they should not be altowed toud their skins, like intle anacondas. Yes, our family expenses encounts. My partner sighed like a pair of bellows, at that is boby you had, Mrs. Pipkins; oh—us quite ruinous; but I can stop to talk new, I m guing to try a splendid horse which is a

tered me at a bar_am; too frisky for you to ride, my dest, so that better dismiss your nursery girl this afternoon; will begin a look like retremenment. It I shouldn't be home? inte, don't sit up for me, as I have ordered a suppor atflome for my old friend, Tom Hilar of New Orleans. Wel
drink this toast my dear— Here's hoping the last little Polic
may never have his hose put out of joint.

FANNY FERL

PHILOLOGOS

SEVENTEEN.

Just seveniern, the sweetest age That's entered on fair beauty's page to I we like two some begans some cloud. That come are spanking light to should Rich tresses of the suburn glove. Ire varing o'er a blow of snow And the bosom heaving, sween g. Where the king Cupid holds his dwelling Of woman's life no year I ween Like sett, weet, pouring seventeen.

THE TERM CREOLE.

The term Creale is a corrup at n of the word Criallo, which is derived from Criar, to cleare it in faster. The Spaniards apply the term Criallo not meanly to the human race, but also to summiss propagated in the colonies, but of pure European blood, thus they have Creale horses, bullecks, poultry, &c.

pigated in the colonies, but of pure European blood, thus they have Creole horses, bullecke, poultry, &c.

In Europe it is very common to attach to the term Creole the idea of a particular complexion. This is a mistake. The designation Creole properly belongs to all the natives of America bora of parents who have en ign, ted from the Old World, be those parents Europeans or Africans. There are, therefore, white na well as back Creoles, The subjoined list shows the parentage of the different varieties of half casts, and also the proper designations of the fathering varieties of half casts, and also the proper designations of the fathering white father and Negro mother—Mulanto children.

White father and ladian mother—Mulanto children.

White father and Asego mother Chimo-children.

White father and Mulanto mother—Cuarteron children, only distinguished from the white by a pade brownish complexion.

White father and Chino mother—Chimo-Bianco children.

White father and Chino mother—Chimo-Bianco children.

White father and Chino mother—Chimo-Bianco children.

Negro father and Mestizer mother—Winte children.

Negro father and Chino mother—Zimba-Negro children.

Negro father and Chino mother—Zimba-Negro children.

Negro father and Zimba mother—Zimba-Negro children.

Negro father and Cuarterona or Omatero mother. Mulanto children.

Negro father and Cuarterona or Quintero mother - Mulatto children

Indian father and Mulasto mother Chino-Oscuro clabiren.
Indian father and Mulasto mother—Mestizo-Ciaro clauren (frequent-

ly very be autiful). arriather and Chino mother—Chino-Cholo children. Indian father and Zamba mother - Zambo-Clara children.

JACKSON'S EPITAPH ON HIS WIFE .- The Richmond Enquirer soys :- A lady in the West has been kind enough to send as a copy of Andrew Jackson's epinaph on his wife. It is known to of Andrew Jackson's epiuph on his wife. copy of Andrew Jackson's epinaph on his wife. It is known to have been his own composition, yet although it has been read by hundreds on her tomb in Tennessee, it has never appeared in print before. This singular inscription reads thus:—"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson wife of President Jackson, who died on the 22nd of December, 1828, agid 61. Her face who died on the 22nd of December, 1828, aged 61. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper smable and her heart kind. She delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures, and cultivated that diving alcounts by the first property of the contract of the tures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods. To the poor she was a b nefactress; to the rich she was an example; to the wretched, a comforter; to the prosperous, an ornament. Her puy went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permutted in do good. A being so gentle, and yet so virtuous, slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even death, when he tote her from the arms of her husband, could but transplant her to the bosom of her God."

COCLUN'T DO IT .- The Cleveland Herald tells the following. Collen's no it.—The Cleveland Herald tells the following. Of course n's true :—Recently, upon cars running out of Geveland, a lady was peddling tracts, playing female colportent. The tract which engrossed her especial attention was entitled, "Give me thy heart," and was undoubtedly an orthodox and valuable production. Without a word, she presented it to a quiet looking in mo, who reads us title, and replied—"No, Medam, I can't give it, this woman is my wife." The heart-seeker valuesed, and the passengers roared.

Nine causes of divorce are admitted in Oregon, according to a Ame causes of divorce are admitted in Oregon, according to a law recently passed, viz, adultery, impotence, biganty, fraud or force of contract, wilful descript for the space of two years, convection of intamons crime, habitual drunkenness, critel treatment, neglect to provide a home on the part of a husband for six months. The conjugal yoke rests lightly upon the people of Oregon. The judges who decide in the matter of divorce are likewise to decide with reference to the disposition of all properly belonging to either, with "strict regard to the respective merits of the parties, and to the condition is which they will be left by such divorce, and to the party through whom the property was acquired, and to the burdens imposed on it for the benefit of acquared, and to the burdens imposed on it for the benefit of chadren."

The Peoria (III) Republican states that a gentleman, who had been for some time paying his addresses to a young lady, asked by hard in marriage, which was refused. He pl aided for some time after, and declared that if she still resisted his suit he would commit snietde. She informed him such an alternative would commit waters. She thorned him such an abernative would not influence her in the least. At this he teaded a gun, and, standing in front of the house, placed the inuzzie in his mouth, and with his too pulled the trigger. The lady stood in the door and witnessed the whole of the terrible transaction.

Girls Worth "A Jew's Eyr."—The Richmond (Va) Desputch says, there are in that county two girls who are engaged in felling trees and getting slingles. They get out six thousand per week by their own hands, at \$1.50 per thousand. They supply the whole demand in that region of the country, and many are sold at the Richmond market. They have by done of industry purchased an excellent piano. They are most excellent-performers. Their task is six thousand per week. They shorten their task by working at ment in the fishing season, thereby gaining Saturday, which they devote to pleasure.

THE KILT IN THE PALACE OF THE LUXERBOURG.—The gay world of Paris seem to have been much struck with the costaine of a nobleman, Lord Orkney, at the grand ball given by the Lepislat ve body on Easter Monday, to the Emperor and Empress of France. This nonbern load, it is said, wore "the krille at the garter, the limiting from, the plail, the kill, the bonnet, the

who was covered with diamonds. - Inverness Courier.



Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it -- Proveres c = c G

WOULD YOU?

BY ALIRED WARD.

B-by emirting on your knee field crowing on your kneed.

Value you be care out, dath.

Pun your har or taumb you " " " Would you ght wough info.

Thin my county out.

Thin my county out.

If you owned "the bany " wound you?

If you owned "the county wound you?

If you owned "the county wound you?

Latti . I de un latie strife.

Wife, with series is at your neek,
Social task just take one is no.
Waste same on to the kears pec.
And you would retue it of the your task at the document of the your should your the following for your contents.
The difference is not the content of the your owned the would your the following it you owned the would your the your owned the ready, would your the your owned the ready, would your the your owned the ready.

FRANKLIN'S PAPER IN PHILADELPHIA.—This paper, published FRANKIIS FAFER IN PHILADELPHIA.—I has paper, profished and educed by Benjamin Frankin, first in do its appearance on Documber 24, 1728. It was first called somewhat pompously, The Universal Instructor in the Arts and Sciencer, which is leaves afterwards changed to the running notice, "Containing the treshest advices, foreign and domestic." Franklin continued the paper weekly until 1705, when it passed necessarily into several other hands, and finally expired in 1804, in the 76th year of its range. This range changed much in all those years in \$175, pager. age. The paper changed much in all these years, in size, paper and ecrorials. Its size, at first, was that of an eight by ten window pane. The paper was thin, yellowish and coarse. Its price dow pane. The paper was thin, yenowish and coarse. Its price was ten dollars a year, and in matter there was latte variety.—
Tales, porms, with a little torign news, several months old, were all it could set forth. The a verusements now seem odd. were all it could set forth. The a vertisements now seem odd and out of date, and no one could find the places to which they refer. Persons leaving for Europe are spoken of as intending for Europe, and a cargo of negroes, just arrived, are duty adver-tised, and persons wanted to lock at the esego. Altogether the sheet in its best estate, would not equal any village succet which our country now produces.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperation

THE SPIRITS OF THE DEPARTED-DO THEY MAN-IFEST THEMSELVES TO THE LIVING.

DEAR Siz.-The thrilling, and at the same time deeply interesting and instructive article on the first page of your No. of the 5th art, under the title of "A commonication from the unseen would," will doubless be surprising to your readers generally, and the abelian not many more arown thereto. In the major y of cases, probably, such expressions as "very curious," "very strange," "asiom-ling, if true," and much more to the same end, who deciarations of incredincy by many; and considera-tion more or less serious of the surger by a few with be the sum of the attention the article with receive. I am not by any means superstance—I late THE TRUTH, and the documes of the Word of the Lord, which are Divine trains. As I believe the statements in the article above referred to, to be no way contrary to Revelation, but rather correlations, and such, recors of its truta, I accept them as they are effered, minely, as FACTA. But b sides being to my main interesting and instructive in a high degree, they afford word, to overy cannot mind, ought to be proofs the trade of the views enterioned in relatence to the sp words, the nie after death, newson and bels, dec., by that cerebranch princesquary, and most orthodox divide of modern days, ENANGEL SWEDENBORG.

LNANUEL SWEDERSONS.

1. 1-5 however, not my intention to enter into any angihened disquisition on the nature and quantes of spirit; I shall, for the present, confine myself to the definition of that word, and the present, confine injecti to the defination of that word, and the clear comment thereon, as I find them in Dr. Adam Carke's Theology, cented by the Res. Samuel Dram. "Sprin," says the Recare, " in the first on many desired Americans. Discort, " is defined an uncompanied d immaterial sub-tance. Let us not be autraced at the word SUBSTANCE, which many conrial or maintenant, but spend is immeterial substance, whether maintenal or maintenant, but spend is immeterial substance, and consequently uncompounded and indivisible." What more is required? We can have no idea of any existence without form. quently uncompounded and indivisible. What more is required? We can have no alea of any existence without form, and no form without substance. It, therefore, spirit has an existence it must be substantial. I am quite aware that very learned (?) speeches, nectures, sermons, and so forth, have been delivered about Tuke rectures, seminare, and so both, have been delivered about FURE STRITS which have proven nothing, unless they have exhibited the ranchors to the world as great above-nothings on this emportant subject. True, we have heard here and there one unter a sound seminant in reterence thereto; and widle I write, the opinion of one whose orthodoxy has, so far as I know, never been a questioned, recurs to my memory—to the affect that "the body correst) is no, the man; the sounces the Max. So space the tale for the National pulper in this city, and more ever drain of questioning the sounces of the doctrine involved in the scatterion.

deduce therefrom a few us and my opinion, it directly teaches.

I remain, dear Sir.

Yours very truly, sporran, also implete, as Rederick Dhu to Pergus Mactror." He deduce therefrom a few of those important documes when, drew more eyes upon him than even the Duke of Brunswick, my opinion, it directly teaches.

Quebec, 27th July, 1813.

CAVILERS IN TEMPERANCE.

The following judicious remarks from the New York Capace Chief, wal apply to a large class in our Province; thursday ask for them a careful reading. Califers can be found in ability dance, disguised under a mask. They are cavilers for THREST REASONS. THEY LOW thornes of alcohol in small quantities —they lists to PAY FOR TEMPERANCE—they have the trouble. When cornered up, their hearts seek reloge, like fifth Guelph Adreruser, under one or other of these piece. At the last pinch the Advertiser admits that for ten years the ju cobul has bune him good. If Therefore we is opposed to the Maine law. Now this is hopest at last! The current MARCH by too many ! !-- ED. Sox.

CAVILELS.

We have ever regretted the course of a large class of our fellow-cutz-us. While ever professing the most survere interest in the cause of temperance, they have ste. My assumed the attlitude of fault indees, and exceled at every measure which has been brought out in the history of the Referen. They-admit all that is charged against intemparance, and that temperance is as just a cause as ever entired the energies and sympathing of the human hart. Their temperance all ends here. Correct in their own halfs, they pride themselves upon their indirected the entire the column of the human that their influence is indirectly against the habits, they pride them-solves upon their indispenses the state of internative and internative and internative and internative and internative and internative association, and to whose eternal fault-finding he points as a model course for true temperance men. Their against are foliable in the great struggle, if they do not directly thinks hands in their same relations with the rum interest. All their stemperance amounts to an inveterate and endless hair splitting upon points. amounts to an inveterate and endiess nair spating upon points the most trivial, flattering themselves that such a point transitions a large amount of caution, wisdom, and far-seeing acumen. The smoke of the internal altars of burchery and death may go up under his very nositris, and the crushed wife and beggared child hit their wait under his window; but with the gravity of a pudge he raises his eye-brines and take very conscientions, y about not a owng in the matter so as to produce a reaction! If during the might his horse is violen from the barn ne invokes the most prompt and source measures to recover his bests—whis not most prempt and severe measures to recover his beast—his pro-perty, and teeds that he is doing right to himself and, so community by rending the horse-thief to prison. Farms, character, projectors and hopes may be taxen from his nearest neighbors. and the innocent and helpless sent out to sorrow and beggar, but he is not suited with the plan proposed for the removal of m in can believe that the people are prepared for its removal !— We are plain to say that so much conscience and caution, in the We are plain to say that so meer conscenes and causes, in the face of the facts and arguments of more than a quarter of a content, are more than suspicious. The honest mind will never stop to sput hairs when traths of sital importance to humanity demand the confidence and liberal support of the good citizen. If all were cavilers and fault-linders, no good work would aver progress and triumph.

gress and triumph.

This class of mind occupied the asms position in the commencement of the reform. They saw some sinater design—ome reneme of crafty men. The total abstinence piedge was especially observation—an ultraism which would run all that had been done. In the Washingtonian movement they saw reformation upon the platform, and would not associate with such, or sign the piedge, thus in their purity shunning the accidence with the received piedge. In the no License Law of '45, they saw a great fault because New York was axis empt, and so would not try to rid their own section of the Brand of the evil. In the Order of the Sons of Temperance, they find tenough to wink, and nod, and pick at. They can a set to me harm the Order has ever wrought, but yet writ not, a generally licensel, candid men, satisfy themselves of the real not set, along persons with their arms folded, fault-fielding and spatial refreshments. and working of the Order. The Maine Law attempts persons with their arms folded, fault-finding and spin-off-styles about details as ever. This or that section is too stringent of artistrary, or they have their doubts about others and knowingly not their fears that trouble will come of all this legislation. These men are found in our political presses, and assume a world of credit because they ence, perhaps, joined a temperative society. Had the men of '76 pursued the same course, the Declaration of Independence would never have been adopted, or they themselves of Yorktown problemed its triumph.

Again we say, we revert this demosition to sensed a life time.

Again we say, we regret this disposition to spend a life time in caviling about minor matters. Such a course pursued by an would find at the end of time, the broad ahadow of intemperance resing time the part of death upon the hearts, and hopes, and homes of a world. Let us take broader and higher ground such homes of a world. Let us take brosner am mace, with united strength sand together in the warfare ag-

AFTER HARVEST, OR EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, corr existing Division in Canada should make a resolve to relly at d enter upon a new campaign of scient. Let the R. S. of rech Division notify a full attendence of each Division, and then its the members consult upon some plan of serios to revive the cause—to add new members and to top off had ones such as are incorrigible—warding on to the Division se a mail ance. This is a very necessary movement. When the Division is thoroughly purged, let it enter on a new resolve and new vows. Is there not principle enough in temperance men to do plin ? We can tell all who wish the temperance cause prospermy, that if they let the Order of the Sons fall to the ground, they

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS, This paper will be issued on Tuzepays, wherety during the year it will take light pages—the two hast ledge fevered to advertisements, and will gluthe news of the day, political and outer news.

Shebscription price for 1853.

5s cy in adve

the news of the day, political and on er news
fisheriphlon piles for IR33

Or within one mont after subscribing.

If not so paid at the end of six months.

If not so paid at the end of six months.

If not so paid at the end of six months.

If not so paid within alx months and if left to the end of the year 10x currency.

Half yearly subscribers will be taken at the above prices provided it be distinctly understood the subscription was intended to be a helf yearly one. Al subscriptions must end with the year. No paper will be discontinued unless at the option of the publisher) until the subscription price is paid up. No paper without payment for the current year. New agents sending all new subscribers with their fibercriptions, or subranteeing due payment, shall receive a capy gratis. Old agents sending 10 old subscribers or 10 partly old and partly now, with the receive or a capy gratis. The clubs stem styll, I defend to be a send to classe well owing to the postage. Upon consideration we have externed to send to classe, if any of our friends wish to form them, upon these termes—Scropics (or \$86.) 10 copies for \$19.30 copies for \$18.30 copies for \$25 but in such cases the money must be paid down, and the papers put is one package and addressed to one person in all cases, otherwise the full charge will be made. Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. All pastages must be paid, and communications addressed to C, Durnad, Editor, Teronto, C, W.

The Canadian Son of Cemperance.

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

TORONTO TUESDAY AUGUST 9, 1853.

RUM-THE MISERY OF LIFE.

I have mused on the museries of life,
To learn from what quarter they come;
Whence most of contention and strife;
Alas! from the tovers of Rum.
O, Rum! what hast thou done! Ruined mother and daughter, father and son.

I met with a fair one distressed, I asked whence her sorrows could come; he replied, "I am sorely oppressed, My husband's a lover of Rum."

I found a poor child in the street,
Whose limbs by the cold were all numb;
No stockings nor shoes on his feet,
His father's a lover of Rum.

I met with a pauper in rags,
Who asked for a trifling sum:
I'll tell you the cause why he begaHe, too, is a lover of Rum.

I asked the poor man soon to die,
And meet the rash murderer's doom;
Hark, hark! hear that piercing sad cry,*
"FAREWELL! and BEWARE OF RUM!

With others I once drank and laughed,
Nor thought that intemperance would come;
But like most who the wine-cup have quaffed,
I soon was a lover of Rum.

My crimes give me grief to relate,
But they all from one influence have come;
And if you would avoid my sad fate,
I warn you to "LET ALORE RUM!"
O, Rum! what hast thou done? Runed mother and daughter, father and son.

es of Asron Stockey, on the gallows, in the city prison, New York

E-LEATHER AND LIQUOR versus TEMPERANCE.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM VERMONT.

The Vermont Chronicle uses the following language :-"When the law was first published, not a few very worthy citizens had doubts about it. In many cases, these doubts so far prevailed as to prevent their voting in its favor. But it has now had a brief trial among us. So far as the questions raised respecting it have come before the courts, it has been austained as a constitutional law—such as lies within the just discretion of the Legislature. It has emptied at least three of our County jails. The testimony from every part of the State is, that it operates favorably—that the well-being of the community is promoted by it.

The Dawy Leader has been in operation in this City now not quite a month, yet during that time, under the guidance of Mr. James Beattle, the man of leather notonety, who takes his cur from Francis Hincks, who so thoroughly opposed the Maine law last winter at Quebec, it has contained three violent attacks on the principles of the Maine Law. These attacks consist of one column labored leaders, full of sophistry and froth, as is most that appears in that paper. They smell of the desk, just like the productions of some drilled school-boy, who is told to write down a certain movement. At it he goes, wholly regardless of facts and experience or the harm he is doing in the community in which he lives. "What care I," says the editor, " my salary is sure, and my masters tell me to do so and so." We sometime nince mentioned that this attack on the Maine law was prefaced by professions of friendship for the principles of temperance and total abstinence, yet while making these hypocritical professions the whole superstructure is undermined. Harlots assume the gerb of virtue-tyranta that of liberty-the devil the livery of angels, all the more easily to deceive. False patriots, such as he of the leather, and his master the great Hincks, have always profeesed to be wonderfully unserrish and parking. Their organ starts with professions of love of temperance and ends with insinutions, misstatements, and attacks on the only instrument that can put down the avil of drunkenness in society. The Leeder says the Maine law has failed to effect any good in the States in which it is enacted, that it is everywhere evaded, and does more harm than good. We pronounce these statements to he wanton and abamefully unfounded. All reliable testimony

from the States of Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts (always excepting Boston) proves that the Maine law is carried out without bloodshed, and has already done a vast deal of good, that no iaw, considering the interests it affects, and the vices it attacks was ever so pencefully executed. The Leader says the new England States start all the fanatical schemes, and are guilty or all kinds of absurdities of doctrine. It is true there may be excess with them, but no people in the whole history of the world ever exhibited so much enterprise, virtue, and intelligence, as the Now England people have. They are proverbially intelligent, virtuous, and enterprizing, as well as fond of true liberty. It is left for a PROTHY POURGES Canadian scribler to write down this noble and immortal race! A race that have peopled the whole of the United States, sounded in 1775 the tocsin of true liberty, and whose ingenuity is unbounded and unrivalled. The sons of the New Englanders are found in every quarter of the globe, and wherever they are found they are distinguished for virtue, intelli-gence, and love of liberty. Yet forsooth, because this great people originated a plan to cure the BLASTLY VICE OF DRUKKENness, they must be called visionary. We pity the ignorance and shallowness of such a writer as him of the leather organ. Moral Mr. James Beattie, a disciple preacher, is truly setting, in his organ in this drunken city of Toronto, a noble example for all to tollow. The Leader says that New England set in motion the table moving and rapping humbing. He is ignorant of what he is writing about, for this humbing of which he speaks so flippantly, commenced at Rochester. Who commenced the free school system-who started steamboats-who built unrivalled railways-the authors of the Maine law !! New Englanders are practical politicians, moralists, and mechanists.

THERE MUST BE PRINCIPLE -Some persons wonder at times that Divisions formed, and apparently proceeding well, do not continue so, and when they fall through, these vultures standing in the high places of rum, cry out that the Order of the Sons is good for nothing, and will entirely disappear. Fathom the causes of these failures to the bottom, and it will be found that WANT OF PRINCIPLE! is the secret of the failure. A man possessed of a temporary enthusiasm in favor of temperance is only one fourth of a TRUE SON, or rather is seemingly possessed of one of their qualities. No, a true Son must be a man of principle-ho must be honest-determined to practice total abstinence ways, because he esteems it a duty to God, to himself, and to his fellow-man. He must be an honest, upright man. Many a man abstains from meanness, and is, perhaps, a gambler, a profine swearer, addicted to other vices almost as bad. Such a man can have but little love to the Order-and consequently many such fall off. The misfortune has been in Canada with our Order, that it increased too fast in 1853, and thousands of corrupt men were hastily through curiosity and selfishness enrolled. These, when called upon for their dues, or for a little self-denial or work, tell. off, went back to the gutter of filth from which they sprang. The ceremonies and fundamental principles of the Sons are eminently moral and religious in their bearing and effect. They call for some sacrifice of self and for virtuous action. Where a Division fails it is a sure evidence that the materials were bad-the composition was of GOLD AND LEAD, WORTHLESS AND GOOD. No man who is a true Son can fail to admire the Order. It is superior to any other now in existence in the world. The Od I Fellows or asonic Orders are not so good. The Temple of Honor is probably quite as much so, but it has some features that do not suit the poor man. It is not so well adapted to all classes. We know of no Order that can supply the place of that of the Sons.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF THE . IT STATE OF DELAWARE. ___

We the people hereby ordain and establish this Constitution of

We the people hereby ordain and establish this Constitution of Government for the State of Delaware.

Through Divine goodness, all men have by nature, the right of worshipping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences, of enjoying and detending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting reputation and property, and, in general, of attaining objects suitable to their condition, without injuring one another; and as these rights are e-seemal to their welfare for the due approximation theory, and for the due exercise thereof, power is inherent in them; and therefore, all just authority, in the institutions of political society, is derived from the People, and established with their consent, to advance their happiness; and they may, for this end, as circumstances require, from time to time, after their Constitution of Government.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. Although it is the duty of all men frequently to SECTION I. Although it is the duty of all men frequently to assemble together for the public worship of the Author of the Universe, and picty and morality on which the prosperity of communities depends, are thereby protectly, yet no main shall or OUGHT TO BE CONFELLED to attend any religious worship, or to the maintenance of any ministry, against his own frie will and consent; and no power shall or ought to be invested in or assumed by any magistrate that shall, in any case, interfere with or in any tranner control the rights of conscience, in the tree exercise of religious worship; nor shall a preference be given by law to any religious societies, denominations or modes of worship. worship.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION-THE VOICE OF TRUTH.

It is a pity that all ranks of people in Canada could not frame a constitution embodying the above sentiments. How full-just true and benevolent they are. The small republic of Delaware,

one of the United States, has just adopted the above sentiments in Convention. We of Canada will never be what we ought to be until we meet in convention and form a noble, wise, and just SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT EMBODYING THE ABOVE SENTIMENTS, WITH MANY OTHERS.

The sentiments too, strike at the root of the license system. Every STATE CONSTITUTION should forbid the licensing of the rum traffic! Every people have the right to protect property and society against this monster evil. We ask the Government members of Lower and Upper Canada how they can reconcile their votes last winter for CATHEDRAL BILLS and NUNNERIES-FOR TAXING CATHOLICS TO BUILD CHURCHES ____for dividing the people in HOSTILE RE-LIGIOUS CLASSES through separate schools, with such truthful doctrines? Let the country cry shame on them-let every Catholic and Protestant arise and assert his rights against PRIESTLY AND MAGISTERIAL DICTATION in church matters! We want not priests or magistrates to put the rule upon our consciences on the subject of religion. For Shane, say we, on all who would not be peaceable men in their own churches-let Catholics and Protestants unite and punish such men! We for one are willing that God should judge between the rectitude of Catholics and Pro estants-and that each in his own way should worship God, apart from Government interference. When either creed attempt to usurp unjust privileges-attempt to claim holy places as exempted from law or temporal visitation, such as nunneries, or hold themselves aloof from that society that they are bound to protect, then, and then only, would we interfere for the public good. We are not going to say whether the Catholicthe Jew, or the Protestant be right. We have our opinionslot each one have his-but when either attempts to coerce the other by acts, then we say PUNISH THE AGGRESSORS SEVERELY AND THOROUGHLY. THE UNITED VOICE OF CANADA In at least of all the good, calls upon our Government to putiest the RIOFERS of Quebec, and the MUR. DERERS of Montreal. It they do not do it, we say the people sucuid.—Ed. Son.

MAINE LAW IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Even in this great and dignified body, the Maine Law is thrusting itself, and will be known. On the 20th of April the House of Commons went into committee on Mr. McKenzie's bill House of Commons went into committee on Mr. McKenzie's bill for the regulation of public houses and spirit shops it. Scotland. A long discussion ensued, many valuable facts were elicited, and various useful suggestions were offered. Many honorable members already see the futility of every project which falls short of absolute prohibition; and in this discussion Mr. L. Heyworth expressed a hope that the House of Commons would legislate a the spirit of the Maino Legislature.

"He was glad as a tectotalier, to see such a bill introduced. The evil was not only a moral evil, it was a physical evil, and as we legislated against poisons by limiting the sale of execute, we should legislate also against the sale of intoxicating drinks. The

should legislate also against the rale of intoxicating drinks. The drinking usages of the country annually killed sixty thousand persons, and ought to arrest the attention of that House. Something far more stringent than this bill was wanted; but it was the thin end of the wedge, and he would live in the hope that the time would come when the House of Commons would legislate in the spirit of the Maine Legislature.

"Mr. Stapleton also supported the cause, and vindicated the bill from the charge of interfering with trade. It only separate two kinds of trade which were very distinct, and the combination of which at present engendered great social mischief.

"Mr. Hume never could believe that these vicious propensition."

were generated by the licensing system. They might depend upon it that there would be little fear of children demanding spirits at the grocer's shops if they had not the example set the by their parents at their own homes. If he thought that they could reach the root of the evil in that way, he should be ready to support the introduction of the Muine Law (entirely prohibiting

to support the introduction of the Maine Law (entirely prohibiting the sale of spirits) into this country."

Here, then it is, fairly in the house, and in the minds of men, and will not easily be shut out. It is encouraging that the British Government have agreed to a Committee of inquiry on the licensing system throughout England. "We trust," says the Canada Advocaie, "It will be thorough and searching, and we are persuaded that the evidence will prove, that it is not owing to any co anumers of attorn drink; but that the system of manufacture. consumers of strong drink; but that the system of manufacturant sale has produced the army of drunkards, and regularly recruited the ranks of intemperance."

III From the above it will be seen that the people of England are not inactive, and see the necessity of legislation in the right way. Intemperance in England, like the vice in America, a arousing the public to thought. Men have tried moral sussion there for 100 years, and gone on LICENSING ALE-HOUSES AND CHsnors. What has been done on the bulk of society? Nothing! Is this to go on, or is some remedy to be applied? Tell us, ye enemics of the Maine Law? For our own part we see but TFF ALTERNATIVES, and so do you our exemies, IJ PUT DOWN THE LICENSE SYSTEM by LAW, or let the NATION DRINK ON, until society is wholly CORRUPTED. Mr. Ham and all men will find that to cure intemperance two things an needed-Usral Sussion at home, and thorough Temperate Societies, and a good prohibitory law to aid all these things-be must unite-example alone is insufficient.-[EDITOR.

EF THE GEORGIANA DIVISION, we hear, has surrendered by charter. There was no use for this, and if the temperance as there had done their duty, this would not have happened. Wi fear PARSIMONY in THEE and MONEY is at the bottom of set of these failures. If not this, a feelish discourted to gen-

D' THE " LEADER" AND ITS PURISM. _CB This paper is coltinually opposing and writing down three ... ags. Unfortunately these three things are, of all others, the most important to man's happiness and welfare. The RIGHTS AND LIBERTY OF THE AME-RICAN SLAVE; ID IT THE MAINE LAW, and the right of man to rest on the Sabbath, or exemption from official 'abour on that day. Against all of these the Leader Editor seems to hold a mortal hatred-and that upon the ground that if observed or inblated on, they infringe PERSONAL LIBERTY OF the RIGHTS OF PRO-PERTY. Canadians, he says, must not sympathize with the slave or interfere with the American despotic institution, by moral suasion or pecuniary aid. The Maine law must not be enacted because it throws obstacles in the way of the personal RIGHT TO GET DRUNK in taverns. Labour in the public offices on the Sabbath must not be stopped, because some persons want letters, &c, on the Sabbath, and men must be, therefore, compelled to work on that day in Post Offices against the conviction of their consciences. No one can accuse us of wishing any unnecessary or fanatical observance of the Sabbath, although we have always been in favor of its being devoted to worshipping the Supreme Being, at home or at church Innocent recreation, or works of charity on that day, we believe not to be sin al, but the compelling of public servants to work on that day is quite another matter. The Leader, however, calls this common sense view, purism. The Maine law is purism, and everything is purism except LEATHER POLITICS-which mean, wearing a long hypocritical face-pretending to be patriotic, whilst one is robbing the public crib-serving the EMPEROR FRANCIS HIXCKS, who holds just now the purse-strings of Canada. This sort of PURISM, enalling one to grab cash out of railroads-city debentures, or macadamised roads, is all right. Such Purish as putting down the right of free discussion at Gavazzi meetings is correct, does not at all affect personal liberty; but you must not stop the SLAUGHTER HOUSES of Canada, called whiskey shops. Is any community going much longer to countenance such papers as this leather-hided Leader, which is sapping the political and religious virtues of the Canadians? Now it will be found that the secret of this opposition in the Leader, is the desire to please Mr. Hincks, who is the tool of the Lower Canadian French faction. Then as to the Maine law, Mr. Hincks is bitterly opposed to it.

THE INSPECTOR MOWATT AND THE POLICE MAGISTRATE -A person by the name of Anderson, keeping tavern in St. Andrew's Ward, was fined for selling liquor on the Sabbath, on the application of Mr Mowatt, Inspector for that ward. Another application was made by Mr. Mowatt against the same individual, but the Police Magistrate and there was not sufficient evidence to convict. Why, is it supposed? Because, forsooth, although the bar was found open, and perons in there with glasses standing around, no actual act of drinking was : en! Mr. Mowatt also says that the Police Magistrate gave him to understan? that he thought it was not proper for Inspectors to visit inns on the Sabbath for inspection! This, if true, is a highly improper construction of the city by laws, in two respects; First, the meaning of the by-law against Sabbath drinking is, that ail bars and par-rooms, on that day, should be closed; at least for the purpose of dunking, the bars should be entirely closed. Many of these small ins have open bars, and if the small bar-room be open, the bar where quors are kept may be said to be open too. Thus the law is most hamefully evaded. The better view of the law is, therefore, that he small bar and the room in which it is kept, should be closed in he cities-more difficulty might occur in this respect in the country. Neverth-less, where the bar is open, the by-law should be so framed nd construed as to require the small bar-rooms to be entirely locked ip and closed. Then as to the right of Inspectors to visit inus on he Sabbath, how in the name of common sense can it be ascertained hat inns are properly kept, and the Sunday by-laws observed, unless nepectors go and see. Such visits in Inspectors, is not only highly mmendable, but in our opinion, positively necessary by law. Any olice Magistrate who would construe the law differently, must be ther grossly ignorant of his duty, or a SECRET FAVORER of the liquor raffic on the Sabbath—a guzzler ninself!! In this city, it is namanate that all the civic powers are in the interests of the rum sellankeepers and their customers rule the city and us course. hat hope is there for the success of the temperance cause in such a try-crowded on all sides with inns and caloons, with magistrates inking at breaches or evasions of by-laws.

SONS-EXCURSION TO THE FALLS.

A friend informs us that the Markham Villago and Unionville divisions Sons of Temperance have it in contemplation to take n excursion to the Falls of Niagara carly in September next. If he thing is thoroughly gone into, and a few of the neighbouring Divisions will join in the matter, this excursion can not only be ery pleasant, but will be very useful to all. Let it be heartily arried out.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS.

minister in the State be requested to preach one Temperance Sermon on the first Sabbath in August. Great preparations are being made in New York by temperance men to carry out the World's Temperance Convention. In the spacious tent of the City Temperance Alunnee, at the junction of Bosauway and 6th Avenue Streets, New York, a few blocks from the Crystal Palace, Temperance meetings are now being held at night and during the day constantly. The Mone law is very peaceably carried out in Vermont and Maine



Che Literary Gem.

SUMMER BIRDS.

Sweet warblers of the sunny hours. For ever on the wing.

I tove them as I tove the flowers,
The sunlight and the spring
Tho; come like pleasant memories,
In summer's poyons time.
And sing their guiding melodies
As I would sing a rhyme: Southern Gem

, In the green and quiet places

Where the golden studight falls,
We sit with rimling faces
In hear their silver calls
And when their holy anthems
Come position through the air.

THE OLD PINE TREE.

In all parts of Canada may be seen tall pine trees, dried, desolate, and nearly destitute of limbs. Thus in hundreds they stand like masts in an immense port-extending their spiral white forms 150 or 200 feet into the sky. Perhaps 30 years ago, more or less, the axe-man girdled them, and their green and mojestic heads, which had sheltered the red man and his wigwams, and the wild beasts in turn, hundreds of years ago, withered and died. Repeated winters, with their snows and northern biasts, sweep over them-denuding them of their drooping foliage and their small dry branches, until they become large dried poles, fastened with powerful roots into the ground. The roots are full of tar, and being sunk very deep into the soil, the winds of time have little effect upon them. They are rocked from winter to winter and still are firm. The woodpeckers rap on their sides and make the hollow air resound; by degrees the climbing birds burrow holes into the decaying wood and the bork all falls off. The woodpecker-the bluebird-the blackbird-the sparrowhawk, and the golden-winged woodpecker, also the kingbird, build nests in these hollows. Often in boyhood have I watched these nests-family above family, located in peace. There the chirping young may be heard from day to day in June. The woodpecker ever and anon comes to feed his young with a ripe cherry or raspberry. The sparrowhawk feeds his brood with worms and insects-the large blackbird carries from the ploughshare's furrow the white grab or newly-terned up worm to his young ones. In winter these i. ii pines resound on frosty mornings with the cracking frests. A generation has grown up and these trees still stand in our Canadian fields, and many of them would stand for hundreds of years, if not disturbed. I have often thought if iron or wooden pegs were diven into some of them what a fine flag-staff they would make, on which a rope might be fixed to raise and let down at pleasure a mighty flag. Such a flag could be seen for many toiles. Pine stumps are considered in Canada a great nuisance, but I have lately seen them turned to a very good account. A stump machine is used to take them up, and they are then piled in rows along the margin of fields with root down or towards the road, and interlocked with each other. Thus fixed, and the interstices filled in with stones picked up from the fields, they form the most picturesque, secure and durable fences imaginable. The : som occupied is not more than that of a common fence; the ground occupied by them in the field is worth the cost of extracting them, and the farm in addition has a good fence. Canadians by birth can appreciate those remarks. These old pine trees have been watched by the Editor of this paper for now near 35 years, and desolate as they seem, there is a memory hangs around them dear to the soul, such as the whispers of a departed mother's voice, or the smiles and welcome of an old friend, who has revisited us after a long journey. The following verses are sup; ated in connection with the subject:

THE OLD PINE TREE.

The old pine tree that stands in the field. Spirally pointed to the blue-arched sky;
Once green were its boughs—a covert did yield
To the dwellers of forest and sky

Full oft have I gazed, in years gone by.
On that tall and that wind-beaten tree;
Have looked on its form in infasey. And heard from its top the woodpreker's cry.

The woodpecker there in summer's bright June, Would call to his mate on some neighbiting tree.

Whas the thrush on the thornboth warbeed a tune, I he boblink soured o'er the meadows so free.

The blackbird her nest in its hollow concess'd, There the him bird had chosen its nest mes undefinible to them all did it yield.
With offspring all r ck'd by the winds of the west,

Yes, that old pine tree is dear unto me, Around it see et men'ries fondly do cling; For there with dear brothers and sisters in go I ve sported in bright blooming spring.

Ab, where are those brothers and sisters so dear Can ume from the grave bring them back unto me o never—no more this fond voice can they hear—l'll meet, if ever, in eternity

LAKE SUPERIOR TROUT FISHING IN WINTER.

The Lake Superior Journal says:—" Angling through the ice to a depth of thirthy failanns of water is a lovel mode of fishing somewhat peculiar to this peculiar region of the world. It is carrying the war into fishdom with a vengeance, and is demonated carrying the war into fishdom with a vengeance, and is accommented no doubt, in the communities on the bottoms of these northern lakes as a scaly piece of warfare. The large and splendid submountment of these waters have no peace. In the summer they mon trout of these waters have no peace. In the summer they are enuced into the decental meshes of the fill-net, and in uniter, when they hade themselves in the deep caverns of the lakes, with they lathoms of water above their heads, and a defence of two or three feet in thickness on the top of that, they are tempted to destruction by the fatal hook. Large numbers of these trout are caught every whiter in this way on Lake Superior. The Indias s, anways skilled in the fishing business, know exactly where to find them and how to kill them. The whiles make excursions out in the takes in pleasant weather to enjoy the sport. There is a favorne resort for both hish and fishermen near Griss Cap, at is a favorine resort for both hish and tishermen near Griss Cap, at the entrance of Lake Superior, through the rocky gateway between Gros Cap and Point Iroquois, about 18 miles above the Sault, and many a large trout is pulled at this point from its wirm bed at the bottom of the Lake in winter, and made to but the cold tice in this upper world. To see one of these fine fish, four or five fact in length, and weighing half as much as a man, fluindfive feet in length, and weighing half as much as a man . five feet in length, and weighing half as much as a man, flound-ering on the snow and ice, weltering and freezing to death in its own blood, oftentimes moves the fisherman's heart to expressions of pay. The modus operandi in this kind of great trout fishing is novel in the extreme, and could a stranger to the business at a distance overlook a party engaged at the sport, he would certainly think they were mad, or each one making toot-races against time. A hole is made through the ice, smooth and round, and the fireman drops has large book baned with a small her-ring, pock, or other meat, and when he ascertains the right depte, he waits—with fisherman's lock—seems time for a bite, which in he waits—with fisherman's lock—some time for a bite, which in this case is a pull altogether, for the fisherman throws the line this case is a pull sliegether, for the inherman throws the fine over his shoulder and walks from he hole at the top of his speed until the fish bounds out on the ice. We have known as many as fifty of these spleudid fish caught in this way, caught by a single fisherman in a day; it is thus a great source of pleasure and valuable source of food, especially in Lent; and the most scrupulous anti-pork believers might here "down pork and up fish," without offence to conscience.

SALMON.—Few people are aware of the immense quantities of salmon brought to Boston from the British Provinces. Week before last the steamer Admiral brought 18,000 lbs., and last week the Eastern City brought 32,000 lbs

2.3" A pure white room has been found in a nest near Lewisburg, Va. A similar bird has been seen at Monroctown, Pa.

[ORIGINAL.] MORNING.

Mild morning streeks the mountain

poaks.
With raddy rays of rosy light, and nature aprings on airy wings.
Above the becomes bed of night.

Rise, sleeper rise the western skins.
Are dappled with a dn ky grey.
And sol's bright beams cast glittering y
gleams.
Our committed and many control of the committed and control of the committed and control of the co

ocean's old and windy way The glowing down illumes the lawn, The flow'ry field and fester glode. While silver streams tit by its beams, Sail on and sing sol's settenade. The vallers given to down cheen,

thed willy round a silver glow;

An a re the eye from conth to sky,

God's glory and his goodness sky

Then electer up ' cast back the cup Of shah and slumber from thy soul; (N sinh and slumber from thy co-The longest day glides will away, Go great it at its golden goal.

While wathers raise their slage of praise of the mersiage first beams up to God; Will then not, ton, tow bonding the The cheffer of his staff and rod.

HEVET ELMPTVILLE.

A LINEX BONUS.—The Michigan Central Rulroad Company have offered a bonus of \$200,000 to the Canada Ra iroad Company, on the condition that it will be completed by the 15th of January, 1854. The Canadian management say they will aim the money without fai. This will bring us within 29 hours of New York at an seasons of the year.—Michigan paper.

of the year.—Michigan paper.

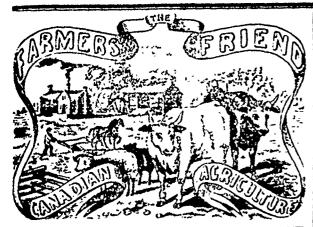
THE COLORED PEOPLE held a national convention for the benefit of their sice at Rochester, N. Y., from 6th to 8th July, incurre; 140 delegates were present from eight different States.....

The Rev Dr. Pyper preached a very exertion temperance accused in this city on Sunday, the 24th July, and the Rev Mr. Lillin preached a sermon the Sunday after. We are giad to see that these meetings are well attended... A comision between two steamers lately occurred on lake Ene-ton uses list, but much damage about the boat... On the 24th July, Sunday, at ten o'clock) the great mill and distillery of All Joseph Millibern, of Allandale, Albions, were buret, 3000 gations of wheavy were consumed and the property distroyed is easid to be worth £2000. It is said to be the wire kof at incendiary... A not took place lately in Georgetown, in which many of the Irish laborers were concerned, the root arose from daukenness....liantitos Walker O'Reilly, Eq., one to England. Caas. Walthaw, Reeve of Paris, says that the Gievernment took have made use of his name impreperty. He is opposed to many of the sets of the Covernment.

gets of the Covernment.

THE CETSTAL PALACE, NEW YORK.—The exhibition of the Industry of all N was opened to the public on 15th July. The neithber of tickets will using the day was 3.450. The amount of cash received at the doors was \$1,539.50. The number of persons admitted, during the day was 7.400. The collection for the Washington Monument amounted to \$61.02.

A new paper called the Protestant Times is to be marted in Toronto immediately.



ENGLISH RURAL PICTURE.

Mong the green lanes of Kent-the green sunny lates Mong the green lanes of Kent—the green stinny to Where troops of children short, and laugh, and play, And gather dat-ies, stood an aurique home: Within its orchard, rich with inddy froits, For the full year was laughing in his prome. We lith of tail flowers grew in that garden green, And the old parch with its great oaken door Was smo hered in rose blo-soms, while o'er the walls The hon y-ucate come deficiously

B fore the door there by n p'or of grass.

Snowed o'er with dat-ics—thower by all beloved, And famousest to song-and in the milet carved fountam stood, dried up and broken, On which a pencock sunned usell; Beneath two pert d rabbus, snowy white, Squatted upon the sward.
A row of poplars darkly rose beland.
Around whose tops, and the old fashioned vines,
White pigeous fluitered, and o'er all was bent The mighty sky, with sailing sunny clouds. One case ment was thrown open, and within, A boy hung o'er a book of poery, Silent as planet hanging o'er the sea; In at the casement open to the noon, Came sweet garden odors—and the hum— The drowsy hum-of the rejoicing bees, Heavened in blooms that overclad the walls; And the end wind waved in upon his brow. And stirred his curis. Soft 6 it the summer night.

THE WEATHER during the past week has been unusually warm and dry. Monday, 1st August, it rained considerably from the east, morning and evening. Some of the days last week were oppressively warm. The w. cat in this county and vicinity has been nearly all well got in, there is very little out. A farmer in Scarboro informs us that he has harvested on his farm a large field of wheat, a part of it yielded 45 bushels to the acre, and the rest of it averaged over 30. The yield of wheat in general is very large this year. During the harvests in Canada it is a very common thing to see the farmers' daughters in the fields. We saw a fine looking girl, nearly in bloomer costume, pitching wheat sheaves on to a waggon in a field, in the township of Toronto, last week. The oats are short. Peas and cats are just about fit for the harvesling. Many parts of the country are suffering for

GO SERRERY CULTURE -The great obstacle to its general cultivation appears to be its liability to mildew, when the fruit is one half or two-thirds grown, which renders the fruit worthless. This evil, in most cases, arises, probably oftener from over exertion in cu total in than from any natural cause. The shrub is found growing up spontaneously in nearly all notthern parts of the Union and Canada. Growing wild, it is found in cool, most parces; giving it a locality similar has a tendency to prevent disease.

A dozen years ago, a friend gave us bushes of a very fine varisty; which he was about to remove from his garden on account of mildew. They were placed in a moss, cool soil, and the second year produced an abundant crop of large, delicious berries. Such crops were given for seven or eight years, when mildew again attacked them. Supposing an exhaus ion of soil might have comething to do in the matter, we gave some a liberal supply of web-roated manure, forking it in ; and others we restored by giving a heavy mulching of leaves around the bushes in autumn Others were removed and placed the north side of a board fence. where they were shaded from the sun from nine a.m. to 3 p.m. and where the ground was always moist and cool. We restored our bushes; the study yet siry locality is best; and mulching every fall. It a handful of sait is applied round each bush in spring, a good effect will be visible. Houghton's Seedling is no more exempt than any other variety.—Cona. Valley Farmer.

CLOTH COVERING FOR HOT-BEDS .- R. G. Pardee states, in the Rural New Yorker, that he has used cloth as a substitute for glass in tost-bods; and atthough it will not hasten the growth of plants as muce, he thinks it has some advantages. It does not bearn up the tender plants like glass, if left on the bed in a clear day. It preserves the atmosphere and soil in a comparatively The plants are stronger and healther, and grow olsk state. which transplanted without a sensible check. The cloth is pre-pard as follows:—Take white extent cloth of a close texture, stretch and nail it on firmly of any size you wish; take 2 cz. of line water, 4 cz. of lineed oil, 1 oz white of eggs, 2 cz. yolk of eggs. Mix the oil and line water with a very gentle free . Mix the oil and lime water with a very gentle fire out the eggs well separately, and mix well with the former. heat; best the eggs well separately, and mix well with the former. Spread this mixture with a paint brush on the cotton cloth, allowing each cost to dry before applying another, until they become JOOTU-196

CURIOUS CUSTOM .- In Palestime, bec-masters summon their bees by frowing a small whistle formed of home or shell. They sometimes coil or the immuning population of a village, who follow them as orderly as sheep obey the voice of their shepherd, and lead them from one messlow to another, till an impending

shower, or the approach of evening, cautions them to return. This singular custom is noticed by St. Cyrl, who flurished in the fourth and fish centuries as a thing which he had frequently seen. He also mentions that used refers to it, in the following incurrable passage, in which one future conquests of the Assyrim monucle are fireteld " And it shall come to of the Assyrim monnich juss in that day, the Lord shall hiss for the bee that is in the land of Assyria."

How to keep your Bers at Work - Ve have published several plans of new toes axes, or inteer not see that several new plans or construct me of bostoves had been lately originated, all of which purport to be very convenient arrangements, both the bees to work in, and for the owners to inspect them, leef them or draw honey from them without kiding the bees. It is not unfriquently the case, that notwids tanding the conveniences applied them, that they will crowd together on the outside of the hive, and instead of conducing like "the busy bee," full of industry they play the "bafer," and do nothing at all except eat the stores they have laid up in more industrious hours.

The cause of this is, they have either multiplied to such an The cause of this is, they have either multiplied to such an extent that a portion of them must "stop out, or "swarm" as it is called, and they are "caucusing" about the matter, or they have alled the have with eatables, and having no more room to store their collections, think they may as well re: from their lapors, and live on what they have fail up.

The Robinson, of Farmington, N. Y., communicates to the Control of the stop of the statement of the stop in the statement of t

Country Gentleman the following process by which he kept his bees at work after they had begun to play the loafer, and persisted in collecting in thick masses outside the hive, and doing nothing the bored a hole through the top, which happened, as he wisned, to strke the space between the combs. If then fitted a small live above the old one, and standing at a respectful distance, with a syringe in his hands, communed to sho t the bees with delicate bio d-ides of cold water. They soon re-reated to the interior, and ascended through the holes and occupied the new inve above. They immediately began to fine, and in about five weeks it was found to amount in a many in the control of the control found to contain twenty pounds of honey. Another person and accomplished the same purpose by covering the lave with fresh branches of trees, and then mutaing a shower of rain by drenching these branches with a watering pot .- Maine Farmer

590 Camels are employed to carry the mails, cargo, and luggage between Cairo and the Red Sea, across the desert, or Isthmus Each camel carries three or four trunks on its back-say from 1000 to 1200 lbs.

Emprior or the Pace. Dissolve an ounce of boray in a quart of water, and apply this with a fine sponge every evening before going to b.d. This will sm on the skin when the erupnon does not proceed from an insect working under the cuticle. Many persons taces are disfigured by red cruptions caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sulphur and rub it on dry, after washing it in the morning. Rab it well with the lingers, and wipe it off with a dry towel. There are many who are not a little ash used of their face, who can be completely circle if they follow these

Corree-Bunning, says Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, is done Coffee-Bunning, says Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, is done almost emirely by gracers; but of late the business has increased as it has been ascertained that the process of masning is suscentible of great improvements. The object of masning is to burn off certain useless or my mous parts of the berry; but if improperly done it causes waste, and deprives the coffee of a part of its aroma. The process of chartres, and others introduced, are followed at numerous establishments in different quarters of their. The ministrance of the coffee and the contract of the contract of the coffee and the contract of the contract of the coffee and the contract of th The imitations of coffee, such as chickory, are not made.

Chickory comes all prepared from the Northern Deat Paris. Checkery comes all prepared from the Northern De-pariments. The tables include one large establishment for an imitation of coffee from acorns. The number engaged in this business is forty-five.

AN OX THAT GIVES MILK .- Mr. James Thorn, of Clinton, has an ox that gives milk freely. He has a bag with four teats, each one of which yields milk like that of the cow. The bag is divided into four sections, but unlike the cow's it has no under. Each quarter of the big has a cavity which supplies its teat, independent of the others. When milked out, it is readily supplied again, like that of the cow. The animal, a fine one, is worked every day on the farm of Mr. T.—Poughkeepsie Am. plied again, like that of the cow.

LARGE CEOF OF WOOL .- The clip of weel this year from the flock of Etisha Newell Esq. of Johnstown, Rock County, Wis-consin, yielded him 83,000. He has six hundred and forty acres and, reality ion, and his receipts this year, including his wool, will amount to 87,000. Mr. N. was the second settler on Rock Prairie. In 1837 he was living on the prairie, under his waggon

EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

of distinct allusion, he applies the aboriginal term. The area is about fifty miles broad, and lies parallel with the Recky Mountains for a distance of several hundred miles. It gives rise to both of the main and numerous satisfilients of the Columba It is a high pain, which is on through by these all lents, of a most ferr e chiracter, b aring trees, and to some piaces high grass; and while the sire one or are abandon water power fa fursher and grain the least one more, they are free, or near, free, from mundation of terir tunes. This district probably con prehends twenty-five thous aid square maiss, and it as expresses of production have been correctly estimated, would saturally population greater than some of the caseera and Adamic states Southern G .n.

The arrest of M. Costa ex. Aid-le-comp of Kossath a. Smirna a the Austrian Consulting eaused a good deal of exenement, commander of the American sup of war protested against the arral, d so the matter stands.

The Hon Thomas Mengher, father of the celebrate

his way to the north side of Lake Ontario on some boards, he was to the north side of Lake Ontario on some boards, he was the narranner from the United States ... A Cologe to educate a slave escaping from the United States... A Colorge to educate young women is about to be created at Harrisburgh, Pensylvania, its building is to cost \$15,000.

building is to cost \$15,000.

It is runnoured that the Governor General and his family, after he return from the Oliawa, will visit England.......Mayor Whosa & Montreal has returned to that city......Messrs Jackson and Beits, of the Grand Trunk Railway, had arrived at New York city, en rsize to Toronto.......A slave from Meryland, lately arrested in Philadephia, had been surrendered to as owners in Maryland and consequent the control of the Edesmere had formally visited the Crystal Pairs and I spoke in favour of it. He is going to visit Boston—thence witt go to Nova Scona and Eng in 1.....The French and Baug thets are placed at the service of the Turkish Suitan, and will acts the directs. It is supposed he would at oace d clare war again Russia......Messrs. Hincks, Cameron and Morin have gone to its seat of Government......A bear kept by Mr. Berriman near Yorder. he directs. A to copy of the Russian. Messrs Hincks, Cameron and Morio have gone to be seat of Government. A bear kept by Mr. Berriman near Yorkiës, but a boy very badly lately, and was in consequence shot. We accept that a boy had been killed by a tame bear in some parts of the relatives of one of the deceased persons kield. tited that a boy had been killed by a tame bear in some parts of its United States. In the relatives of one of the deceased persons high at the Mon real note, have such the Mayor, Wilson, for £1000 disages.....Cotonel Prince has been appointed by the ROLPH-CAQS RON Government Judge of the wind territories about lake System, at a solary of perhaps £5.00. Is it at all won-levial this Corron should have such a man making spreches to him at his puber dimners? This Colon I Prince is the man who shot a number of American and Canadian particles in 1838 without FORM OPTRIAL. Here he is purchased up, soul and body, by a Clear-gen ROLL GOV. RNMENT. D What would the patriots of 1837-8 iffact of such conduct in the man who fled on Wednesday, 6th D cember. 1837, to Rochester via Onkville I Is it a feature of a truty O tawa conn cy.

AGENTS FOR 1853.

The following persons are now our only authorised local ageas Canada West and East. Any person sending us six new name Canada West and East. Any person sending us six new names half yearly subscribers, to end in D-cember, will receive the serie copy grans—half-yearly subscribers 2s 6d each, if paid in adrer copy grans—half-otherwise 3s. 9d. otherwise 3s. Sd. Persons not paying, responsible agents most prantee payment at the end of the year. If haif-yearly subscribed not pay at the end of the year, and their subscriptions have to be levied by sending for the same, \$1 will be charged in all cases. It paner is weekly, and the half year commences with the first weekly. July Local agents now appointed, and new agents, wil oblest an immediate canvass for this paper in all their Divisions and asset the community generally. Dozens would subscribe upon being all to do so—half a dollar or 3; 9d for a paper six months is abolicit nothing as compared with the value received.

EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

A movement is on foot to establish a public Bith House at London, C. W. A joint stock company is being formed tor the purpose.

A so-callator in London has been ruined by buving up a large monopoly of tee on a prophecy that there would be no frost in 1853.

Hon. H. C. Seymour, late class engineer of the Ontario and Huran Railinad, died at New York on the 31st oil. He was horrely Engineer in Chief of the Sixte of New York, and at the period of his death was interested in American railroad contracts involving an expenditure exceeding \$35,000,000.

Swimmike the Nacana.—J. V. Themas, late editor of the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, swam the Nagara river, to and from the Caused shore just below the cataract. This was a more brilliant achievement than that of Leander and Lord Byron, who swam the He-lespont.—Alliany Journal.

A new "Jenny Lind" is rejorted to have turned up in Germany, in Mill lo Ney--a dramatic suprano—who undertakes the parts of Donal Aras, Lucia, Valentine (in "Les Huguenots"), and Norma.

A KOTHLE NEW TERRITORY.—The Washington Union contains a communication from Henry R. Schooleralt, Esq. in which he describes a section of country which is known by the nature of Atharra. He says at is an attractive, well unshered, and formal in mild, temperate latitudes, to which, for the purposes

A monthly Released of the wild the value received.

Toronto. 1947 th, 1853.

C. W Robinson, Weodstock William Hill, North Williames, John Relative Receivable.—We Robinson, University 194, 1853.

C. W Robinson, Weodstock William Hill, North Williames, John Q Brand, Brand, Brand, Hill Rain, Relative Communication Line Relative Relative Market Canado Savet, Walton Piece Congre, Subsequently Line Indiana.—A Sharar, Canadord—H. A Graham.—Blantar, Valence Chippens—The Country, Nagara—George Gimmore, Heant-Line Blantar, Outer William MeCroy, Fergus—Vim. H. Canadore, Valence Congre, Subsequently Market Conference of Canadore, Relative Concernation, Market Conference of Canadore, Relative Conce

PRESIDENT PIERCE—We can the following from the Providence Advecate—It is an item worth putting in your scrap-book. "The President made on excellent speech at Baltimore—He's a good speech maker—the President in One of the best speeches we ever he ind han make was in a little even-by more school-house—He said that a runiextends also school-house. He sait that a run-slep was a missive, and ought to be closed by the liw until the owner of it would give londs to de-vice it or some respectable use? By the by a configuration of the N/Y Conferent Liquirer stys that the P endent refers to disk wine, or to put the class to his lips, with his guests. That's right—there's nesafety in the wine glass.

Receipts.

W. H. F., S1 new subscriber. E. E., S'!
Newmarker, S1 for his own subscriber and S1, for Mr. B of N. T. W., of Markshim Vil. g., for Mr. B of N. T. W., of Markshim Vil. g., for Dr. H., 1853, S2, J. C. of Georgian, S2 new subscriber.

Communications.

From T. B., Onterwhie, will be inserted in an abridged form. Letter from E. L. F., A lamburgh, will appear abridged. The letter from Rev. G. K., of Ayloner, is under consideration. The letter from Bath, beclore noticed, is too personal to publish entire. We alluded to it generally, which will accomplish all that is sought, without occasioning a discussion in our columns.

LT. The Report of the proceedings of the last Session of the Grand Division at St. Catherines, have just been received from the Grand Scribe. We strongly recommend the Divisions to have these proceedings read upon defirent evenings in their Divisions.

Divisions

Dr. James Hope's Vegetable Puritying Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

The Vincile Pamil, Medicine, or leagured enteres, for execting all di orders of the Soon of, taver, and Bowel and three Disesses or log from importines of the Blood for any layurphone of which are Conveners, Hainteney, School, Lover, and Pawel is a transfer of the Soon of the Blood is concerned in the Soon of Appetite, sack Head ofthe, Gladiney, School is can see, if re it is, Danness of the key, Drow mees, and Pams in the Soon of had Blowels, Pams in the Sode, in one between the Soonders, Ladgeathor, producing a torput state of the laver, and a consequent mactivity of the Browels, and the week of any will take the strength of the Browels, and the strength of the Browels, and the strength is at the strength of the grant by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. A very tew sloses will convince the affected of their saling try, it gits. The stan ich will soon regain its strength: a well and the strength of the grant of the Laver, Bowels, and Kidneys will result of the grant part of the producing a terminal to the constructions which accompany them.

As a pleasont, sale, and easy aperient, they achieve the commendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and expure no re-trails of diet or continement during the most confortable Medicine offered to the public.

Permiss at a certain age should never be without them. The re-warranted to contain no Calomei or any other its terms lagredleat.

For Sie by Butter & Son, London; Johnson & Co., Edinarch, McLaughi me & Son, Unisgow; and the following it or grant agrant —

4 1211 - 15	
Caruty List Indicy	McIntosh & Co.
M .dr	F Corbyr.e.
S. 774 Leose,	M. Louis.
St Peter bu = Russia	J. R. Morelff.
V. 202, Au	Dr. F. C. Mulden.
Louis, Italy,	Dr. J Rubiai.
Ben , Prus t ,	Dr. R. VonHuffan
Cast roury, New Zerland,	John Tenrison.
Hismour, Holland,	Dr. J. N. Muller.
P ri . 1 fancr	. F. N. Watson, M.I
1 \ \ \an \ Cab \	Dr J Harris.
H vans, Cab ,	C Hay, M. D.
La ristant,	II. Cohen & Co.
w York	D: R. B. Daglas.
a truct co	Al. Statt & Co.
itigu , West Indles	J R Frager.
in , Pra	D. C. Wells.
, dies, N S W	John Kenney.
foo ort fowa, V. D. Land,	H. Roberts.
a ce for,	J. W. Mackay.
4 1 1dr. S Australi	John Horkin.
a, ra , Turk y,	W. H. Morton.
ip ram, Chith	A. L. Webster.
to Janeire, Brezil	Juhn Hall, and
S. F URQUIIART, Turon	to Canada
General Agent, British ?	vorth America.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.

COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR.

errors applications having been made for Building Lots to "Her and Categors" the Sub-cuber takes this had of informing the applicants and the public, that as SURVEY is being made and Plans prepared, the Lots SALE BY AUCTI N IN TORONTO,

off SALE BY AUGUS, can be tended under the balance in two must be one-list down, and the balance in two must be successful to the same with interest, secured by mortgage at case the options of the owner. A liberal discount and to those who prefer paying in full.

B. W. SMITH.

Berris, May 15th, 1853.

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

REMOVAL.

sers. A. Hierard & Co. beg to amounce to their Curters and the Public concrelly, that they have REMOVED

1. 30, King Street Dark, next door to J. Lessille's Book

notes they are receiving a large and varied assortate Lamp, Glober, Colimbers, Wicke, &c.

1.40 —Pancy Good, Paper Hanging, &c. Agents for

to i Beilting Company

and Oak Tamod Streeched Leyther Beiling.—Trankful

upon) i Siroched Lether Belilag.—Tenkfal would respectfully solicit a continuation

A. HIBBARD & Co. APPL 3C Bath Arrens

ICHMONDHILL DEPOT

FOR CHEAP GOODS, irect from Montreal, New York and Boston.

Schooller takes this opportunity of informing the other he has abundaned his former intration of Fa givin, and that he now intends remaining at Richaul. He respectfully luvius Farmers and others to achieve this he will and WELL ASS ATTED Stock by Green, the former, Conference of these to achieve the Associate, American Alledenters, and of which are also that they saw that Everyorities will be marked to figure, and said at American a phonon. Literature will find at the former of the Total Orthodology of the production of the former of the Total Orthodology of the production of the former of the Total Orthodology of the production of the former of the Total Orthodology of the production of the taken of the taken of the former of the for

"A NIMBLE SIXPENCE BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING?"

CLEARING OUT STOCK.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

J. CHARLI SWORTH

BAVING closed his branch Store—the "ALBERT HALSE," and removed the rem index of his Stock to his ow "THE TORONTO HOUSE," No. 60 KING STREET EAST

will known to the community for CHEAPNESS. do from of charing it out, together with as much of his SUMMER STOCK, with commence off

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1858, SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK, BUT MORE ESPECIALY

THE MA MA MA ME HE HAVE HUE ET SES And such Goods as are decidedly SUMMER STOCK.

IN THESE GREAT AND ASTONISHING BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

©THIS OPPORTUNITY WILL CONTINUE ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME. ALL ANXIOUS OF SECURING BARGAINS NUST CALL EARLY.

THE "TORONTO HOUSE, Ac. 60, KING STREET EAST. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, 1853

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY,

No. 77, longe Street.

The Subscriber in returning his grateful sekrowledgement to the 1, de, for the support given to him since in commerciancia in mess, and describe to the right to transcribe and more more than the person ages so therefully be howed, bugs locate to call their attention to his extensive Spring Sock of

HATS AND CAPS!

now open for sole. Greater to have been to ken to procuse the lattest resources and the neate to type, by legical, frace of Amore. Noting has been iet under not the Subscriber in propering for the Trode his present Stock, which will be found on impection to be superior in quidity, he ter in not by and lower a prices that can be had a two other 1 to bishmer to on the Constant of America. By present Stock consists of Binch and Pluck howards. Row die, Boy, and Children's Hat, in great vertex of alle made countries to know the Rowards of the Boy and clotter Copen colless writers of size and style—Having procured some of the beat Harmarkers is America, the Subscript has connected manuacturing Has in connection with his Cope Copen, and of the time timelens and falshed in the new tost style, it lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Simples will be turn the domination the shortest notice to persons were transfer for supply. Terms encouring, and made to recommed to the Trade.

The highest prices given for Ganadian Fursice very decription.

L. MARKS.

Term to, 8th April, 853

BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW, &c &c, his resumed his Professional lin mass at his Outs Outs E, over Henderson and Colorer, Corner of King and Nation Streets.

Toronto, January 1823,

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BODTS, BOUTS, BOOTS. BROWN & CHILDS.

BROWN & CHILDS,

88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dome St., Montreal.

THER Manufectories produce 1000 prins delly. Their
prices dely all competition. Every attention given to the
ret il patron in Town or Country. Liber I credit given to,
preciances of more than \$22,—no so for less amounts. Con
printing the state of Leather 2000 sides best Spinish Sile
for Sile. Alog 400 bels Cod Oil

Towned your make the most of your money, don't
misting places.

Toronto, Jon. 181 1653.

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

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse. No 12, KING STRELT LAST TORONTO.

TAYLORS TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

Till: Propeley riskes this opportunit; to before the Temperation of minuting and the public to generally the risk continues as he has done to the interest per copies the action model by the operation of the period of the perio

No. 28 Cortandt Street, near Broadway, and the finding of most of the Steambouts and Released ELDAD TAYLOR.

New York, 1853.

Panting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY
Beas to return his streers that his or the very liberal prins go bectawed on him for many years part, and minist that he has opened that I go at a commod as chop on Richmond St., 3 doors East of Younge St., Where he can execute all the various truches of his toness with that will he down best east and despitch with heretofore has secured for him a consider big shore of true GILBERT PEARCY

Toronto, March 11th, '853

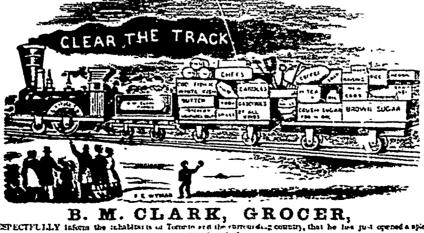
A. WANLESS. Plain and Ornamental Book-Binder. No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yange St., Toronto.

The Advertiser, from his long experience is the establishment of Moser. Henderson & Bi-et, of Edit turph, and other establishments is Scotlard, begato is form his free da and the Public, it is the is proposed to execute any description of work in the flue t style of the art, however compilerted.

Areil Sib. 253

WOOL WANTED!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS
500 pieces Canadian clothe, Tueeds and Flancels to exchange for Wool on the me if or raide terms. Also, Cash
pull for Wool, Sheep skins, Goot and Deer skins, by
WACLARK,

No. 3. St Lowrence Buildings, up Stairs. Turonic, 15th April, 1853.



RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitarity of Toronto and the cur

GERCO CO ES ER E ES

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

REMEMBER the stind—R M. CLARK, Vengo Street, 2002 Temperance Stiert, in the House feemerly pled by Mr. Gonzou, Statustics.

E.F. Farmers' Produce 2. Aca in exchange, and FARVLES' WIVES amounted. eron, Statemen Fraduce these in exchange, and FARVLING WIVES implied with the tost TFAN and SIGARS

B. M CLARK.

NORTH & MORNING PIRATEO

RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, this HILY, the Passenger Probabilities of the between T and to and the differ as follows:

ON and after Manager T and to and the divide an follower of the cell by become T and to and the divide an follower of decreases of the enter Throates at N, a merritar at Bradford C O O O, a M.

According to a Tree be the Tree Throates at 3.3%, a merritar at the dead of the things of the enter throates at 3.5%, a merritar at the continued to mally a merritar at 19.0%, a merritar at Tree to 19.0% a merritar at 3.6%, a merritar at Tree to 19.0% a merritar at Tree to 19.0% a merritar at 5.6%, a merritar at Tree to 19.0% a merritar at 19.0% a merritar at 19.0% a merritar at 19.0% a merritar at 19.0% and the control of the C r, by Proceeding to the temperature at 19.0% at 19.

ALIRED BRUNEL,



CITY ASSESSMENTS.

THE Crust to revice the Assessment for the current per will meet on THURSDAY, the Unit postert, at use which, FM, to here the run 1 is appeal of that the assessment of FM, SIAS 'U.ARI, and north of the assessment of FM. DAYID 8 to ARI, and which all persons interested any to be a later.

a tice.
Le net will meet on Theed ye and Fridays is such title with his law, in til the seasonment of the City is 77+0 17+0

By order of the Court

(HARTIS DALY, C. C. C.
Clark's Office, Tract, July 8, 833

Received this Day.

ar the Boston Lomp Sure, WI for Bleechel, While, Element, Lowl, and M. Camery Oils. Also, Betting, P. Charle, Rivets and Loring Lowther, A. Hillia, P. Charle, Rivets and Loring Lowther, A. Hillia, R. Co.,

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

RREAD, Blowing Pour, Confiction ry, &c. Private Femilie, Susando Lord Contry Norths t, supplied.

COUGH (AND) AND DESPETTIC BISCHIT,

TEMPERANCE OR NESS IN CREAT VARIETY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Preser call before purchasing, and examine the goods, M , 27, 253 _____

For Cheap Boots and Shoes

CO : CO : To II PROWNSCOMER SPOP, Sick of the Res Poot, We t ide f I are Short, Oppula to Anastrug's Paus-do, for Cheen Street. May 3 4, 833.



T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Intrino Street, near the Wharf Collou're tred Striding attached Colours, Jones 19

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr.,

BARRISTER, ATT. RNEA, and SOLIC-TOR in CHAN Chits, in present a time-oil desires of employing him podes mostly, in the national time of the rice Young Street most its provide residence, to his new order, one it the state of B. M. G. th. Greet, now the cheef of Young and Temperature Street, now Lewison & Christian's

sum is now prepired to timed to business in all of the course of the Prosence, or to too ve succing and Apriley. Terono, February 22 of 55%

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!!

BY E. V. WILSON AND

H. PIPER & BROTHER. (OF THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPRATTA)

ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRAMETALLURGISTS. AT THEIR WHOLKSALE AND RETAIL

Lightning Rod Manufactory,

On Youge St , between King and Adelaide Sts , TORONTO, C W.

TORONTO, C. W.

At which place we begin offer our Superior Spirel Twire of Americal Investigation of the America Spirel Twire of America Post Vive Instance to the other of the Instance Spirel Instance of Instan

REFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day, While old fashloned builts are passing away. While calcute has tnumphed, so plainly 'twould seem, O'or the old fashloned method of puffing by stoam

Let us giance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dark Muddy York, as you very well know. And seen it to day, unlet our cines the beat, And desersodly styled, the Queen of the West.

Just look, if you please, at its elegant homes,— Its beautiful charches, their spires and their domes White its the public buildings, exceted with taste, Adora the site of some old marsh) waste

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

Even now, where the waves of Ontario roar, And desh their white spray on the long-beaten shere, That spot so long sacred does science invade, And the billows give place to a grand Esplanado

But reforms as important as those have been made, Which greatly have altered the aspect of trade, Olf at los and old habit, old prices have past, And customs much better are practised at last.

The Bowners for instance, which a few years ago Would cost you a dollar and a-quarter, or so. A much their style you now may procure, for loss than one fourth of that sum, I am sure

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, If you bought a good print for a shilling per yard, But aow you may purchase for half of that price, A cloth quite as good, and a style just as nice.

Will you call at Ma D'ONALD'S I if it is but to try, I kain his well-sorted Stock how choop you can but . And we venture to say, when you look through his Store, You will wonder you never have found it before

Tis a three story house, with the front printed white, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light, Willin very large figure, which you plainly may see, Doscribing its number as One flewners and Thees.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

JOHN MODONALD,

Wholesule Department up Stairs.

ENEMBER THE LARGE 103. YONGE STREET.

Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop. JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend all cills in this line with promptness and despatch. HAR-NESS, SADDLES and fR! NKS will be made at short notice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurs, Values, &c., constantly on hand.

N !! Shop near the corner of Yonge Street, as you enter from the Plank Read.

Ningara Temperance House, NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY. IN BAYLEY (Proprietors.

Good accommunitions can be had at all times at this BOARD OVE DOLLAR PER DAT.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, DR. N. BURNIE, DEADFORD,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeon, and Licontate
of the Hams the Secrety of Apollegaria, London, England,
formedy Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable
Bist Laids Compuny, and two years surgeon to the Liver
pool South Depensary, Recared to Sir John Colborne to
practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midweley, in Western
Canada, Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1832.

Bradford, January, 1853

Bound Volumes of the son of Temperance for 1852.

Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above your, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes bound in bounds containing to the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852 well bound \$1, can be forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a triling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards plainly can be had for 34 94. cc. Relf of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had or 2, 6d cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The understand, at No. 2, Eigh Buildings, Vongo Street, byg to failm sie to the country generally, that they have an do arrangements with Measer Espails and Co of Rochests, to set as agents for their varion kieds of Agricultural implements, dec dec, similar to thos o which demanded so many Premients at our Premients Erkiletters, also, for their Garbert, Pietra and Flowers Street, all of which are of the latest production.

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

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which they will so proposed in the city.

Remember the piece E. No. I. Elgis Buildaga, Yosge Remove, General Agricultural Warenoom, under Mackenzle's Street, General Agricultural Warenoom, under Mackenzle's McINTOSH & WALTON. Tranto, 23th Nerch 'RS

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* d	1		8 d ,		s d			
Men's Brown Holland Costs, from 4 41	Mon's Black Cloth	Vests, from	7 0	Mon's Moleskin Prousers	from 7 ti			
do Check'd do do 50	do Blick Satin	do	89	do Linea Drill do	30			
do flack Africa do 100	do Pancy Satin	do	89	do check'd do do	5 0			
do Russell Cord do 12 6	do Hollend	do	3 4	do courderoy do	7 6			
do Princess do do 12 0	do Fracy	do	4 41	do satinett do	11 3			
do Canada Tweed do 17 6	Jo Velvet	do	1	do cassimere do	13 9			
do Broad Clutta do 30 0	do Marcelles	do		do buckskin do	13 9			
do Cessimero do 25 0	do Birathea	do	- 1	do doeskin do				
Boy's Brown Holland do 4 44	Buy's Pancy	do	39		4 44			
					4.41			
		10	50	do check'd do	4 4			
do Moloskin do 63	do Satin	do	50	do moleskin do	5 Ú			
do Tweed do 100	do Cloth	du	50	do Canada tweed do	4 41			
do Broad Cloth do 17.6	do fweed	do	40	do cassimero do				
do Russell Cord do 8.9	da Cassimere	do	50	do tweed do				
White Shirts, Linen Fronts, 4 4	Men's Cloth Caps.		26	Red flanel shirts.	4 41			
	Hoy's do		1 1.11					
Men's Paris Satin Hats-Ble		New Style Business Coats-in all materials.						
Men 3 Laris Said Hais-Di	ick ana Drav.	ireo siyi	e Dus	aness Coais—in att i	naieriais.			

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Prints, fest colors, do from 744
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Straw bonnets, "1s 34
Gintes, howery, ribbans, luces, Figures and array shawls, hundrechiefs, neck-ness colors, and frock shawls, hundrechief Pactory cutton, White do

cop fronts muclins, netts, collers, silks, satins, &c.

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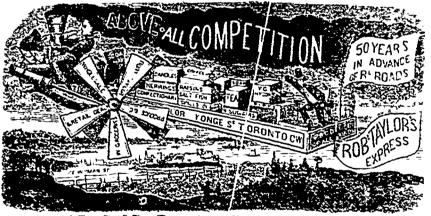
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