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is then at home, and his skill in the various manœuvres which he makes available in battle, such as throwing himself entirely upon one side of his horse, and discharging his arrows with great rapidity in the opposite direction, from beneath the animal's neck, while it is at full speed, is truly astonishing. Every warrior has his war-horse, which is the fleetest that can be obtained. He prizes him more highly than anything else in his possession, and it is seldom that he can be induced to part with him at any price. He never mounts him except when going into battle, for the buffalo chase, or upon state occasions.

These Comanches resemble the Arabs of the deserts, and the Tartar tribes, having no permanent abiding places, still living in their travelling lodges, and where these are pitched making their home. They acknowledge no other rule than the patriarchal, and no other alliance but that of fraternity; and are insensible to the wants and comforts of civilization.

They know neither poverty nor riches, vice nor virtue, and they are alike exempt from the deplorable vicissitudes of fortune. Theirs is a happy state of equality, which knows not the perplexities of ambition, nor the crimes of avarice. They never cultivate the soil, but subsist altogether on game, plunder, and pillage. They are governed by chiefs, whose office is hereditary, so long as their administration meets the approbation of their followers. But should they disgrace themselves by cowardice or otherwise, they are deposed.

They are perhaps as arrant freebooters as can be found on the face of the earth. They regard stealing from strangers as perfectly legitimate and honorable; and he who is most successful in this is most highly honored by his tribe. Indeed, a young man who has not made one or more robbing excursions into Mexico is held in but little repute. These forays are attended with trial and danger, and are called war-expeditions. Six or eight young men set out upon one of them, their only outfit being a horse each, bows and arrows, and some a gun; and frequently, thus equipped, they perform a journey of a thousand miles, through a perfectly wild and desolate country, dependent wholly upon such game as they may chance to find for subsistence.

The great majority are entirely ignorant of everything relating to the numerical power and prosperity of the whites, and many of them, having never seen a white man, believe the Comanches to be the most powerful nation in existence. These people are hospitable and kind to all those with whom they are not at war, and on the arrival of a stranger at their camps, a lodge is prepared for him, and he is entertained as long as he chooses to remain among them. They are also kind and affectionate to each other, and as long as any eatable remains in the camp, all are permitted to share alike; but, with these exceptions, they are possessed of but few virtues. Polygamy is sanctioned, and is very common among them, every man being allowed as many wives as he can support. Their women are of low stature, ill-shaped, and filthy and ugly in the extreme, while the men are tall well formed and fine looking.

All of them are extravagantly fond of tobacco; but it is worthy of remark that the Prairie Indians do not like the taste of rum, they say it makes fools of them, and they do not desire it.

TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

As many of our readers are from Europe it will be interesting to them to see what is being done in the mother land. Notwithstanding the unjust libels that appear in such prints as Blackwood's Magazine against temperance men, it is with pleasure that we say that many of the best men and women of Britain are working hard to put down intemperance, and they work at a great sacrifice too, of personal comfort, whilst ridiculed by many who call themselves the genteel class. These people are actuated by the most benevolent motives and deserve the approbation of man as they have that of God and their own consciences.—[Editor Son.]

LETTER FROM LONDON.

E. W. Jackson, Esq., of Philadelphia, has received the following letter from London.

Weekly News and Chronicle Office, 337 Strand, London, April 18th, 1853.

E. W. Jackson, Philadelphia.—My Dear Sir: I am this day favored by yours of the 5th inst., and am exceedingly glad to hear of your great progress with the principles of the Maine Law. I had great doubts about the policy of that law, until I read the masterly discourse of your townsman, the Rev. Albert Barnes, "The Throne of Iniquity," (I have since put into circulation 20,000 copies of the Sermon, the Throne of Iniquity,) which by great persuasion, I got him again to deliver last Autumn, to the most crowded audience ever brought together to hear of Temperance in London. Its effect was salutary, and it caused active discussion where it did not convince. That discourse settled the matter with me. I am now, therefore, determined to use the few talents and small amount of influence with which I am entrusted to create a public feeling in England, which I hope soon to see demanding something like a Maine Law.

I herewith send you one of my papers, the Weekly News and Chronicle, which contains the Laws passed in New Brunswick, and much valuable information on the Temperance question.—We are at present in England, in a very prosperous condition. Taking the average consumption of the first five years of the Temperance movement with the last five years, we have a decrease of British spirits to the amount of 13,982,072 gallons. Of Wine, 255,510 reduction of duty, 232,915 And of Malt, bushels, 4,306,088

This looks very encouraging, and when we consider that our population has increased during the same period, 1,618,766—it is still more so. The decrease of committals for drunkenness has been of equal importance.

In 1831, 31,353 were committed for drunkenness in London; in 1841, 15,000; in 1851, 10,663.

The indirect advancement has always been very great. You are perhaps aware, that the Crystal Palace Company have inserted a clause in their charter, whereby they are prevented from selling intoxicating drinks in that vast Temple of Science, Art and Manufactures.

There is a powerful body at work in Manchester, whose object is the entire Maine Law for England. It is supported by some

who are not teetotalers, but the leading movers are men of tried mettle. The London Temperance League are taking a Seventh day installment. They are effectively at work for the closing of public houses on the whole of Sunday.

Your World's Convention shall have my prayers for its success, and I shall use all my influence to make it known in the United Kingdom.

I am yours, most truly, W. TWEEDIE.

SCOTLAND.

The annual meeting of the Scottish League was held in Glasgow on Monday the 22nd of April. On the evening previous, sixteen temperance sermons were delivered in the city to at least 12,000 persons. The report gave details of much valuable labor in the year. No less than 6,011,500 pages of temperance matter have been issued from the office, and 1,100 lectures have been given. Deputations from the Board have visited the large towns in Scotland, and attended large meetings. Temperance refreshment rooms have been opened at markets and fairs with good results. The League has 3,490 members; 430 increase during the year. 1,849 pounds sterling has been the income of the League. The speakers of most attraction were Professor Stowe and Rev. Charles Beecher, who fully unfolded the Maine Law and its operations. Both are able speakers, and the facts and reasoning of professor Stowe, especially his details of the results of the Maine Law, must have created great sensation, and as they are read by thousands throughout the land, must make a deep impression. It is an extraordinary and happy providence that Professor Stowe and Mr. Beecher should be abroad advocating temperance, while another subject and connexion makes them so much the objects of attraction. Everybody is now willing and anxious to hear them on something, and the most obnoxious subject may be presented by them with acceptance. The meeting was closed by an able address by Rev. Wm. Reid, of Edinburgh. Always able, he here excelled, because he came manfully up to the Maine Law. Said he:—

"A vast body of returns from the various parishes in Scotland exhibit three points: that owing to the number of the dram-shops are the drinking habits of the people; that the introduction of these houses has demoralized a sober population; and that their removal has invariably been followed with an improvement in the social conditions of the community. There is nothing then left for us but to follow the example of those States in America which have abolished the traffic as a great public nuisance. If Scotland but wills it, her Majesty the Queen will put her hand to the bill as cheerfully as she did it the other day to the bill which abolishes the traffic in New Brunswick."

INTEMPERANCE IN SCOTLAND.

We are informed by MR. PLINY NILES, who has travelled much in Scotland, that there is a great deal of drinking and drunkenness in that small kingdom. Statistics show that it is so.

The population of Scotland is two and a half millions. They consume annually 7,000,000 gallons of whiskey, to say nothing of other liquors. Glasgow, the second city in size in the Kingdom of Great Britain, and containing 400,000 inhabitants, though characterized by much religious feeling, or rather superstitious regard for religious observances without its christian practices, carries on within its precincts a ruinous traffic in strong drink. The Temperance Society has investigated the number of grog shops open on the Sabbath day in violation of the law, and found nearly one thousand. All railroads and steamboat lines are debarred from running on Sunday, except one mail train to and from England. All are therefore compelled to remain in town. Those who do not go to church go to the grog shops, and excessive drinking is the consequence. It is quite similar in other cities and villages.

The Scotch are of a sanguine, ardent temperament, and when indulgence in strong drink has been commenced, they go to great excess and to a rapid extreme. The prosecution of the temperance enterprise was however, beginning to excite public attention, and the hope is entertained that the desolating ravages of intemperance will be immediately and materially checked, and that ere long the tide of ruin will be rolled back from the heart of society, and Scottish humanity allowed once more to breathe the pure air of their mountain heaths. The pure patriotism and heroic deeds of Wm. Wallace and Robert Bruce, and the winning charms and angelic graces of Helen Mar, whose noble actions rise up in the reader's mind, and through the memory with a brilliant succession of glorious achievements, at the very name of Scotland, "turns to ashes on the lips" when we are obliged to contemplate modern Scotland, sunken in drunkenness and degradation. But though she may never be restored to her ancient renown in the annals of military glory, she may be redeemed from the curse of general intemperance, to sobriety and industry, peace and plenty.

Humorous.

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

Direction of a Canadian letter:—

"in care of Mr. Robert Cameron" agela township county of simcoo To Mich cameron across the little swamp in the same county. "C. W."

The above is a fac simile of a letter sent to one of our Canadian Post offices.

The editor of the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, having gone abroad, his sub. poetically exclaims:—

The editor's absent; his scissors and quill Are left with the devil to handle at will; This item is given, kind reader, that you May for once, as you read, "give the devil his due."

"Pete, are you into them sweetmeats again?" "No marm, them sweetmeats is into me."

"Do you believe in second 'love, Mister McQuade?" "Do I believe in second love?" "Humph, if a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? and when its gone don't he want another pound? and isn't that pound sweet too? Troth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

Ladies' Department.

{ORIGINAL.}

THE FAIR-FACED LOVER'S PERFDY.

FOR MISS R. — — —

Continued

He woke, he ope'd his large gray eyes, Those eyes in which 'oft flamed the fire Of intellect—love—enterprise, And hatred's deep and d'ring ire ' Half languid on the maid they look, As if he still was in a dream, Till gently as his frame she shook With reason's rays again they beam With wary word and sign she strove To tell him danger dalled there, Her pity soon had soared to love, And fate would save the stranger fair. His feeble feet she glided through ' The tangled vine, and pancey pad, To where, hid from the vulgar view, The Indian maid her cloister had. When seated on her mossy bed, She left the fair-faced stranger there And hasted forth with hurried tread, To furnish for his future care, The fairest fruit the bushes bore, And sparkling water from the spring; The richest dessert of her store, She to the wanderer did bring. And fondly by the stranger stood, While pleasure's sparkles lit her eye, As he fed of the fragal food Her fealing heart served to supply. Thus days and weeks rolled on, and now

Once more the hues of health had stole, Along the cheek of that pale brow— Would that as spotless were his soul

At morn and evening by his side The Indian maid was seated still, His care, her fondest joy and pride, Nor dreamt she once of coming ill Her taper fingers locked in his, Love lingering in her beaming eyes, Who listens wrapt in ecstasies, While passion's plea her artful ples

For he would vow in accents wild ETERNAL truth and faithful love, Alas, that dark brow'd Indian child Knew not how pallid hearts could rove:

Knew not how hollow is the heart That's schooled in fashion's festive balls; She knew not love was but an art Which won, depleas'd its silted thralls.

Too soon an hour of priling came, And oh! fair Ooah felt it sore, The love her fancy fan'd to flame, On phoanic wing refused to soar. But he, the pale brow, what did he? Did remorse rack and rend his heart? No! in it reign'd but ecstacy, Though falsehood feign'd grief to impart!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

WOMEN'S STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Women's State Temperance Society, was held at Rochester last week. There appears to have been considerable excitement on the question of changing the name of the society to that of "People's State Society," and of making men eligible to the offices. This subject consumed considerable time, but was finally laid on the table—the Bloomer party carrying the day. The officers elected for the year are as follows: President—Mrs. Mary C. Vaughn; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. L. N. Fowler; Mrs. Gough, of Weedsport; Mrs. Long, of Seneca Falls; Mrs. Cornwell, of Rochester; Mrs. Holbrook of Elmira; Mrs. Corey, of Utica; Mrs. Nichols, of Vermont, was elected an Honorary Vice-President; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Albro; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Amelia Bloomer; Treasurer—Mrs. E. C. Marsh; Executive Committee—Mrs. D. C. Alling, Rochester; Mrs. Angeline Fish, Victor; Mrs. H. W. Williams, Mrs. C. W. Robie, Buffalo; Mrs. Martha Christie, Horseheads; Miss Mary C. Rich, New York; Miss Emily Clark, Le Roy.

THE SECRET OF MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—Zschokka, in one of his tales, gives the following advice to a bride:—"In thy first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him, and give him a vow in return. Promise one another sacredly, never, not even in jest, wrangle with each other; never to bandy words or indulge in the least ill-humor. Never, I say, never! wrangling in jest, and putting on an air of ill-humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next praise each other, sincerely and solemnly, never to have a secret from each other, under whatever pretext, with whatever excuse it might be. You must continually, and every moment, see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you has committed a fault, wait not an instant, but confess it freely—let it cost tears, but confess it freely. And as you keep nothing secret from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You, two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you, will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow as it were together, and at last will become as one. Ah, if many a young pair had, on their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas, they are!"

NEW AMUSEMENTS.—We have sometimes thought it might prove a most useful thing for the pale, feeble, and sickly young women of the present day, if some competent person should get up a series of amusements for them, of a kind fitted to develop and strengthen their physical powers. Suppose, for example, we should get up an amusement called "Taking off our grandmother," in which one or several of these feeble young women, should appear in short gown and petticoat, with pails, soap, and scrubbing-brush, and play scrubbing the floor, mind only play it, though of course to be effectually played it should be done as vigorously, and as nearly like our grandmothers who did it in earnest, as possible. The brush should be laid on as hard, and the floor made as clean, as if done in earnest instead of fun, but you must remember that it is only to be fun, fashionable fun, and you know that a great many fashionable amusements are as fatiguing as scrubbing floors, for instance, dancing all night. Only let some ingenious body contrive to make it a fashionable amusement, to take off our grandmothers' scrubbing-floor, and our word for it, many of our fashionable young women who don't seem to have strength enough to pick up a fan or handkerchief, would go through the whole process of scrubbing, and do it well. It is only as well that they can't do it. Fun is altogether another thing.

AN ACT OF GALLANTRY.—Scott, in one of his novels, informs us that Walter Raleigh paved his way to royal favor by throwing his mantle beneath the feet of Queen Elizabeth, lest they should be soiled in crossing a puddle of water. Passing up Broadway yesterday, a little accident occurred which recalled to our mind Sir Walter's gallantry. A young and handsomely dressed lady was tripping along a dilapidated sidewalk, while an Irishman, who was no respecter of persons, was shoveling dirt into the street. She was in the act of passing, and a spadeful of mother earth was coming directly towards her splendid dress and "sweet bonnet," when a young man interposed, and received the whole discharge in his shirt bosom. The young lady blushed her gratitude, and the young man immediately cut for a buck

street He deserves some of Sir Walter Raleigh's good fortune. Burke was wrong: the age of chivalry has not gone.—N. Y. Mirror.

[ORIGINAL.]

ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES REYNOLDS, WHO DIED, JUNE 2nd 1853, REJOICING IN HIS REDEEMER.

Blest spirit, thy conflicts are o'er,
Thy face of probation is run
Thou'rt landed on Caraan's bright shore
The victory o'er death thou hast won

low.
Thou would'st say that "My joys have
no end,
My heart knows no sorrow or wo"

The tears are all wiped from thine eyes
Thy languishing head is at rest,
Thy bosom will heave no more sighs—
Thou hast joined thy loved Lord with
the blest.

Then, sister, mourn not for thy brother,
But prepare like him for that shore
Come dry those sad tears, weeping
mother,
This happiness why thus deplore

And happy, thrice happy are they,
Like thee, who have borne the world's
cross;
Who have passed from earth's sorrows
away,
Its allurement all counting but dross.

Fond father, bereft of thy child,
Not long till thy spirit shall soar
With his, to a God reconciled,
Where parting shall never be more.

I know, could'st thou speak to each
friend,
Thy departure who mourns, here be-
stow'st thou, June 2nd, 1853.

Then adieu to thee, blest happy one,
May she who addresses thee here
Join thee at that glorious bright throne,
And reign in that heavenly sphere.

MRS M E SHERWOOD

In a breach of promise case the following evidence was put in by the plaintiff, against the defendant:—

"Elizabeth Crocker, my dear,
I love you, dear, true and sincere;
I cannot express my mind,
But my heart, dear, is truly thine.

I tell you as plainly as man can speak,
I love you as true as my life;
And I shall never be easy, my dear,
Until you become my wife.
If you object to me, I never will ask woman again
For one year, two, or ten."

The writer of such poetry as this had to pay \$1500, damages. Served him right.

SEVANT-GALLISM.—Serrant Gal: "I tell you what, Cook, with my beauty and figger, I a'int a going to stop in service no longer. I shall be off to Horsetrailer.—Punch.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS.

At a late election in the city of Washington, the people voted against all licenses to sell spirituous liquors, which will prove a very severe blow to intemperance, and speaks well for the South on this subject..... Boston still refuses to enforce the Maine Law—to her disgrace be it said; how disgraceful it is to think that so moral and excellent a law should not be enforced by the proud and self-styled moral and intellectual people of Boston. They would have the poor obey the laws: but they, because it interferes with their drinking propensities, will trample upon the law with impunity.

NEW YORK CITY.—A tent has been erected in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace, under the direction of the City Alliance, where it is proposed to hold temperance meetings every evening of the week, and religious meetings on the Sabbath day. This is an important movement, designed to counteract in some degree the baneful influence of the numerous grogshops which are springing up in all directions around the palace. It is truly mournful to view the multiplied devices to entrap the unwary, and ruin them, both soul and body—devices engendered by the greedy man of gain, which knows no mercy, and stops at nothing in the way of accomplishing his object. Whole blocks of buildings are being erected and converted into liquor shops, gambling halls, and other kindred avenues to destruction.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—The New Brunswick Telegraph of the 25th June, says that the New Liquor Law went into operation in that Province on the 1st inst., and all was peace—the mountains did not fall, nor were the heavens disturbed; doubt less, however, many families will be made happy by it.

The Rev. D. Oliphant, editor of the Christian Banner of Coburg, has been called in question in some quarters for want of soundness of temperance principles. We believe that there is no better friend of the temperance cause in Canada than this worthy gentleman. He may not see the necessity of his joining the Order of the Sons, but that does not prevent him from being a true temperance man. In this world we must allow some freedom of choice in these matters. All are temperance men who abstain from the use as a beverage, and the sale or advertising of intoxicating liquors, but no others.

On the 23rd inst. the county of Waterloo and Gray Prohibitory Liquor Law League, are to hold a grand soiree. The Whitechurch Division are to hold a great demonstration on the 22nd inst. The Smithfield Division will have a demonstration on the 24th inst. The New Moon Division had a very interesting soiree on the 15th inst, at which a large concourse of persons attended. Bra. McKinnon and Moore of Toronto addressed the meeting. A Branch of the League is established in Belleville. A mass temperance meeting of the inhabitants of Lincoln and Welland, took place at the Falls on Saturday last. The particulars we have not of course seen.

LATEST NEWS.—The Memphis Convention of Southern merchants did not amount to much. They would not touch the Cuba question—passed resolutions in favor of the Pacific railroad, and the national improvement of the Mississippi. . . . On the 8th June a great temperance League was formed in Munro county at Rochester,—it is a branch of the Carson League, got up to elect men pledged to put down the license system, and to raise funds for that purpose. Its objects are similar to our Canadian League, only it is based on STRICTLY ABSTINENCE PRINCIPLES. . . . New Jersey has passed a law which treats all inveterate drunkards as lunatics. Why should not a woman be divorced from such a man? A great meeting took place in London, England, on the 8th June of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Eminent speakers addressed the meeting, among them Professor Stowe of the United States, the Rev. S. Ward, colored minister, late of Toronto, and several English speakers. Temperance upon the whole is progressive. . . . Mrs Greenfield, the Black Swan, is singing in London. . . . Judge Macauley sailed for England last Wednesday. . . . Catherine Hayes has left California. She made \$45,000 there. . . . The late Mrs. Forrest, now Mrs. Sinclair, is acting in the California theatres.



Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—Proverbs c. 22, v. 6

[ORIGINAL.]

LINES TO MY LITTLE BOY.

My little boy, thou art fair to see
In the opening beauty of infancy;
Soft is the beam of thy mild blue eye,
Warring the hue of the summer sky,
Innocent the look of thy childish gaze,
Which we only behold in childhood's days.

My little boy in his hours of play,
Though dull seems the time, ever is gay,
Fit playmate he for the birds and the flowers,
That sing in the woodlands, or paint the wild bowers;
And his small ringing voice, with laughter so clear,
Seemeth to say our world is yet joyous and fair.

My little boy with his bright sunny hair,
Hath fair rosy cheeks and dimples are there;
His sweet merry laugh, and his quick playful tread,
Show happiness smiling or and his young head,
And the lov'd hushing words that he prattles to me,
Have beauty and innocence in their wild glee

There is hope, there is trust, in his eye's brightening gleam,
There's a glimpse of fair heaven in its soft rolling beam,
Though the dream of the child the rude world will mar,
Oh still may the truth be his guide and his star,
And may virtue be his as he grows up in years,
And God be his trust on this earth's vale of tears.

MRS CAROLINE DUNN.

ST. CATHERINES MEETING OF THE GRAND SECTION OF CADETS.

One of the Delegates has sent us the following paper to publish. In addition to what we have already said, we feel a pleasure in informing the friends of this youthful useful Order, that their funds are in a good state. From the minutes of the proceedings, we see that a number of Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the National Council of the Cadets of the United States,—the Grand Secretary being the paid Delegate. A new Constitution is also to be adopted, the red book revised, and a committee was appointed to attend to these matters, whose report will be laid before the Grand Section at its meeting in Toronto, on the 4th Wednesday in August. The proceedings of the Grand Section are to be published, and a copy furnished to each Section in Canada. Each Section is recommended to circulate petitions for a prohibitory liquor law. The funds and books of Sections when dissolved should go to the Grand Section. There is little doubt but that the Order of the Cadets will soon be placed on a better footing than they have heretofore been. The following paper is from the committee of the Grand Section, which was appointed to report on the reports of the Grand Officers, and also on the state of the Order, which we recommend to the perusal of all:—

Your Committee rejoice that the position of the Order is such, that, "compared with former occasions it cannot be regarded as deteriorating;" but however pleasing the prospects may be, or whatever hopes these may inspire, they cannot lose sight of the fact, that Sections have ceased to exist and others are now in a state of decay; and your Committee would therefore, most respectfully but earnestly urge upon your consideration, the necessity of taking immediate and decided steps to reorganize those Sections which have actually resigned their Charters; to encourage and sustain every Section not now in a prosperous condition; and to organize new Sections throughout the country.

Your Committee from observation and report are compelled to attest to the truthfulness of the information received by the Grand Secretary, in stating, that the want of success in many Sections is to be attributed to the "negligence and indifference manifested by the Sons of Temperance in their different localities;" and are happy to be able cordially to subscribe to the fact, that the great prosperity which has attended many of the most flourishing Sections is "owing to the fostering care which our Sisters in the good cause have seen fit to exercise over our young Brothers."

Your Committee would respectfully suggest, that the proposal of Br. Cady be accepted, i. e., that this Grand Section place itself within the jurisdiction of the National Council, thereby accepting the new Ritual. As the acceptance of this proposition precludes all necessity of pursuing further the subject on which the Grand Secretary of the Ohio Grand Section has corresponded, your Committee are of opinion he should be informed of the existence of this G. Council as the very organization which it was aimed to institute; and the existence of which, it is to be supposed, was unknown to that Grand Section and to this, from its being named the National Council, and not the National Section.

Your Committee doubt not that the Grand Secretary's report of the state of the funds, will afford the Finance Committee as great a source of gratification as it has afforded your Committee. They would recommend that steps be taken to collect the balance in the hands of the P. G. Treasurer.

Your Committee most respectfully recommend that a committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution, to be submitted for the approval of this Grand Section before the dissolution of the present session.

Your Committee could not in fairness pass over the hearty and efficient services of the Grand Secretary—which are worthy of the highest praise—without remarking, that much of the success which has attended the Order within the last six months, is chiefly to be attributed to his zealous and well-directed efforts.

Respectfully submitted
DAVID SCOTT Chairman.
(Signed,) JOHN W. FERGUSSON,
R. R. DONNELLY.

Committee Room, St. Catherine's,
May 24th 1852.

HORRIBLE DEVELOPMENTS.—A most terrible circumstance has been recently brought to light. A few days since a stranger arrived in this city and took lodgings at the "Wm. Tell," a well known restaurant on Fifth street, kept by a man of the name of Diserus. During the night the cook of the establishment, either from an imaginary offence, or from the hopes of lucre, procured a hatchet, and going to where the stranger was lying, struck him a blow with the sharp edge across the neck, nearly severing the head from the body. Horrified with what he had done, and not knowing how to conceal from the world the knowledge of this bloody act, he hit upon the expedient of cutting the body up into minute pieces, and dreadful to relate, actually made soup of the fragments, which was served up to the customers! The cook, as yet has not been arrested.

Since writing the above our reporter has ascertained the murdered individual's name to be C. Tuttle, and that he has a large family some where in the Atlantic Ocean.—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE QUAKER AND THE PARSON.—A Quaker, that was a barber, being sued by a parson for tithes, Yea and Nay went to him, and demanded the reason why he troubled him, as he had never had any dealings with him, in his life.

"Why," says the parson, "it is for tithes."
"For tithes," says the Quaker, "I prithee, friend upon what account?"

"Why," says the parson, for preaching in the church."
"As to that," replied the Quaker, "I have nothing to pay thee, for I come not there."

"O, but you might," says the parson, "for the doors are always open at convenient times;" and thereupon said he would be paid, seeing it was due.

Yea and Nay thereupon shook his head, and making several wry faces departed, and immediately entered his action (it being a corporation town) against the parson for forty shillings. The parson, upon notice of this, came to him, and very hotly demanded why he put such disgrace on him, and for what he owed him the money?

"Truly, friend," replied the Quaker, "for trimming!"
"For trimming," said the parson, "why I was never trimmed by you in my life."

"Oh! but thou might'st have come and been trimmed, if thou hadst pleased, for my doors are always open at convenient times as well as thine."

DEFINITION OF ALIBI.—Sergeant Ouslow was asked upon one occasion to explain what was meant by an alibi. "It is a lie by which many a rogue escapes hanging," answered the witty sergeant.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Vicount Halding it is said, is about to marry the widow of Sir Robert Peel.

EMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.—The number of Emigrants arrived at New York, during May was 30,234, of this number 12,179 were from Ireland, and 19,986 from Germany. During the four months of the year the total of immigration was 80,021. No wonder that the United States are advancing with such rapid strides.

The chance of war between Mexico and the U States is growing stronger. Santa Anna appears to be as cool hardy as ever. . . . Accounts from China give further details of the progress of the rebels; who, unless the fleets of France and England interfere, will soon succeed in deposing the reigning Emperor. . . . Switzerland has an army of 108,000 men to oppose the Austrians, things in that quarter look very warlike. . . . The Pope has prohibited the circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Italy, thus showing that he is opposed to the civil liberties of the colored man. . . . Gavazzi has arrived safely in New York City. He has addressed the Italians on the subject of his late escapes at Quebec and Montreal, stating that he believes he was saved by the hands of God from murder at the hands of low ruffians. Let Canadians no longer boast that we have more liberty of speech here than in the States. There this patriot priest is allowed to lecture unmolested. . . . General Scott was seriously injured by a fall at Washington. . . . The prospect of war between Russia and Turkey have caused a small rise in the price of grain in England. Spring the murderer, was hung at Philadelphia a few days since, asserting his innocence to the last. . . . Mary Ann Wheeler, who killed her seducer in Milwaukee, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity. . . . The late Daniel Webster at the time of his death was greatly involved in debt, perfectly insolvent. . . . The Honorable Caleb Cushing \$10,000 borrowed money. . . . Things speak very badly for Mr. Webster, he had very little political credit in politics or in the payment of his debts. . . . The remains of General Harrison are to be removed to the battle-field of Tippecanoe. . . . France Menzies, the Irish patriot, lectured last week at New York, on the subject the rebellion of 1845. The cholera is said to be prevalent in New Orleans. A catholic priest was lately mobbed at Elizavira, N. Y. by his own congregation. The New York Crystal Palace is to be opened on the 15th of July. Five Roman Catholic Priests left the Church of Rome and joined the protestant Church a short time since in Bohemia. . . . Spiritual manifestations are now quite common in France especially in Paris, and other European countries, they are also increasing very much in the United States. The Hon. N. P. Dainage, W. Thompson, and other eminent Americans, solemnly declare that they have, by means of spiritual manifestations, held converse lately with the spirit of John C. Calhoun; all this is very strange.

NOTICE SUBSCRIBERS.—Our six months term is about expiring, and the attention of all interested is called to the payments due at this office. Money may be enclosed in letters or paid to agents—if properly mailed and directed in presence of Postmasters, and marked "money," post-paid, all letters will be at our risk. AGENTS, NEW AND OLD, would oblige by canvassing their Divisions, villages, towns, &c., and sending us during this month, as many six months or annual subscribers, as possible. The current half-year expires 1st July, when a new one will commence and an additional price be charged to all defaulting subscribers. This paper—the cheapest weekly in Canada, will be sent to subscribers from 1st July to 1st January for 2s. 6d. in advance, or 3s. 9d. not paid in advance. It contains all the temperance, political, and domestic news, with a good selection of literary matter.

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be issued on **TUESDAYS**, weekly during the year. It will contain eight pages—the two last being devoted to advertisements, and will give all the news of the day, political and other news. Subscription price for 1853, 5s. 6d. in advance. Or within one month after subscribing 7s. 6d. currency if not so paid at the end of six months. If left to the end of the year 10s. 6d. currency. Half yearly subscribers will be taken at the above prices, provided it be distinctly understood the subscription was intended to be a half yearly one. All 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 after the known receipt, and detention of the first number will be stopped without payment for the current year. New agents sending six new subscribers with their subscriptions, or guaranteeing due payment, shall receive a copy gratis. Old agents sending 10 old subscribers, or 10 partly old and partly new, with the money or a guarantee, shall receive a copy gratis. The club system at year did not please well owing to the postage. Upon consideration we have concluded to send to clubs, if any of our friends wish to form them upon these terms—3 copies for \$11, 10 copies for \$20, 20 copies for \$38, 30 copies for \$50, but in such cases the money must be paid down, and the papers put in one package and addressed to one person in all cases, otherwise the full charge will be made. Advertisements inserted at reasonable rate. All postages must be paid, and communications addressed to C. Durand, Editor—Toronto, C. W.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1853.

THE COLD WATER-MAN—A BALLAD.

BY GAZZ.

It was an honest fisherman,
I know him passing well,
And he lived by a little pond,
Within a little dell.

A grave and quiet man was he,
Who loved his hook and rod,
So even ran his line of life,
His neighbors thought it odd.

For science and for books, he said
He never had a wish,
No school to him was worth a fig,
Except a school of fish.

He never aspired to rank or wealth,
Nor cared about a name,
For though much famed for fish was he,
He never fished for fame!

Let others bend their necks at sight
Of fashion's gilded wheels,
He never had learned the art to 'bob'
For anything but eels!

A cunning fisherman was he,
His angles all were right,
The sunniest nibble at his bait
Was sure to prove 'a bite'!

All day this fisherman would sit
Upon an ancient log,
And gaze into the water, like
Some sedentary frog.

With all the seeming innocence,
And that unconscious look,
That other people often wear
When they intend to 'hook'!

To charm the fish he never spoke,
Although his voice was fine,
He found the most convenient way
Was just to drop a line!

And many a gudgeon of the pond,
If they could speak to-day,
Would own, with grief, this angler had
A mighty taking way!

One day this fisherman
Had taken too much grog,
And being but a landsman, too,
He couldn't keep the log!

'Twas all in vain with might and main
He strove to reach the shore—
Down—down he went, to feed the fish
He'd belted off before!

The jury gave their verdict that
'Twas nothing else but gin
Had caused the fisherman to be
So sadly taken in;

Though one stood out upon a whim,
And said the angler's slaughter,
To be exact about the fact,
Was, clearly, gin-and-water!

The moral of this mournful tale,
To all is plain and clear,
'That drinking habits bring a man
Too often to his bier;

And he who scorns to 'take the pledge,'
And keep the promise fast,
May be, in spite of fate, a stiff
Cold water-man at last.

PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND DIVISION.

Concluded.

The notice of the by-law of Rep. Durand was occasioned by an expunging vote taken very summarily. Rep. Dick gave notice of a by-law to be enacted next session, that no speaker should, without the consent of the Grand Division speak more than once or longer than ten minutes on the same subject—a good motion. Many of the junior members, being diffident, were prevented from expressing their opinions on matters that came before the body, partly because more talkative members would occupy the floor several times, and partly because they could not catch the G. W. P.'s eye in time. Let every man visiting that body express his opinions. The Georgetown difficulty caused much discussion—we hope it may not injure the Division there, and all will see the necessity of conciliation, as well as strict consistency of conduct.

By a vote of the Grand Division the Grand Scribe was instructed to give any members of the Grand Division, wishing to attend the World's Convention in New York, a credential under the seal of that body.

The next annual session of the Grand Division will be held at Kingston, on the fourth Wednesday in October, 1853.

A committee was appointed by the Grand Division to confer with a committee already nominated by the Grand Section of Canada, with a view to enlist to a greater extent than heretofore the aid and co-operation of Sons of Temperance in forwarding the

interests of this juvenile Order. Committee of the G. D., Rep's. Case, Faulkner, Reynett, Rev. T. Webster, and the G. Scribe

All questions from Subordinate Divisions touching any point of the Constitution, By-laws, Rules or Regulations of our Order, are to be transmitted to the G. Scribe, and not to the G. W. P.

All by-laws of Subordinate Divisions must be presented to the committee on by-laws before being acted upon. All S. D's. have, however, full power to make new by-laws, also to suspend or add to by-laws not interfering with the constitution. Hence the by laws are legal, subject to the approval of the committee on by-laws.

The following synopsis of the state of the Order in 1852, given by the Grand Scribe, contains three things very striking. One is the very small number of deaths occurring in a year, and the others the large numbers of members expelled and suspended. These last things call loudly for caution in admitting members:—

Number of Divisions,.....	371
“ admitted,.....	7,422
“ do by card,.....	639
“ suspended,.....	1,686
“ expelled,.....	3,736
“ withdrawn,.....	1,557
Deaths,.....	124
Violated Pledge,.....	2,382
Reinstated,.....	1,078
Violated Pledge 2nd time,.....	499
Contributing Members,.....	17,749
Number of Public Temperance meetings held,.....	2,146
“ of Temperance Tracts distributed,.....	8,794
“ Representatives to G. D.,.....	1,063
Cash Received,.....	£12,591 14 5
Paid for for Benefits,.....	2,550 10 10
Cash in hand, including money invested,.....	8,561 18 11
Total expenses, exclusive of benefits,.....	7,111 2 2
Percentage to Grand Division,.....	374 5 5
“ to National Division,.....	18 14 3

It will be seen from the above that the amount that our Grand Division pays the National Division is almost nominal. A motion to instruct our Delegates to the National Division to ask for the alteration of our Constitution, so as to admit the wives and daughters of Sons upon being pledged, to come into our Divisions, was carried.

THE DEFUNCT SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

This paper ceased to exist in May. It is an old saying, "nil nisi bonum de mortuis:" "say nothing of the departed but what is good;" and if we were to consult our personal feelings, we would not insert another letter about the matter of our late controversy with this paper, but that controversy is one that concerns the temperance public, and was carried on by us more to keep up a high toned feeling in the temperance ranks than to gratify any supposed vanity we might have had to conquer an opponent in argument. Viewing advertising spirituous liquors by a Son, a gross act of inconsistency, we cannot when influential friends of temperance write expressing their opinions, conceal their sentiments from the public. With this view we give the contents of three short letters just sent to us, and also the resolution of the Yonge St. Division, which was passed some time ago but not received by us until this week. The one from Bath is from the pen of a well-known Son and influential delegate to the Grand Division, and that from Norfolk is from one of the oldest friends of the cause in that county. We notice that in the call of the Committee of the World's Convention, "all temperance societies based on total abstinence" only are invited to participate therein. It is gratifying to see that this body would not recognize any society as a temperance one unless so pledged, thus carrying out our views of the LEAGUE before its late revision at St. Catherine's. The League, however, as now constituted, does not pretend to be a temperance society. At the late session of the Grand Division, those opposed to our views saw themselves, (we mean on the advertising question,) in a great minority, and had not business of more importance prevented it, the thing would have been fully discussed before that body. Although there were but about 120 delegates in all in attendance during the session, it is within bounds to say that three fourths, perhaps more, would have taken our view of the question. Indeed we know of none that would not have done so, but there were some who thought it at this time imprudent to meddle with the question. The two first days of the session had been used up in debates on other matters, and all felt it was a duty to do up the business of the session on Friday. Then there is in the Grand Division, [and this we are glad to see,] a desire to conciliate—to yield and get along smoothly in all matters. Its proceedings were so far as we could see in 1852-3, conducted with good feeling—much more so than our PROVINCIAL HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Yet, if the Order had desired to express its views on the propriety of liquor advertising, they should have sent a fuller delegation. Many Divisions which had passed resolutions on the subject did not send one delegate, and only about one sixth part of the Divisions were represented there.

Morpeth, Kent, June 1853.

DEAR SIR AND BR.—In perusing the files of papers for the past week, I accidentally came across that phantom of consistency, the Spirit of the Age, and there I beheld him uttering his

expiring farewell; and in his last words I beheld his inconsistency. He begins to speak of what his intentions were when he commenced his short career, and who ever heard of such rubbish as considering temperance as a political subject? Surely the man must be beside himself or rather worse. He next intended to lay aside theory, and commence practice, without ever having the theory of that practice laid down. Any one can plainly see he never knew anything of either the theory or practice of temperance. Alas, poor Spirit! who thus commenced your race, with the intention of making temperance your hobby, where-with you were desirous to ascend the ladder of popularity, to the political circles of the day; but your projects have soon failed! You have drawn a sorrowful sigh and expired, (truly YOU HAVE SNUFFED YOURSELF OUT), and it is well that you say you will not recapitulate the details, for you cannot look back on your past language without a feeling of remorse! And now foiled in his attempt to gain popularity, (behold him seizing the subscriptions for the remainder of the term, and cramming his political journal down the throats of those who prepaid their subscriptions for a purely temperance periodical. I will close with a few words, with this intent, that should such a SPIRIT ever walk or attempt to walk in the path of temperance again, let it do so with consistency and purity, and clothed in a right mind; and should it grow snarlish and talk of SNUFFING OTHERS OUT, let it beware and take warning by this, that in trying to exert itself in such a way, it does not entirely extinguish itself.

Yours, &c.,
J. F. FLETCHER, Kent County.

Victoria, Norfolk, 9th June 1853.

SIR,—I have noticed with some interest, the acrimonious controversy between your paper and the publisher (Mr. McQueen of Hamilton,) of another temperance paper; and although my sympathies perhaps are not as strong in favor of either papers as many whose political sympathies chime with the philosophy of both papers, but still perhaps I can give as disinterested an opinion and quite as pure a sympathy in the matter and in favor of your publication, which I highly applaud, and very well know that your course has been the correct one, and should have been sustained unanimously by the Sons and their influence. It has in some measure impaired the influence of the great cause of total abstinence; however, I wish you success with your publication, and hope that you may yet triumph over all your difficulties.

I remain, &c.,
B. McCALL.

BATH, 5th June 1853.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to congratulate you on the noble stand you have taken on the advertising question. I assure you it is fully appreciated in this section of the country, and will forever stamp your name as the champion of temperance.

Yours, very truly,
THOMAS AISHTON.

BRO. DURAND.—The following resolution was carried in this Division on the 21st of March last, but through the delinquency of our Recording Scribe, it has never been forwarded for publication. It may be too late to be of any service to you, yet it will serve to show our sentiments on a subject, which has deeply interested us from the beginning.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN LINDSAY, R. S., Pro. tem.

YONGE ST. DIVISION, No. 20, S. of T.

Moved by Br. A. Diamond, and seconded by Br. J. Lindsay, That this Division has read the discussion between the editors of the "Son of Temperance" and "Spirit of the Age," and as there is a great and important principle involved, this Division would express its sentiments in favour of the bold and conscientious position assumed by the editor of the "Son." As the prosperity and purity of the Order depend in a great measure on the tone and integrity of Temperance Journals, we would record our unqualified disapprobation of the gross inconsistency manifested by temperance editors, in allowing their columns to be the medium of advertising spirituous liquors. As well might Rum vendors atone for the evils of their unholy traffic, by giving a temperance lecture each day in their bar-room, as for such an editor to assist our cause by decrying the liquors he was paid for advertising.—(Carried.)

MORE SOIRES.

Such demonstrations as the following only can get up the right spirit in Canada. We wish to see our country full of them. Let all townships hold similar ones during the summer. Agitate the people on the necessity of voting for members who are friendly (if possible Sons of Temperance, or tried temperance men) at the next election. Again let societies be established to diffuse temperance papers. Every family in Canada should take some cheap temperance paper. We wish to see such action as this. Nothing can be done by lying still. This great reform has to come to the polls.—[Ed. Sox.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION IN BLENHEIM.

As we intimated in our last, a Temperance Celebration took place yesterday, at the village of Richwood. The demonstration was intended to mark the approval of the Sons of Temperance of the course taken by the Municipal Council of the Township of Blenheim in limiting the number of Taverns to one in the Township. At 12 o'clock, a Procession was marshalled, and marched through the village to the ground. The number of persons in the procession was about three hundred. Having reached the ground, a beautiful grove, the company sat down to an abundant repast, provided for them, the Paris Band enlivened the proceedings by playing some select music at intervals during the day. The good things having been done full justice to, the more important part of the proceedings of the day commenced.

The Chairman, the Rev. G. F. Hill, having opened the business by a short address, Mr. G. Alexander proposed, and the Rev. F. Rolph seconded the first resolution as follows:—
"That this Meeting records its high approbation of the course pursued by the Reeve and Council of Blenheim, in limiting the

number of Taverns in the Municipality, illustrating as it does the strength and sincerity of their principles, and their lofty sentiments of patriotism; and that for thus placing the township in a leading position in the Temperance Movement of the day, the merit the lasting gratitude of their Constituency."

J. E. Williamson, Esq., Reeve of the Township, returned thanks on behalf of the Council, for the honour conferred on them by this demonstration, and stated, that had the council known that they possessed the power, they would have abolished all the taverns. The Council had argued this matter, and had acted conscientiously in voting on it.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. McLean, of Galt, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Griffin,

"That in view of the importance of the annihilation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, to the prosperity of Canada; this meeting expresses its grateful sense of the services rendered to the cause by the Hon. M. Cameron, in introducing into the Legislature the late prohibitory bill, and in the disinterested and able manner in which he advocated the measure, and we pledge ourselves to renewed exertion in the use of every lawful means to obtain the required law."

The third resolution was then moved by the Rev. John Gibson, and seconded by the Rev. W. Haviland, as follows:

"That the present state and prospects of the Temperance Reformation are such, as to call loudly for our gratitude to Almighty God, and to excite enlarged expectations of speedy and glorious success."

J. Kilburne, Esq. J. P. then addressed the Sons of Temperance, thanking them for having got up the demonstration of the day. This terminated the proceedings which did not close till 6 o'clock. We regret that the short time which intervened before our publication prevents us giving a more lengthened account of the interesting proceedings of the day. The weather was delightful, and the celebration gave the greatest satisfaction to all present.—*Paris Star.*

The letter of G. C. Dayfoot, of Georgetown, was received too late for our last issue or to be attended to. It seems we had erroneously stated that it was W. P. Dayfoot instead of G. C. Dayfoot, who was concerned in the Georgetown difficulty. We did not allude to the facts of this case, and observe that this letter gives an account of the same as Mr. Dayfoot understood them. Now if we were to give one side of the case we must give the other also, and it might lead to a long discussion in this paper, which we must avoid. We have passed no opinion on the merits of the matter. What took place in the Grand Division was derived from those who were present, and we considered our report as substantially correct. Mr. Dayfoot says, that instead of ending in his re-instatement, the Grand Division considered the charge of the subordinate Division not sustained and irregular. The action of the subordinate Division amounted to a suspension of the W. P., and when the suspension was done away with, of course the officer was reinstated in his former position. From all we can gather of the case, the Georgetown Division thought the W. P. was acting inconsistently, and he on the other hand considered that he was not at all answerable for the acts of his boarders, who used liquors and had leased apartments. If Mr. Dayfoot wishes us to express our opinion on the facts as detailed in his letter, we are prepared to do so.

The Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL.]

THE IVY GREEN.

BY THE FOREST BARD.

I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That climbs and clings to each tree and wall,
O I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That crowns the summit of the wild woods tall.

I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That o'er the ruin's of the old church creeps;
O I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That twines the tomb where the loved one sleeps.

I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That slowly climbs around the captive's tower;
O I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That thickly twines round my Lucy's bow'r.

I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy,
A living shroud round our dead it lays;
O I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That screens their couches from the idler's gaze.

I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That rustles sadly on the night wind's breath;
O I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That robes the monarch for the throne of death.

I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
Whose smooth old leaves are for age unshad;
O I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That decks the mortal for death's bridal bed.

I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
Mere faithful far, than the pompous bust,
O I love the Ivy, the green old Ivy
That lives when the marble has fallen to dust.

Then train the Ivy, the green old Ivy,
For soon 'twill twine round our lone death bed;
O yes, train the Ivy, the green old Ivy,
That when we're sleeping it may be our fall.

OSBORO, 7th June, 1853.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA—ITS CHRISTIAN LEADER.

This modern wonder of the world is likely to turn out to some account. The dark recesses of the most ancient empire of the

world are about to be opened to the human gaze. 300,000,000 of human beings, nearly one-third of the human family, are to have the light of the mild religion of Christ shed upon them. At the bottom of this work too, is a Christian warrior chief! It is said, so alarmed has become the Chinese Emperor, that he is about to call in the aid of European potentates. The rebellion is affecting the price of Tea in the American markets, the war being carried on in the tea Provinces. Well it would seem that the destiny of the world is now in the hands of the Saxon race. It is a pity they would not use it to a good purpose, and not sow corruption and distrust by their inordinate thirst after gold, and their propensities to animal indulgences, the worst of which is drunkenness. Should China be opened to European travel and commerce, her races would give way in time to European superiority, and vanish like the Indians of 1600 before the Spaniards. Japan too would follow, and that part of Asia, that has lain in darkness for three thousand years, would become Christian, and it is hoped more moral. Every thing portends the rapid conversion of the world to at least nominal Christianity. This religion, if truly carried out, comprises at once all truth in morals and religion, as well as liberty in government. Blessed would be the day when the benevolent design of its GREAT FOUNDER could be realized by its universal prevalence. But alas, how often are its tenets warped to suit blind bigotry and tyrants!— [Ed. Son.

"The rebellion has been chiefly confined to the province of Kwangsi, which adjoins the province of Canton; and what is called the rebellion has existed for several years; though it is only since the death of the old Emperor, and the accession of his son, in 1850, that the matter has obtained great notoriety in China, and been at all known in the Western World. But the rebellion turns out to be a great native religious movement in favor of the gospel. The Tien Teh, or leader's name, is Hung Sawchuen, and the gentleman who writes the account seems to be a distant relative of his in Italy, and to have been constantly in his society for several years past. The Chief had been a studious youth; and when at an examination, in his sixteenth year, at Canton, he received from an extraordinary-looking man, a book in Chinese, entitled, "Good Words Exhorting the Age," in which he was taught to believe in God, to trust in Jesus, to obey the ten commandments, and to renounce the worship of devils. When farther instructed he wrote the following stanza on repentance:

"Confessing our transgressions against heaven,
Our dependence upon the full atonement of Jesus,
We should not believe in devils, but obey the holy commandments,
Should worship only the true God, with the full powers of the mind
Should think on the glories of heaven:
Also on the terrors of hell, and pay the wicked,
And early turn to the true, escaping
From the errors and afflictions of the world."

Afterwards he travelled in Kwangsi, wrote books, and exhorted men to turn from their evil ways. In due time he went to Canton and received much Christian instruction: and Mr. Roberts now has no doubt that this was in his own house, though for years he has lost sight of him. It now appears that he returned to Kwangsi, where he, according to the measure of his knowledge, propagated the true religion, and had no intention whatever of raising a rebellion, but the officers and soldiers so oppressed and injured him and his friends, that they were compelled to stand on their defence, and one step led to another. About this time he would have written and posted on the walls such sentiments as the following:—

"Believe truly in Jesus, and ultimately have happiness;
Turn away from God, and ultimately have misery."

Many were converted by his writings and instructions. Some believed readily; others resisted, but afterwards believed; many became much more hardened in their Unchristianity. Those who believed destroyed a great many images; those who rejected the gospel, along with the authorities, violently persecuted them. Wong and Loo were the first two of their number who were persecuted unto death, and fighting at last commenced merely because of their holy teaching. But many thousands of the people gathered around the believers for their protection. Agents have continued to teach chiefly throughout that province to the present time. The host, of which Hung Sawchuen is the Chief, is now very great, in which the strictest rules are enforced, and great masses of the community highly respect them. The authorities, however, and the Imperial armies continue to oppose them; but gratitude is expressed in our Heavenly Father that they have, upon the whole, been able to stand their ground; and their doctrine extends, and their numbers increase. About one hundred thousand are numbered on the side of the Chief."

MAN ALWAYS THE SAME.

When the ancient Asiatic and African ruins are examined, it will be found that the habits, vanities, vices, and peculiarities of man have been the same in all ages—varying merely in shades according to the climate or progress of the people. They will ever be the same. The following is an extract of a letter, giving a description of ancient manufactures and trinkets among the Egyptians descriptive of their habits. How similar are they to ours and those of all civilized nations.

The "Egyptian Antiquities" are a curious and entertaining collection of over seven hundred specimens of Egyptian curiosities and arts. It is opened at Stuyvesant Institute, and is owned by Dr. Henry Abbott, who for twenty years resided at Cairo. Little Gods innumerable—sacred enameled cats, images and cats, little and big cut out of stone are here; also the embalmed bodies of Egyptian maids, wrapt in linen shrouds,

"Who walked about—how strange a story"
In Thebes' Streets three thousand years ago."

Here too may be seen the gold necklace and ear-rings having the name of Menes, the 1st Pharaoh of Egypt, and the cartouche king in history; also the large signet ring of Cheops, builder of the great pyramid, 2352 years before Christ; here two are huge

mummied Bulls, enwrapt with coarse canvass, clothes, ropes and bandages innumerable, through which their long horns project as "natural as life." The collection of implements of war and husbandry are very numerous.

One of the most attractive exhibitions of the city is Denmark's Panorama of the Holy Land. Every evening (excepting Sabbath) during the past winter this worthy artist and indefatigable traveller has stood at the far end of a long oakened hall, explaining with a small odd, but distinct voice, a thousand scenes, rivers, land-scapes, and prospects that cluster about the Holy Land. Over and over again does he perform in imagination his long and toilsome wandering in that strangely interesting region.—*Hyacinth Citizen.*

DIFFERENT SPECIES OF THE DEER IN CANADA.

MR. EDITOR,—You are aware that the Long Point Country has been the favorite hunting grounds from the first settlement of the country, as game of all kinds has always been plentiful in days gone by. Deer especially were abundant, of which there are three species. The first and smallest species is called by hunters the Spikeshorn deer, from the fact that the horns of the male are without branches, although protuberances sometimes exist upon the horns, as if a branch or branches were beginning to grow, but no positive branch ever appears, and one horn is much larger than the other in all cases. The female is much less than the male, and is the most delicate and beautiful creature imaginable. They are the most timid and wild of the deer family, and in colour incline more to bright red than any other kind of deer. In habits they are peculiar, their favorite haunts are brushwood thickets, in the immediate neighbourhood of cleared fields or large openings in the woods. They are very fond of young clover, and if a meadow or grass plot should be near to a thick jungle, they will stay about it two weeks at a time, feeding on the grass in the dusk of the evening and at the dawn of the morning. The spikeshorn deer are not now very common, and hunters say the wolves kill more of them than any other kind, which I believe is the case. Their flesh is the highest coloured and best flavoured venison we have. I have killed many of them, and never saw one with more than four broad teeth, from which I conclude they are short lived. The flesh of a well grown buck will weigh from fifty to sixty pounds, that of the doe from forty to forty-four. When pursued they run in a zig-zag manner, and seldom a long distance, but if hard pushed they take the route to wet swampy ground. A swift footed hunter can tire one of these deer in a six hour chase to such a degree, that he may be in sight of his game every few rods. Their track is very long and narrow as the heel; the head is much thinner in proportion to the length than that of other deer. I never measured the length or height of one.

Yours truly,
BARNES.

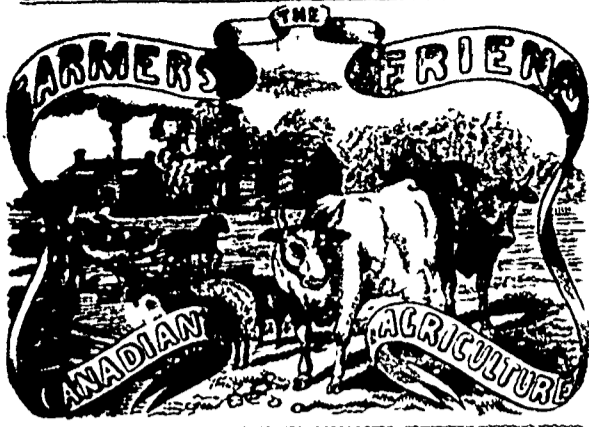
Norwich, June, 1853.

The writer of the above would oblige by sending a description of the other two varieties of deer, also his opinion as to the contested point whether the elk ever existed in Canada or not, and if so when it lived here. Also as to the different varieties of the bear, wolf, and fox in Canada.

BEARS.—It is said there are two species of the bear in Canada, the black and the brown—two species, if not three of the wolf, the yellow, black, and small brown prairie wolf—and three species of the fox, the yellow, black, and grey or silver grey fox.—*EDITOR SON.*

THE KING BIRD is a very remarkable and well known Canadian bird, popularly so called on account of its courage in attacking the largest carnivorous birds. It is known by a peculiar cry uttered generally when on the wing, fluttering with tremulous wings and outspread tail. The cry is "tee, tee, tee." They are found generally in our fields or near the settlements of men, seldom in the dense forests, and live chiefly if not entirely on insects. The size is about that of the small sized black bird, or between the blue bird and robin. The plumage is of a slate color on the head, neck, tops of wings, back and tail, and whitish on the under parts. The tail feathers are tipped with white, easily seen when flying, it expands the tail like a fan. This bird comes to our country in the latter part of April and leaves early in Autumn. It builds its nest in hollow trees. Whilst sitting on a tree if a hawk or an eagle fly by, it will rise into the air to a great height and attack the enemy fearlessly, striking it with its beak on the back and head, following, darting in all directions at its foe, striking above and below, quite regardless of its superior strength and rapacity. The hawk seems greatly annoyed, and generally escapes as fast as possible. One would suppose, and it is really true, that the hawk, raven, or eagle attacked, could with little exertion, catch and destroy their little tormentor, but its boldness throws them off their guard, and its beak which is strong and pointed wounds them. The more timorous birds of the fields and forests find in the King Bird a real protector, for it speedily rides the neighborhood of all hawks. There is no other bird so fearless as this. Should it be attacked in turn, it has no means of defence to cope with the hooked beak and talons of the rapacious tribes. Two King Birds at a time will often attack a hawk, one from above and another from below. It may be there is something in the smile of the bird which is offensive to carnivorous birds. The King Bird resembles in some respects the butcher bird, and is a link between the birds that sing and the rapacious tribes.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Society north of Brooklyn met Saturday, was attended by 600 or 700 people. At first a better disposition was felt by not seeing some able speakers who had been especially invited. But the occasion was none the less interesting. Addresses of Revs Robinson, Hodgson, J. Campbell Esq and Mr. Mason of Newmarket, were rich and profitable efforts from those staunch friends of the Temperance cause. The table was creditably furnished. Resolutions were unanimously passed regarding a Prohibitory Law, and returning thanks to the Band and Ladies for the interest which they had respectively imparted to the occasion.—*Osborne Freeman.*



RAIN ON THE ROOF.

When the humid storm-clouds gather,
O'er all the starry spheres,
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears.
To a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And to listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart,
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start;
And a thousand recollections
Weave their bright hues into woe,
As I listen to the patter
Of the soft rain on the roof.

There in fancy comes my mother,
As she used to years ago,
To survey the infant sleeper,
Ere she left them till the dawn.
I can see her beaming o'er me,
As I listen to the strains
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

—Solo Gazette.

Then my little seraph sister,
With her wings and wavy hair,
And her bright eyed cherub brother,
A serene angelic pair,
Glide around my wakeful pillow
With their praise or mild reproof
As I listen to the murmur
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me
With her eyes delicious blue,
I forget as gazing on her,
That her heart was all untrue;
I remember that I loved her
As I never may love again,
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
To the patter of the rain.

There is naught in art's bravuras
That can work with such a spell,
In the spirit's pure deep fountains,
Whence the holy passions swell,
As that melody of nature—
That subdued, subdued strain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

THE WEATHER.—The Weather during the past week has been very warm. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, were as warm as any weather ever known in Canada. For instance, the thermometer on these days ranged from 88 to 95 in the shade, and at 110 in the sun. The *Norfolk Messenger* says that it stood at 95 there, and at Mono where we were on Wednesday it stood at 90. At the Mimico, a friend informs us it stood at 90 on Tuesday and 93 on Wednesday in the shade. Such sudden and great heat must cause sickness and sudden death in working people. At Mono, in Simcoe, at noon on Wednesday, it was so hot that we could scarcely breathe—causing loss of appetite and unusual thirst. Horses and poor animals working suffered greatly. The rain in the beginning of the month and the sudden heat have caused an unusual growth in vegetables, crops, and fruits. We took a journey through the western portion of the counties of Peel and York last week, and also through the southern portions of Simcoe county, and are happy to state that the fall and spring crops look very promising. Grass in particular looks well. The farmer's prospects are therefore good. The foreign markets are also looking up, but we are sorry to see the cause is a portending European war. Farmers do not wish to sell their grain at the expense of blood. The list of prizes to be given at the Provincial Agricultural Show next October, is published in the last *Canadian Agriculturist*. The list is a large one.

On last Friday, the weather became cooler, a fine shower happening in the evening very much cooled the air on Saturday, the wind being in the north-west also. On Tuesday evening, the 14th, a thunder and wind storm passed to the east of Toronto. It was very powerful in the vicinity of Oshawa, tearing up trees and doing other damage. The *Oshawa Freeman* says it was unusually violent, and the lightning terrific.

Sunday cool and pleasant. Several deaths occurred in Hamilton, and one in Toronto, by the effects of the rays of the sun. The one in Toronto was attended with intoxication. Monday was again very warm.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A cow belonging to Milton Buchanan, of Lincoln, Indiana, recently gave birth to seven calves. This is the most extraordinary and prolific cow ever mentioned in print. The cow with her little flock, however, all died.

GREAT HOG.—The *Chicago Journal* says:—We noticed a hog in the streets from Wisconsin yesterday, en route for the World's Fair, which weighed 1106 pounds.

One M. Duchesne has been driving about Paris, in a gaudy waggon and with a band of music, taking out teeth. He stops in some unfrequented place, collecting a crowd by means of the cymbal, and then invites the afflicted to apply at once for extraction and relief. A notice on the side of the waggon reads thus: "5000 francs if I miss a tooth." Each applicant mounts on the seat with M. Duchesne, who demands the coin before proceeding. The head is then inclined backwards, the mouth opened, the tweezers inserted, and the tooth snatched from its gory bed. It is held up in the air an instant for the admiration of the multitude, and at each extraction the drum gives a bang of triumph.

TO DESTROY ROACHES.—Take an earthen bowl, or other high earthen vessel, and fill it half full of molasses and water, made very sweet; place it on the floor, near the haunts of the insects, and place one or more thin strips of board or shingle, with one end resting on the vessel and the other on the floor. The insects, attracted by the odor of the mixture, will ascend these strips and plunge into the mixture, where they will speedily drown. Of course precaution should be first taken to exclude everything else which will attract them from their reach.

EXPERIMENT IN THE PROPAGATION OF FISH.—We understand that Dr. Robertson of Dunkeld, questioning the popular idea as to the natural history of fish, which is, that the male and female meet on the redd or spawning bed for the purpose of each depositing its roe and milt on the channel—and conceiving, on the contrary, that the ova of the female were impregnated previous to their development within the body of the fish—in order to test this theory, took a number of live female trout from the spawning bed, and having extracted the roe deposited them in a perforated zinc box, containing also some gravel. All these, upon the 14th October last, were placed in a running stream, and on examining the box last week several of the ova were found to be hatched, of which a specimen may be seen by any one taking an interest in the matter. The proof of this will completely do away with the trouble of obtaining the milt to apply to the roe, as is done by the French fishermen, and establishes a theory strongly advocated by Mr. T. Stoddard. From the severity of the winter the whole of the ova are not yet hatched, but a sufficiency are to prove the truth of this theory. We understand that the doctor is preparing a detailed account of the experiment, which will appear soon.—*Perth Courier*.

The following is a very simple and effectual method of cleansing hair brushes:—To enough tepid water to cover the brushes, not the top of the brush, add a few drops of the spirits of hartshorn, an ounce of which may be had for sixpence at any apothecary's, dip the brush several times, shaking out the water carefully, and the mixture will act like magic, leaving it clean and pure, needing only to be dried by a towel; no rubbing needed. Combs may be done the same way without injury.

A writer in the *Baltimore Sun*, who has been afflicted severely in his family by that appalling disease, bronchitis, has found relief from the following remedy:—"Take honey in the comb, squeeze it out, and dilute with a little water, and wet the lips and mouth occasionally with it." It has never been known to fail in cases even where children had throats so swollen as to be unable to swallow. It is certainly a simple remedy, and may be a very efficacious one.

LIGHT TO GUIDEWIVES.—We find in an exchange a receipt of great value to our subscribers in "the woods." It is for a new method of making candles:—to twelve pounds of lard, use of alum and saltpetre each one pound; dissolve the alum and saltpetre in a small quantity of water, then pour into the melted lard and boil the whole until the water evaporates. The mixture requires constant stirring to prevent settling in the bottom of the vessel. Candles made of this composition are equal to the best tallow, and last some time longer.

REMEDY FOR CANCER.—Col. Ussery, of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the *Caddo Gazette*, that he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this: Take an egg and break it, pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it, stir them together until the salve is formed; put a portion of this on a piece of sticking plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has tried the remedy twice in his own family with complete success.

FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—Take four ounces flax seed, three ounces honey, one ounce liquorice, four ounces sliced lemon—boil all together, and when cooling stir the liquor, bottle tight, and keep it in a cool place. Dose—a table-spoonful six times a day, to be always given after the coughing ceases.

The census of California, just completed, shows a population of 242,466. The disproportion of males to females, is even greater than had been anticipated. In San Francisco there are 29,166 white males to 5,154 females, or nearly six to one. In Calaveras county, the disproportion is even greater; 17,064 males to 973 females, or eighteen to one.

A contract has been entered into, in England, for the construction of a mammoth steamer, six hundred feet long, and measuring 12,000 tons; to run between Liverpool and New York.

TO CLEANSE THE HAIR.—What is far better for cleansing the hair than the spirituous extracts so frequently recommended, is the yolk of an egg; it acts in the same way as soap in removing dandruff, but having little or no alkaline qualities does not like soap, change the color of the hair, nor does it render it harsh as spirits does; but on the contrary, softens it, and makes it like silk. It is used thus:—Beat up the yolk of an egg—perfectly free from white—with an equal quantity of soft water or rose water, apply it to the hair with a soft brush—a shaving brush is best—until a good lather is produced; then clean it well off, either with soft water, rose elder, or orange flower water. If a new laid egg the better.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Lawry of this city, had a narrow escape on Monday last from an infuriated cow. The animal had calved the day previous, and Mr. Lawry accompanied with Mr. Smith having approached rather near, the latter gentleman was attacked. Mr. Lawry immediately attempted to rescue his friend, and whilst in the act of doing so, the cow pierced his left arm with her horn and lacerated it in a frightful manner.—*Hamilton paper*.

A LARGE COW.—Mr. Sloan Powell, of Laneboro, Mass., killed a cow in March last that weighed 1,016 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Canadian Government have given the Ottawa sufferers £2000 by way of a loan. Many of the papers east of Toronto, are very wrathful about the contemplated removal of the seat of government to Toronto in 1855. This is very unfair. Do not these papers know that the faith of the government is pledged to this policy? We must have this plan carried out or have a dissolution of the Union.... By latest accounts we learn that eight persons lost their lives by the firing of the troops in Montreal, several of the wounded having died since. A Coroner's Jury is now sitting on an investigation. The funerals of several of the parties were attended by great numbers of their friends. Great excitement still exists in Quebec and Montreal on the subject of these riots. It is thought by intelligent persons that future disturbances will spring out of the present state of feeling in some quarters. We observe that Mr. Brown is blamed for the lamentable effects of these riots. We consider that Mr. Brown has nothing to do with them. If we want to know whence they spring we must go to the Throne of the Pope—all know that in Catholic

countries riot and persecution are the order of the day. There was not the slightest justification for the conduct of the Irish Catholics at Quebec and Montreal in these riots, and we sincerely hope that the utmost rigour of the law may be enforced against them, if it be not, our Province will be disgraced in the eyes of the world. The Mayor of Montreal at first denied having given orders to the troops to fire but the latest accounts state that the Mayor now alleges that he both read the riot act and gave orders to fire. If this be the case, he contradicts his own statements made before the Council board of Montreal. The officer in command at the time was a Captain Cameron, an experienced and sensible officer. We look on this firing upon the people of Montreal as one of the most disgraceful things that ever occurred in British America.... About two weeks since an exciting discussion took place in the Township of Pelham, between a Universalist Preacher and an Orthodox Minister, on the subject of future punishment—it has caused quite an excitement in that part of the country. The Northern Railroad was opened on the 13th as far as Bradford.

A national convention of the free colored persons of the United States, is to be held at Rochester on the 6th July.... A Miss Olive Rose has been elected to the office of Register of Deeds in Malbe.... In the riots that took place at Quebec and Montreal, the native Canadian French Catholics did not take any part, but only hot-headed Irish. The Catholic Priest in Toronto, Sunday a week, denounced the conduct of the rioters. A few of the Quebec rioters have been arrested. A committee of Protestants in Montreal have invited Father Gavazzi to give another lecture in Montreal.... It was reported on Saturday that the Catholics had attacked another Protestant church in Montreal, supposing that Father Gavazzi was there. The Catholic papers in Upper and Lower Canada are behaving badly in this matter. Mr. McQueen of the *Canadian*, late of the *Advertising Spirit* is abusing Father Gavazzi, indirectly upholding the rioters—just like him. He has about as much principle in politics as he had in temperance. Some of the reform prints, such as the *Canadian*, *North American*, and *Pilot*, are meanly apologizing for these rows, laying the blame on Mr. Brown. Others like the *Esaminer*, *Western Progress*, *McKenzie's Message*, and *Gazette of Quebec*, speak out boldly. The *Hamilton Gazette* also is singing the Catholic tune. How long will men act the part of traitors to principle!

GIGANTIC STEAMER.—A contract has been entered into in England for the construction of a Leviathan steam-ship, whose dimensions are to be 600 feet in length, and 12,000 tons burthen. She is to be propelled by two sets of paddle wheels and a screw.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The House was prorogued on the 11th inst. by the Governor General with a short speech, in which he alludes to and regrets the riots at Quebec and Montreal, very justly stating that they were a disgrace to the Christian religion, and were and are condemned by a majority of both sections of the Province. He also alludes to the present prospects of the country.... A large number of Bills were assented to by him. Among these, the most important, and applying to Upper Canada, are the following. AN ACT TO PREVENT THE SALE OF SPIRITOUS LIQUORS NEAR ALL PUBLIC WORKS; to amend the Division Court Law in some particulars in Upper Canada, increasing the salaries of the speakers of both Houses of Parliament from £500 to £800. We regret to see this because it speaks very little for the economical spirit of the present Government, which came into power for the purpose of lessening the expenses of the country, instead of unnecessarily increasing them; to amend the School laws of Upper Canada; to prevent the hunting and killing of Deer at certain seasons of the year; to make better provision for granting Tavern Licenses in Lower Canada; to prevent the destroying of property by mobs in Quebec, making the city liable therefor; to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada, and to protect Justices of the Peace from vexatious actions; consolidating all acts concerning the making of roads in Upper Canada, by Joint Stock Companies; to enlarge the Elective Franchise; to erect Government buildings in Toronto; providing for the more equal distribution of business in Upper Canada; Dr. Rolph's Marriage Bill in a mutilated form, and many other acts of a local and less important nature too numerous to mention.... A warm discussion took place between Dr. Rolph and Mr. Brown, on the final passing of the Marriage Bill. This Bill was materially altered by Dr. Rolph, to meet the clamor of the Catholic Priests of Lower Canada, and others who were opposed to viewing the marriage contract as a civil one. In this instance as in many others, he and the government of which he is a member, yielded justice and right to expediency.... The Currency Bill passed. The Three Rivers Cathedral Bill was left unpassed.... A Bill, introduced by Mr. Hincks, vesting in Municipalities all power over Tavern Licenses, passed the House.... We regret to state that Mr. Jerm's Bill to secure rights to married women, was finally lost.

Receipts since our last Issue.

G. I. S., Chatham, \$12, for W. S., for 1852. T. W., Markham, \$1, for W. of that village, pays up for 1853 only.

S. J. L., Lobo, \$43 in all, on account of subs. of 1853, and \$17 for 1852, and a small balance of 1852. Agents are obliged to put themselves out of their way to collect. Where we have a local agent subs. should call and pay him. Agents will please in all instances to remit, otherwise we cannot tell who are advance paying subs. or not, and our credit terms in 1853 up to July are 25 Gd., after that 10c. For new subs. paying in advance 5c.

Communications.

Mr. C's letters of Georgina will be attended to in our next issue. The letter from C. of Blenheim is received. It will be seen that we have given from the *Paris Star* the same account of the demonstration. Some parts of the letter may be inserted in our next.

Letter and poetry from Kempville received. Rev. Mr. W's paper will be forwarded as he directs.

DIED.

In this city on Tuesday last, Br. Joseph Kellett of Ontario Division. His funeral was attended by many of his Brothers in temperance. He was a native of Leeds, England.

THE MARKETS OF TORONTO with the exception of oats and hay, are similar to last week's quotations. Oats and hay have fallen a little. Wheat has risen a trifle—also butter. Potatoes and other vegetables, as also meats, the same as in our last.

Agents for this Paper for 1853.

J. Q. Broad, Bradford—John Steet, Paris—John Tyner, Cumminsville—Robert Balmor, Oakville—H. Sanders, Wellington Square—John Hutton, Dundas—Thomas Durran, Norwich Hills—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Clinton, Perseverance Division, Blenheim—M. Shaver, Glanford—H. A. Graham, Central Trafalgar Division—James Douglas, St. Catharines—Thomas Luffie, Smithville—J. B. Crowe, Pelham—J. Bapelge, Chippewa—G. D. Prest, Queenston—Robert Conner, Niagara—George Gilmore, Beamsville—George Davison, St. Vincent—Dr. Powell, Cobourg—James Gilt, Cornwall—C. Leggo, Brockville—James Fraser, Bytown—William Harcraft, Ouananese—R. M. Stephens, Drummond, Port Dover—Wm. McClellan, Middleton—William McCrorey, Fergus—Wm. H. Carney, Owen Sound—Alonso I. weat, Walpole—S. J. Lancaster, Lobo—John Murdock, Aylmer, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—Alpheta Polley, and Alfred Owen, Simcoe—J. Russell, North Gower—L. D. Mark, Barford—Charles Taylor, Port Sarvis—C. J. Johnson, Oshawa—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—Richardson, George Graham and Henry, Sanderson—New market, Eli Ewin, and John C. Moulton—Bradford, William Lawrie, Innisfil, D. D. Hay—Nobleton, Wm. Hambley—Alaska Division, J. Bowman—Kleinbergh, E. S. Butler—Port Credit, James Shaw—Georgetown, George—Georgetown, Joshua Vanallem—Markham Village, Thomas Wilson—Shouville, Morgan Jones—Duffins Creek, J. Campbell—Oshawa John Boyd—Newton, Eliazur Hurd—Prince Albert, John Not—Bowmanville, Rev. Mr. Climo—Newcastle, C. S. Powers—Orono, F. B. Rolph—Port Hope, R. Sheridan—Peterboro, Robinson Rutherford—Warraw, G. C. Chouteau—Kemptville, Wm. H. Farnie—Prescott, J. O. Armstrong—Kingston, William Rudstope—Bath, Doctor Thomas Aishton—Scarboro, Francis Fina and Jordan Post—Thornhill, Josiah Purkiss—Colborne, Leonard Tuttle and Wm. H. Finney—Montreal, John Ballard—Quebec, J. H. Healey and Mr. Booth—Weston, David McGuire—Sharon, John Terry—Barton, W. Cooper and Moses Hill—Neelam, Mr. Cuyler—Tyronne, A. Youle—Chatham, George Smith—Campbellville, W. Wheeler Torrey and Mr. Mann—Port Robinson, J. Dorrington—Crowland, G. W. Cook—Summersville, J. Telfer—Etobicoke C. Shaver—Thamesford, R. McDonald—James Wallace, Stewarstown—Brooklin, Whitby, L. C. Thomas and Wm. McFiee—J. E. Smith, Marlinton—David Trimmer, Jervy, Walpole—George Ross, Embro Division—Robert McGregor, Auberburgh—M. G. Scott, Dunnville—W. Davidson, Churchville—P. McPhail, Brampton—Angus Russell, Barrie—Gilbert Filan, Palermo—J. J. Linton, Stratford—C. W. Robinson, Woodstock—C. J. Ladd, Delaware—W. Williams, Hampton, Darlington—Peter Mc. Laren, Cayuga—A. C. Buck, Caldwell—Whitson Darling, Indiana—James Cady, Morpeth—Faria Lawrence, Orangeville—Jesse M. Smith, Canton—Wm. Moore, Lloydtown—John Holt, Acton, Esquimaux—A. S. Gregory, School Teacher, Buffalo—S. Holden, Merrickville—Walter Bradshaw, Ancaster

NORTHERN RAILROAD.
COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR.
NUMEROUS applications having been made for Building Lots at the "LIZZ AND CUTTERS," the Subscriber takes this method of informing the applicants and the public, that as the SURVEY is being made and Plans prepared, the Lots will shortly be open.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN TORONTO,
Of which further notice will be given.
The Terms will be one-half down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest, secured by mortgage or otherwise, at the option of the owner. A liberal discount will be made to those who prefer paying in full.
B. W. SMITH.
Barrie, May 15th, 1853.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, & HURON RAILROAD.
In order to connect with the Boat on Lake Simcoe the hours for dispatching the Trains have been changed.
Until further Notice a Train will leave Toronto daily, (Sundays excepted), at 10 A. M.
Returning, will leave Macmillan's Corners at 4 hours 30 minutes P. M.
Stages will be in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boat.
Fare to Macmillan's Corners.....3s. 1/4d.
Fare to Bradford.....5s. 0d.
For terms of Freight apply at the Office.
A. BRUNEL,
Superintendent
Toronto, 18th May, 1853.

RICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS.
The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has abandoned his former intention of going to America, and that he now intends remaining at Richmond Hill. He respectfully invites Farmers and others to call and inspect his V. S. W and WELL ASSORTED Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crochery, Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. Drugs and Medicines, all of which will be sold at very low rates. Every article will be marked in plain figures, and sold at Toronto prices. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call (Remember at the POST OFFICE), before purchasing elsewhere—as he has determined to sell at a very small profit.
M. TEEPY.
April 25th, 1853.

BOSTON LAMP STORE. REMOVAL.
Messrs. A. HIBBARD & Co. beg to announce to their Customers and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED to No. 30, King Street East, next door to J. LESLIE'S Book Store, where they are receiving a large and varied assortment of Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, &c.
Also—Fancy Goods, Paper Hanging, &c Agents for Boston Lighting Company.
And Oak Tanned Striped Leather Binding.—Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
A. HIBBARD & Co
Toronto, April 26, 1853.

Received this Day.
At the Boston Lamp Store, Winter Bleached, Whale, Elephant, Lamp, and Machinery Oils.
Also, Binding, Packing, Nivets and Lacing Leather.
A. HIBBARD & Co.

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY,
3 DOORS EAST OF SAINT LAWRENCE MARKET, King Street East, Toronto.
BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionery, &c. Private Families, Steamboats and Country Merchants, supplied.
COUGH CANDY, AND DYSPPEPTIC BISCUIT.
TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARIETY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call before purchasing, and examine the goods.
May 27, 1853.

For Cheap Boots and Shoes
GO! GO!
To H. BROWNCOMBE'S SHOP, No. 107 of THE RED FOOT, West side of Yonge Street, Opposite to Armstrong's Foundry, near Queen Street.
May 2nd, 1853.
T. PRATT'S
TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf COBBOURG Good Station attached
Oshawa, January 14

A NEW FAMILY MEDICINE, AND VALUABLE SPRING & FALL PURIFIER DR. BUCHAN'S TONIC BITTERS.

This medicine is recommended by the first Physicians of Europe and America as the most appropriate and truly harmless, yet successful general Family Medicine ever invented. It corrects disorders of the digestive and portal organs, removes obstinate constipation, promotes a proper circulation of the blood in the extremities, strengthens weak nerves, renders the mind cheerful and the body active, invigorates and establishes healthy regularity throughout the whole system, more speedily than any other medicine ever offered to the public. It possesses all the properties of Sarsaparilla, including SALSAPARILLA, which valuable medicinal property was entirely lost till now, by the unscientific process adopted in the manufacture of Sarsaparilla preparations. The absence of SALSAPARILLA in all the hitherto advertised preparations of Sarsaparilla, clearly accounts for the entire want of public confidence in the virtues of Sarsaparilla. By a new chemical process, discovered by the World renowned chemist, BARON LEBIG, SALSAPARILLA is now completely preserved in this medicine, and it also contains, in addition, the purifying and other Hygienic virtues of various valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom, in the purest and most concentrated form. It is an alternative of great value.

The preparation acts most kindly on the liver and mucous membranes, corrects and prevents acidity, and assimilation where great quantities are used as food, and is suitable to every kind of constitution, complicated with defective biliary secretions, nothing can surpass its efficacy in the removal of morbid humors about the verge of the anus—strangury, stricture, piles—and especially so in that which accompanies all varieties of perverted menstruation—so much so, that it will be found a valuable emmenagogue, where constipation is present. In constipation connected with long continued derangement of the biliary system, termed *biliary dyspepsia*, it will be found an invaluable medicine as well as in the constitution of the convalescent stage of fever, when the patient has begun to take food, it is of great value in preventing relapse, by regulating the functions of the bowels and promoting digestion. For the studious and others of sedentary habit and employment, it is the very best remedy in the world for obnoxious constipation, so troublesome and health-destroying by the use of it, the bowels of the sedentary will seldom or never become constipated. In several parts of Europe various classes of society, as well as the sedentary, who are generally more or less of a costive habit, find this medicine to excel all others, they also find it to be highly conducive to health of body and mind. It never interferes in the smallest degree with diet or occupation. THE BITTERS will be found valuable in many chronic diseases, especially those arising from impurities of the blood and costiveness—that bane of health and source of manifold diseases—

such as Dyspepsia—Loss of appetite—Lowness of spirits—Drowsiness—Headache—Flatulency—Pain in the stomach—Pain in the side—Pain in the small of the back—Pain in and between the shoulders—Acidity in the stomach—Nervous, Periodical and sick head ache—In chronic hepatic affections with dyspepsia it is a most valuable remedy—also in Spasms—Rheumatism—Unpleasant sensation of fullness after eating—Marasmus, or wasting of flesh in childhood or early youth—Gynaecic Maladies, or Malignant ulcerated sore throat—Hysterics, in various forms—Tetanus in various forms—Chorea &c. &c. &c. or St. Vitus's dance—Chorea, or Green Sickness—Amenorrhoea—Dysmenorrhoea—All glandular enlargements, and various other diseases incident to females.

It produces a powerful and lasting impression upon the glandular system and secretory organs, unobscured by any other article. The great and controlling power which this medicine exercises on the secretory and excretory organs, renders it a medicine of peculiar properties as a curative agent, of various complaints and diseases, not mentioned above.

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, IT IS SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS IT IS WARRANTED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Indeed, the Bitters is a regulator of all the secretions, as far as a general remedy can be so. Several families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighborhood, have used the medicine and speak of it with unqualified approbation.
FOR SALE BY BUTLER & SON, London Street MILLER, Medical Hall, King Street, near by S. F. URQUHART, GENERAL AGENT, 62, Yonge St. Toronto

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, AND SOLICITOR IN CHIEF, respectfully informs all persons of employing him professionally, that he has removed his office from Yonge Street near his private residence, to his new office, over the store of E. M. Clark, Geocor, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's store.
He is now prepared to attend to business in all of the courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing and Agency.
Toronto, February 22nd 1853.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!!
BY E. V. WILSON AND H. PIPER & BROTHER,
(ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SWATTY) ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGISTS. AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Lightning Rod Manufactory,
On Yonge St. between King and Adelaide Sts. TORONTO, C. W.

At which place we beg to offer our Superior Spiral Twisted Annealed Iron Lightning Rods, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro Positive Elements combined in their Manufacture, thus rendering them equal to Copper as conductors. They are in ten, twelve, and fourteen foot lengths, with accurately fitted brass screws connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic attachments for brick or frame buildings; also Glass Insulators of a novel and ingenious construction, forming a lock. The whole mounted with a solid platinum fill ver Point, fourteen inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power in an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunder storm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect Patent conductor ever presented to the public. The public are cautioned against purchasing Rods of any person or persons unless they possess a certificate of agency, signed E. V. WILSON, L. R. Agent, and their sample Point, stamped Agents Reproducing Patent, 1852, as we are not answerable for rods put up by any person unless they have our certificates as above. Your attention is called to the above, as from the fact, that several parties have offered to the public an inferior article, plated, tinued, and otherwise glossed over, when in truth they are not worth anything as Metallic Points, nor do the parties offering them know anything about the laws of electricity, consequently it is dangerous to employ ignorant men to protect your buildings and your lives.
E. V. WILSON, & H. PIPER & BROTHER

TUESDAY, MAY 17th, 1853! MILLINERY AND SHOW ROOMS OPENED.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his Customers and the Public generally, that the latest French, English, and American Millinery Fashions in Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Parques, &c., Caps, Head Dresses, &c., will be opened on TUESDAY, 17th May, 1853. Owing to the press of business, Ladies of Circumstances cannot be met, therefore it is hoped that Ladies that take pleasure in seeing the beauties of Fashion, will favor him with an early call at THE TORONTO HOUSE, No 60 KING STREET EAST.
JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

NEW, ARRIVED ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.
The Greatest, the Best, and the Cheapest Lot of Fancy Shaw, Flannels and Band Bonnets ever offered in Toronto. A beautiful assortment of English and American Parasols, Gowns and Rich Bonnet Ribbons. French Kid Gloves at Reduced Prices.
The above having been bought for Cash, all will be sold very cheap.
No. 60, KING STREET EAST.
JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

\$4,000 WORTH
OF Grey Fretory Cottons, White Shirtings in heavy and fine makes, Striped Shirtings, Chinas, Prints, Melbaize, White Marcellis Quills, Cheesons and Crape Cloths for Dresses, having been bought very cheap at Auction for Cash, will be sold at price, worthy of especial attention.
Country Merchants can do well by calling and buying for Cash, before all are gone.

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his daily increasing business, which, from principle, he cannot deviate from. On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favor of himself or otherwise serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again, should an opportunity present itself. Dealing with others in a way that would induce others to deal with himself. Asking the lowest price at once. A suitable expense is better than a slow shilling. Such profits and quick returns make a heavy purse.
An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited before buying elsewhere.
REMEMBER THE TORONTO HOUSE, No 60 King Street East. NO SECOND PRICE.
J. CHARLESWORTH.

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

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

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house, on strictly temperance principles.
Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap house, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being
No. 28 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city.
ELDAD TAYLOR.
New York, 1853.

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

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

A. WANLESS, Plain and Ornamental Book-Binder,
No 3, Sign Buildings, Yonge St., Toronto.

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establishment of Messrs. Henderson & King, of Edinburgh, and other establishments in Scotland, begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to execute any description of work in the finest style of the art, however complicated.
April 15th, 1853.

WOOL WANTED!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS

500 pieces Canadian cloth, Tweed, and Flannels to exchange for Wool, Sheepskins, Goat and Deer skins, by
W. A. CLARK,
No. 3, St. Lawrence Buildings, up Stairs.
Toronto, 15th April, 1853.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

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

The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgments to the Trade, for the support given to him since his commencement in business, and desiring to cherish that patronage so liberally bestowed, begs leave to call their attention to his extensive Spring Stock of
HATS AND CAPS!

now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the best styles in England, France and America. Nothing has been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, neat in finish, and lower in price than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of *Black Silk Hats, Knobs, Bow Jers, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and colour, Silk Velvets, Cash, Tweed, Glazed Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps in endless variety of size and style.* Having procured some of the BEST HATMAKERS in AMERICA, the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, made of the finest materials and finished in the most stylish, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a large supply Terms encouraging, and made to accommodate the Trade.
The highest prices given for Canadian Furs of every description.
L. MARKS
Toronto, 18th April, 1853.

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

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS.

BROWN & CHILDS,
No. King St., Toronto 120, Water Lane St., Montreal.
Their Manufactories produce 1000 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 5000 skins best Spanish Sole for Sale. All-4, 600 bris. God Oil.
Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these pieces.
Toronto, Jan. 1st, 1853.

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



B. M. CLARK, GROCER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that he has just opened a splendid assortment of
GROCERIES,
COMPRISING
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rice, Molasses, Soap, Candles.
Butter, Spices, and every description of Family Groceries.
Price Low—Goods New.
REMEMBER the stand—B. M. CLARK, Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, in the House formerly held by Mr. GEORGE FERRAND.
Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS Canada.
B. M. CLARK continues to manufacture the celebrated NONPAREIL LABOR-SAVING and CRAVEE SOAP at his Stand, 27 Yonge Street.—N. B. Great Keep of all kinds bought and sold.
D. M. CLARK.
January 1853

REFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day, While old-fashioned habits are passing away...

Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dark muddy York, as you very well know...

Just look, if you please, at its elegant homes,— Its beautiful churches, their spires and their domes...

Its marshes have fled by the aid of our drains, Its forests are opened by the speed of our trains...

Even now, when the waves of Ontario roar, And dash their white spray on the long broken shore...

But reforms as important as these have been made, Which greatly have altered the aspect of trade...

The DOMESTIC, for instance, which a few years ago Would cost you a dollar and a quarter, or so...

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, If you bought a good print for a shilling per yard...

Will you call at McDONALD'S? It is but to try, From his well-stocked Stock how cheap you can buy...

This a three story house, with the front painted white, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light...

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD, Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable

DRY GOODS, RECEIVED THIS SEASON. The whole of which he offers very reasonable; which the following List of Prices will show—

Wholesale Department up Stairs. REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

JOHN PARKIN, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Adelaide St East, 2 Doors from Victoria St.

Niagara Temperance House, NEAR THE LIBERTY BOLT, BUFFALO CITY. H. BAYLEY, Proprietors.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Honorable Society of Apothecaries, London, England.

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1853.

To Farmers & the Country Generally. The undersigned, at No. 3, Egin Buildings, Yonge Street, begs to intimate to the country generally...

R. H. BRETT, GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE IMPORTER of Heavy Hardware, Sheffield, Waterbury, and Birmingham Goods.

McINTOSH & WALTON. Toronto, 20th March, 1853.

R. H. BRETT, GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE IMPORTER of Heavy Hardware, Sheffield, Waterbury, and Birmingham Goods.

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

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

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

Table with columns: Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, etc. with prices.

DRY GOODS. Broad Cloths of all kinds.

Table with columns: Muslin de Laines, Prints, Heavy gingham, Splendid bonnet Ribbons, Straw bonnets, etc. with prices.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Street, adjoining the Court House. Toronto, January, 1853.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66 King Street, three doors west of Church Street.

BEGS to call the attention of the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country to his large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Advertisement for Robert Taylor, Tailor, featuring a large illustration of a building and the text 'ALL COMPETITION' and '50 YEARS IN ADVANCE OF OTHER ROADS'.

GOLD—GOLD—From Australia and California wanted, by ROBERT TAYLOR, Corner of Yonge and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and a few doors north of Montgomery's Inn.

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

G. HARCOURT & Co., TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 11, North Side of King Street.

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

J. FOGGIN, (From England) DYER AND SCOURER, 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. KID GLOVES CLEANED.

J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, PAPER HANGER, SIGN WRITER, &c. &c. No. 13, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge &

THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEONS, VETERINARY FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

WILLIAM WHARIN, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, &c. No. 17, Church St., 1 door South of King St.

W. STEWARD, Premium Saddlery Warehouse, 95 Yonge Street, Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.

YONGE ST. POTTERY, NEAR TORONTO, JOHN I. AVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 40 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, 71, Yonge Street.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, POCKET BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, GENERAL STATIONERY.

CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

J. H. GOWAN, Corner and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer, No 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he prepared to sell at New York Prices.

T. WHEELER, ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAN, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, Instrument and Music Establishment, MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIM.

JOHN DALE, Inform his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend all calls in his line with promptness and despatch.

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