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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

BY J. H. R. BAILEY.

Beautiful flowers, your bloom is bright,  
Wherever ye lead in your own pure light;  
Ye robe the forest, ye deck the glade,  
Ye smile in the sunbeam, and purple the shade;  
Ye please the savage, attract the sage,  
Shed your sweets o'er youth, and your charms o'er age.  
Ye are loved by all, yet ye will not stay,  
Wherefore so soon do ye perish away?

Beautiful flowers, ah, tell me now,  
Under the leaves of the strawberry brow,  
Or, if not there, let an answer come  
With the plaudering breeze, as he hasteth home,  
Or whisper a word to the fragrant gale,  
As it kisses your lips for a balmy tale;  
Hark! hark! I hear from the rosyate bowers  
The hoarse voice of the "Queen of Flowers."

Mine is the realm of the fair and free,  
Fragrance and beauty were made for me;  
But light-becked nymphs have snatched my girls,  
And busy themselves in my bowers of light;  
And fairies rifle my sweetest flowers  
Of their mellower hues and their rippest powers;  
And thus, through the wanton wreck they've made,  
'Tis the brightest of blossoms that succor find."

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

One of the most striking cases of presence of mind, or of self-possession ever recorded came to light in a trial which took place some time since in Ireland. A woman travelling along a road to join her husband, who was a soldier, and quartered at Athlone, was joined by a pedlar, who was going the same way. They entered into conversation during a walk of some hours; but as the day began to wane, they agreed that they should stop for the night at some house of entertainment, and pursue their pedestrian journey the next day. They reached a humble inn, situated in a lonely spot by the road-side, and, fatigued after a long day's walk, they were glad to find themselves under the shelter of a roof.

Having refreshed themselves with the substantial asper before them, they expressed a wish silently to retire. They were shown into the traveller's-room, and went to their respective beds. The pedlar, before retiring, had called the landlord aside, and giving into his keeping the pack which he had strapped from his back till morning, telling him that it contained a considerable amount of money, and much valuable property. They were not long in bed before the pedlar fell into a sound sleep; but the poor woman, perhaps from over-fatigue, or from thoughts of seeing her husband next day, lay awake.

A couple of hours might have passed, when she saw the door slowly opened, and a person slowly entered, holding a light, which he screened with his hand. She instantly recognized in him one of the young men she had seen below—soon to the landlord. He advanced with stealthy step to the bedside of the pedlar; and watched him for a few seconds. He then went out, and entered with his brother and father, who held in his hand a large powder-basin. These went on tiptoe to the bedside, where the pedlar lay in a deep sleep.

One of the young men drew up a knife, and, while the father held the basin so as to receive the blood, he cut the poor victim's throat from ear to ear. A slight, half audible groan, and all was still, save the cautious movements of the party engaged in the fatal deed. They had brought with them a large sack, into which they thrust the unresisting body. The poor woman lay silently in her bed, fearing her turn would come next. She heard low murmurings among them, from which she soon gathered that they were debating whether they should murder her too, as they feared that she might have it in her power to betray them.

One of them said that he was sure she was fast asleep, and there was no occasion to trouble themselves more; but, to make sure of this being the case, he came to her bedside, with the candle in his hand, and the other with his knife. She kept such perfect command over herself, as not to betray in her countenance any sign that she was conscious of what was going on. The candle was passed close to her eyes; the knife was drawn across

close to her throat; she never winced, or showed by any movement of feature or of limb, that she apprehended danger. So the men whispered that she was soundly asleep, that nothing was to be feared from her, and went out of the room, removing the sack which contained the body of the murdered man.

How long must the night of horror have seemed to that poor lone woman! How frightful was its silliness and darkness!—The presence of mind which had so astonishingly enabled her to act a part to which she owed her life, sustained her all through the trying scenes which she had yet to pass. She did not hurry from her room at an unusually early hour, but waited till she had heard all the family stir for some time. She then went down, and said she believed she had overslept herself, in consequence of being greatly tired. She asked where the pedlar was, and was told that he was in too great a hurry to wait for her, but that he had left a sixpence to pay for her breakfast.

She sat down composedly to that meal, and forced herself to partake with apparent appetite of the food set before her. She appeared unconscious of the eyes, which, with deep scrutiny, were fixed upon her. When the meal was over, she took leave of the family, and went on her way, without the least appearance of discomfiture or mistrust. She had proceeded but a short way when she was joined by two grapping-looking women; one look was sufficient to convince her that they were the young men; and one thought, to assure her that she was yet in their power and on the very verge of destruction.

They walked by her side, entered into conversation, asked her where she was going, and told her that their road lay the same way; they questioned her as to where she had lodged the night before, and made most minute inquiries about the family inhabiting the house of entertainment. Her answers were quite unembarrassed; she said the people of the house appeared to be decent and civil, and had treated her well.

For two hours the young men continued by her side, conversing with her, and watching with the most scrutinizing glances any change in her countenance, and asking questions which, had she not been fully self-possessed, might have put her off her guard. It was not till her dreadful companions had left her, and till she saw her husband coming along the road to meet her that she lost her self-command, which she had so successfully exercised, and throwing herself into his arms, fainted away.

LAPLAND AND ITS INHABITANTS

Respecting Lapland and its inhabitants, the following interesting particulars are translated and condensed from recent North Russian Journals. The number of the Russian Lapps does not exceed 2000; those of Swedish Lapland were estimated in 1844, at 4,000, and those of Northern Norway, 5,000—an aggregate of only 11,000 souls. Besides the Lapp population, there are to be found on the shores of the White Sea, several villages of Russians, stretching along from Korret to the Bay of Kamshach (or Candahax). Between the village of Kamshach and Kola, on the coast of the mouth of the Toloma, a distance of 214 wersts, (141 miles,) there are seven post stations, the mails being carried from one to another by reindeer, four of which animals are kept at each station. The mode of transportation, however, is only employed in winter; in summer everything being transported first, a few miles by land to Lake Imandra, then the whole length of that fine body of water, some 60 miles, thence across the River Toloma, and down the stream to Kola. The navigation of the Lake, by the way, is not always free from danger. The language of the Lapps is similar to that of the Finns, from which race they are originally an offshoot. The Lapps in general are of a middle stature. They have large heads, short necks, small brown-red eyes, owing to the constant smoke in their huts, high cheek bones, thin beards, and large hands. Those of Norway are distinguished from the Russian Lapps by the blackness, luxuriance and gloss of their hair, the more northern portion of the race are somewhat larger, more muscular and of a lighter complexion than the rest. Those of Sweden and Norway are to some extent more civilized, enterprising and industrious, than those of Russia, and make light of the greatest privations and hardships. The richest of the latter have not more than 300 reindeer, while the former possess from 2,000 to 3,000. In Sweden and Norway, wherever there are from 400 to 500 passes for a man in moderate circumstances; with 300 a small family with proper prudence can live without suffering from want, but less than this number plunges a family into all the

troubles of poverty. Whoever has not more than 50, adds his herd to that of some rich man, and becomes his servant—almost his slave, and is bound in the proper season to follow him to the hunting grounds. Fish, game, and the flesh of the reindeer, are the usual food for the Lapps. Bread they never eat, though of the rye meal, which they procure in Kola, or of the fishermen in barter for the products of their reindeer herds, they make a sort of flat or pan cakes, mingling the meal with the pounded bark of trees. For this purpose the meal is first soaked in cold water, and the cakes baked upon a hot iron. They are eaten with butter or codfish oil, which is esteemed a great luxury. The mingling of the bark with the meal is not done merely for the sake of economy, the Lapps considering it an excellent antiscorbutic. They are very fond of salt, and eat nothing uncooked. Their cookery is all done in untinned copper vessels, perhaps because in Lapland there are no pewterers; more probably, however, it is a long descended custom, since in all Northern Asia the use of copper was formerly universal, and the art of overlaying the metal could hardly be known by the rude inhabitants. Nevertheless cases of poisoning from the copper never occur, being rendered impossible by the perfect cleanliness of the copper vessels, which after every meal are scoured with sand till they shine like mirrors. Besides, after the food is sufficiently cooked, it is immediately poured into wooden vessels of home manufacture. The Norwegian and Swedish Lapps make cheese of reindeer milk, and carefully save for use all the whey, &c. They milk their animals summer and winter, and freeze the milk, which is set apart for cheese. The women consider this as a great luxury. It is remarkable for its pleasant odour, and has a ready sale in Norway at a rather high price. The Russian Lapps have no idea of making cheese from their reindeer milk, although the manufacture beyond a doubt, would be of great advantage to them. This milk is distinguished for its excellent flavor; in color and consistency, it is like thick cream from the milk of cows, and is remarkably nourishing.—*Tristram.*

CURIOSITY IS THE FACT.—A certain notable housewife had observed that her stock of pickled cockles were running remarkably low and she spoke to the cook in consequence, who alone had access to them. The cook's character was at stake; unwilling to give warning with such an imputation on her self denial, not to say honesty, she nevertheless felt that all confidence between herself and mistress was at an end. One day the jar containing the escarment codiment being placed as usual on the dresser, while she was busily engaged in basting a joint before the fire, she happened to turn suddenly round, and beheld to her great indignation, a favorite magpie, remarkable for his conversational powers and general intelligence, perched by its side, and dipping its beak down the open neck with every symptom of gratification. The mystery was explained—the thief detected. Grasping the ladle of scalding grease, which she held in her hand, the exasperated cook dashed the whole contents on the hapless pet, accompanied by the exclamation "Oh, d—e, you've been at the pickled cockles, have you?" Poor Mag, of course, was dreadfully burnt, most of his feathers came off leaving his little round pate, which had caught the principal part of the volley, entirely bare. The poor bird moped about, lost all spirits, and never spoke for a year. At length, when he had pretty well recovered, and was beginning to chatter again, a gentleman called at the house, who, on taking off his hat disclosed a very bald head. The magpie, who happened to be in the room, appeared evidently struck by the circumstance, his remonstrances were at once powerfully excited by the naked appearance of the gentleman's skull. Hoping upon the back of his chair, and looking him hoistly over, he suddenly exclaimed in the ear of his astonished visitor, "Oh, d—e, you've been at the pickled cockles have you?"

In a recent exhibition of antiquaries at Belfast Museum were to be seen the leathery jerkin worn by King William III., at the battle of the Boyne; the bell of St. Colmcille; the shield and sword of O'Sullivan, killed at the battle of Callinoo—the watch of Marshal Schorberg, and the Speaker's mass of the Irish House.

Don't dispute against facts well established, merely because there is somewhat unaccountable in them. That the world would be created of nothing is to us inconceivable; but not therefore to be denied.

Always be sure of the fact before you make an accusation.

(ORIGINAL)

RHYMES FOR THE SEASON.

While sleigh bells are ringing, and fair belles are singing. And music with mirth triumphantly reigns, It will not be treason, if rhyme without reason, Spontaneously flows from pre-accidental brains.

Hail happy New Year! we gladly would cheer Thy advent auspicious, with music and song. While we'd drop a fond tear, in the midst of our cheer, O'er the old year, whose stay we courted so long

Still great are the actions, of men and of factions, That have been achiev'd in the year fifty two; Tyrants have trembled, tho' they falsely dissembled, And thought from joint leagues their power to renew;

While La Belle France would much rather dance, Than the labor endure, to administer law, So Louis humbly! though some say quite vainly, Declared himself Emperor, amidst great eclat.

There's the Florentine Duke, whom good men do rebuke, For imprisoning the Medici, unguilty of evil; Some call him a fool, some the Jesuit's tool,

Let Wellington's fame, and Webster's great name, Their country's history brightly adorn; But let FIFTY-THREE, immortalized be By the triumph of truth, o'er errors vile form.

Let the country's history brightly adorn; But let FIFTY-THREE, immortalized be By the triumph of truth, o'er errors vile form. May science outside, fanatical pride, As religion's defence, and bold pioneer, And Temperance bleed reign over the land, Diffusing rich blessings in her holy career.

Yonge St., Jan. 1st, 1853.

A LACONIC PETITION—NEW YORK AGITATION.

To the Legislature of the State of New York.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the County of in the State of New York, petition your Honorable Body to pass a law to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating drinks, in a manner similar to the Maine Law.

The above is the laconic petition now in circulation in all parts of the State of New York. It is hardly possible to frame one with more brevity. It used to be said that the Americans were a people of many words—and their annual Presidential and gubernatorial addresses would bear out this charge—but, if they are verbose in some of their documents they are equally straightforward and concise in many others.

The Sons, Daughters, and Temperance men of New York State are just now, for a second time, making great efforts to arouse public opinion on the importance of the passage of the Maine Law. Every county is circulating petitions. This is the right course the subject should never be dropped until the traffic is put down.

A GREAT TEMPERANCE GATHERING AT ALBANY is to come off in a few days, at which all the societies in the State will be largely represented, and where the two Grand Divisions of Eastern and Western New York will meet. A grand procession will be formed, with music and banners and the petitions will be presented to the Legislature then in Session.

Some of the most eminent Temperance speakers will be present. This great Mass Convention is to come off on the 13th and three subsequent days of January. Meetings and rousing speeches are to be made in the Albany churches, and the Legislature thoroughly waked up. We wish our New York Brothers a successful and pleasant time of it.

The ladies Petition is also about. They are now circulating it in every county, town, and city, and immense numbers will be presented at Albany:—

To the Legislature of the State of New York.

The undersigned Women, of the town of and county of being deeply impressed with a sense of the wrongs inflicted upon humanity by the sale of intoxicating drinks—seeing that our rights are trampled upon, our friends overpowered, our homes desolated, ourselves and our children beggared, our dearest hopes crushed, and our brightest anticipations blasted by the great destroyer alcohol—most earnestly appeal to your Honorable Body for relief and protection. We pray you to pass a law that shall PROHIBIT under suitable and sufficient penalties, the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and that shall authorize and require the proper officers of the law, to seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors kept to be sold or given away, in violation of law.

Humorous.

IN A HORN.

Some years ago the expression 'in a horn,' was in common vogue particularly among some of 'the b'hoys.' A Frenchman lately came into this city, and speaking not very intelligible English related to an American his sufferings about 'in a horn.'

'De first day I arrive in your vare fine city, I see one small sans colletes, oh! vare small lectle boy wis papers in his hands, I say:

'Lectle garcon, weroibous be de Park Hotel City? 'He say to me dam! who you call gossion? You find de Park in a horn.'

'I think what in a horn mean; but I find him out by and by. So I go a little further and speak to one man in de street who go thump, thump, wis a bigblaton; you call him one paver.'

'Sare, you can tell wiere Broadway street be, for I lose my way?'

'He say, 'you ol. assjack, you old quiz, dis be Broadway, in a horn!'

'I think, and think, but no comprehend what it mean. What can him mean by 'in a horn? It must be some great man, or some great thing in de city; so I stop and ask nudder man, and I say to him:

'What mean dis 'in a horn?'

'He look at me, he put one finger at his nose and he says: 'You one dam ole tod 'in a horn' I go quick to my room, and I take my book dictionarie and I look for horn. Sacre! find him belong to one cow, one goat. And I recollect I was one dam quiz, and I trow down de dictionarie. I jump on him and say 'you go to one devil in a horn!'—N. Y. Atlas.

A youth last week, wishing to commit suicide, purchased a percussion cap, placed it on his head, struck it with an idea, and it exploded and blew the brains of the unfortunate youngster into an indigo bag.

IF A sleepy deacon, who sometimes engaged in popular amusements, hearing the minister quote the words, "shuffle off this mortal coil," started up and rubbed his eyes, exclaiming, 'Hold on, Squire, it's my deal!'

"Do you believe in ghosts, Mrs. Partington?" was asked of the old lady, somewhat timidly.

"To be sure I do," replied she, "as much as I believe that bright fulminatory there will rise in the yeast to-morrow morning, if we live and nothing happens. Two apprehensions have startlingly appeared in our family, why, I saw my dear Paul, a fortnight before he died, with my own eyes, just as plain as I see you now, and though it turned out afterwards to be a rose bush with a night cap on it, I shall always think to the day of my desolation, that it was a foretunner sent to me. 'Tother one came in the night when we went asleep, and carried away three candles and a pint of spirits, that we kept in the house for an embarkation. Believe in ghosts, indeed! I guess I do, and he must be a sceptic that doesn't."

"I wish I was a ghost blamed if I don't," said a poor covey, the other night, as he so soliloquizing in the cold. "They goes wherever they please too free; they don't owe nobody nothing and that's comfort. Who ever heard tell of a man who had a bell against a ghost? Nobody. They never buy hats and vitals, nor has to saw wood and run errands as I do. There shirts never gets dirty, for their trousers out at knees, as I ever herd tell on. I really wish I was one."

ONE OF THE WITNESSES.—A queer excuse was made a few days ago by an old lady. The good woman subpoenaed to appear as a witness in a rather delicate case. She did not come, and a bench warrant was issued for her appearance, on which she was brought into court. The presiding Judge thought it was his duty to reprimand her.

'Madam, why were you not here before?' 'I couldn't come, sir.' 'Were you not subpoenaed, madam?' 'Yes, sir, but I was sick.' 'What was the matter, madam?' 'I had an awful lile, sir.' After a pause: 'Upon your honor, madam?' 'No, sir; upon my arm.'

HOGG'S TALKS.—Are you fond of 'Hogg's Talks?' asked a rather verdant lady of a shepherd. 'Yes, I likes 'em roared, wi' salt on 'em,' was the response. 'No—but I mean—have you read 'Hogg's Talks?' 'No,' said the bumpkin, 'our hogs are all white or black—I don't think there i' a red one among 'em.'

Mr. Simpsone, you said the defendant was in love—how do you know that?' 'He reads novels upside down, and writes poetry in his day book when it should be cheese.' 'Another reason?' 'Yes, sir; he shares without labor, and frequently mistakes the sleeves of his coat for the legs of his pantaloons, an error that he don't discover till he tries to fasten the tail to his suspenders.'

IF A Yankee and a son of Hibernia were walking one day, and passing a spot where a gallows was erected, the following dialogue took place:—

Jonathan.—Pat, if that gallows had its doc, where would you be?

Pat.—Is it me, Sir? where would I be? troth and I'd be walking alone, Sir?

"Boy, why did you take an awful of shingles on Sunday?" 'Why, sir, mother wanted some kindling wood, and I didn't want to split wood on Sunday.'

THE RICH MAN AND THE BEGGAR.—A rich man was passing along the road in a splendid coach, when a cur snarled out, snarling and barking, and trying to stop his horses by getting before them. A beggar was sitting by the road side gnawing a bone, and apparently half-famished, while his clothes were falling from him in rags. The cur seeing him thus employed, ran towards him and fawned at his feet.

'You should teach your dog better manners,' said the rich man.

'He is not mine,' said the other.

'Why then does he bark at me and fawn on you?'

'Don't you see I've got a bone to throw away,' replied the beggar.



Ladies' Department.

TO A BIRD IN WINTER.

BY MISS MARY A. REEVES.

Little bird thou sing'st gaily, Though the ground is white with snow, Though the trees are brown and leafless, And the streams have ceased to flow. Little bird thou sing'st gaily, Know'st thou not of want nor care? Can'st thou find a seed or berry? Every shrub and tree is bare.

Vny did'st thou not with thy fellows Go unto a sunnier land, Where autumnal tempests told thee That stern winter was at hand; Little bird thou sing'st gaily, heedless of the wailing blast, Hedless of the snowflakes falling On thee,—round thee thick and fast.

Little bird thou'st taught a lesson,— Painless lesson unto me, And when tempests wild assail me Then thou bird I'll think of thee; Singing gaily in the tempest, Art unflinching meet the strife Passing onward, firmly onward, Though the battle field of life.

—Gallipolis, Oin, Dec., 1852.—Arkansas Youth's Banner.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Crystal Falls Union of D. of T. at Bytown gave a grand soiree a few weeks since. It was well attended and many good speeches were made. This institution succeeds well in some localities of Canada, such as Hamilton, Dunville, Niagara, Bytown, and Amherstburgh. In other places it does not do well. In Toronto the institution is rather stationary, being sustained by a few very excellent women. The ladies of this city, and at present of London, England, are forming themselves into societies to agitate for the freedom of American slaves. Why do they not see the propriety also of forming societies to put down the worse slavery of the poor drunkard and his debauche family?

The ladies did much of the Temperance work in Maine. They have numerous societies there, for the advancement of the cause, and we see in the following extract from the N. Y. Organ that they are still active.

MAINE.—The ladies, God bless them, are as they ever should be, the fast friends of the Maine Law; and in Maine, much of the success of the law is due to them. We are pleased to notice a Temperance lecture given by the Portland ladies on the 19th ult., at which after a bountiful repast, the following among many good sentiments were given:

1. Our Cause.—It looks as inviting and lovely as when we first espoused it. Let to one put us asunder or "forbid the bane" among new converts! To so holy a cause all the virtuous in our land should be united in closest ties.

2. The Maine Law is the Law, and the great axle on which the good Cause must go on to its fruition. May the time soon come when it shall cease to be known as the Maine Law, but as the New-England Law; because it shall be adopted by all of the New-England sisterhood.

3. Woman's Right.—The members of this party. We claim to band together for the promotion of Temperance, because the curse of intemperance falls nowhere so heavily as upon woman! Then, having banished intemperance from our households and neighborhoods, we claim to make the fireside so inviting that it shall be the woman's empire, before which all shall with pleasure gather. This is true woman's rights—to rule in the domestic circle, with the potent name of love, before which all true men bow in voluntary submission.

WORKING GIRLS.—Happy girls!—who cannot love them: with cheeks like the rose, bright eyes, and elastic step, how cheerfully they go to work? Or reputation for it, such girls will make excellent wives. Blessed indeed will those men be who secure such prizes. Contrast those who do nothing, but sigh all day, and live to follow the fads; who never earn the bread they eat or the shoes they wear; who are languid and lazy from one week's end to another. Who but a simpleton or a popinjay would prefer one of the latter if he were looking for a companion. Give us the working-girls. They are worth their weight in gold. You never see them mixing along, or jump a dozen feet to stand clear of a biter or a fly. They have no affection, no silly airs about them. When they meet you they speak without putting on a dozen silly airs, or trying to show off to better advantage, and you feel as if you were talking to a human being, and not to a painted and fallen angel.

THE WEDDING RING.

Pretty, simple, shining thing,
Made for tiny finger, fair,
How much sorrow dost thou bring—
Sorrow which we all could spare!



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. vi. v. 6.

SONG OF THE SNOW-BIRD.

BY FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH.

The ground was all covered with snow one day;
And two little sisters were busy at play,
When a snow-bird was sitting close by on a tree,
And merrily singing his chick-a-de-de.

He had not been singing that tune very long,
Ere Emily heard him, so loud was his song—
"O sister! look out of the window," said she;
"Here's a dear little bird, singing chick-a-de-de.

"Poor fellow! he walks in the snow and the sleet,
And has neither stockings nor shoes on his feet;
I pity him'so! how cold he must be!
And yet he keeps singing his chick-a-de-de.

"If I were a bare-footed snow-bird, I know
I would not stay out in the cold and the snow,—
I wonder what makes him so full of his glee;
He's all the time singing that chick-a-de-de,

"O mother! do get him some stockings and shoes,
And a nice little frock, and a hat, if he choose;
I wish he'd come into the parlor and see
How warm we would make him, poor chick-a-de-de.

The bird had flown down for some pieces of bread,
And heard every word little Emily said;
What a figure I'd make in that dress!" thought he,
And he laughed, as he warbled his chick-a-de-de.

"I'm grateful," he said, "for the wish you express,
But I've no occasion for such a fine dress;
I had rather remain with my limbs all free,
Than to hobble about singing chick-a-de-de.

"There is ONE, my dear child, though I cannot tell who,
Has clothed me already, and warm enough too.
Good morning! O who are so happy as we?"
And away he went, singing his chick-a-de-de.

PERSEVERANCE.

"Do not for one repulse, forgo the purpose
That you resolved to effect."—SHAKESPEARE.

A weak spirit will be crushed by the same misfortune which would rouse a strong one to exertion.

Unwedged oak!

Unwedged oak!

Unwedged oak!

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ceas, and fiercer ones, than guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides.

"Fight them and the cravens flee, thy boldness is their panic;
Fear them and thy treacherous heart hath lent their ranks a legion."

Stephen Cirard, at the age of forty, commanded his own sloop,
engaged in the coasting trade between New York, Philadelphia
and New Orleans. He had taken many steps on the ladder of
Fortune since he was a cabin boy not worth a shilling—but think
of his perseverance in mounting that ladder, step by step, till he
was worth seven or eight millions of dollars!

The following anecdote of an oriental sovereign is given by
Malcolm, in his History of Persia:—

"There was no feature more remarkable in the character of
Timour, than his extraordinary perseverance. No difficulties ever
led him to recede from what he had undertaken, and he often per-
sisted in his efforts, under circumstances that led all around him
to despair. He used, on such occasions, to relate to his friends
an anecdote of his early life.

"I once," said he, "was forced to take shelter from my ene-
mies in a ruined building, where I sat alone many hours. Desir-
ing to divert my mind from my hopeless condition, I fixed my ob-
servation on an ant that was carrying a grain of corn larger than
itself up a high wall. I numbered the efforts it made to accom-
plish this object. The grain fell sixty-nine times to the ground,
but the insect persevered, and the seventieth time it reached the
top of the wall. This sight gave me courage at that moment,
and I shall never forget the lesson it conveyed."

This reminds us of Bruce's spider, whose efforts were nearly
as numerous before the object was accomplished.

It is a common notion among young people that everything
must be struck out at a heat; that this is the way genius works.
Genius is suggestive, but common sense is active.

"Alas!" said a poor widow, the mother of a bright but reckless
son, "alas!" he has not the gift of continuance."

This is an attribute of the best order of minds. Every school-
boy knows "Perseverantia vincit omnia!" at least he has fixed it
indelibly upon the pages of his copy-book. Despise perseverance!
As well might one despise the act of breathing, because it has to
be repeated and continued every moment. But this is an uncon-
scious act. True; and so may perseverance become, when the
habit of accomplishing what is undertaken is once established.
Perseverance is a linked chain which grapples to the goal of Suc-
cess with hooks of steel.

A QUEER PASSENGER.

While a vessel was lying at the wharf at Hull, discharging her
cargo, a Scotch boy came on board to procure a bit of sugar.
Taking off his hat, he preferred his petition to a favorite monkey
who had been dressed in a blue jacket and trousers, with a great
furry cap. Jacko took no notice, except to grin a bit, while the poor
fellow kept booping and booping, like Sir Perinax Macoyophant
in the play; but, finding all requests were disregarded, he came
forward, and was descending the fore-castle, when we demanded
what the lad wanted, and whether he could not find any one up-
on deck.

"Eh?" says Sandy. "I saw the auld gentleman of a mate aft
there,—a deadly sulky looking sort of a body too, but he wad nae
answer me."

"Hush," says the boatswain, "he'll hear you. That is not the
mate, but a passenger we brought home from the Island of Ja-
maica. He's a rich sugar baker, but dreadfully cross and spiteful,
we're all afraid of him."

"Eh, be gude unto us!" returned the simple lad. "Are all
the sugar bakers like unto him? They must be a main comical
set!"

He was directed to go down the half deck and take a little out
of a cask; but he wouldn't attempt it till one of his companions
went with him.

"Eh, Jammie," says the first, "did ye nae see the outlandish
passenger body sitting aft on the quarter deck?"

"Na, Sandy," replied the other, "wha was it?"

"I dinna ken," answered Sandy. "But they tell me he was a
sugar baker from Jamaica; but such an ugly, cat-faced looking—
eh, sir!" taking off his hat on observing the supposed sugar baker;
grinning at them down the hatchway; "Eh, sir, 'twas nae yo;
that we were talking about, but another gentleman a sugar ba-
ker in Scouderland; eh, sir we wadnae offend your beautif'
countenance for the whole world!"

TRAFALGAR CENTRAL DIVISION.—Dr. H. A. Graham, D. G. W. P., writes as follows under date 28th December, 1852.

Although we have been silent for some time in regard to the prosper-
ity of our Division, I am happy to inform you that our silence
has not been caused by the production of any disheartening in-
fluences, but rather attention to our various avocations. Since
the organization of our Division (9 months ago) we have
encountered many blocks of opposition from the active agents of
Hecubus, but we still remain true to the principles on which our
Order is established. It is by no means remarkable to find in
almost every locality some unprincipled individuals, bowing at the
boon of the material, who assert that "ALL SOVS WILL DENY,"
behind the door, past creatures, I pay them. They know a
better than to judge an honorable, and respectable body, by
themselves, by their degraded nature. While viewing with de-
regret the great amount of crime and misery which still prevails
from the effects of the use of the intoxicating cup, we are more and
more firmly convinced that nothing short of a reformation in
our LAW will stem the torrent of inebriation. Although the
present members of our Legislature seem rather indifferent
to the numerous petitions expressing definitely the prayer and
demands of their constituents, yet, we trust the day is not so
distant when the present licensed HOT BEDS OF INIQUITY
will be numbered among the things that were. I am also happy
to inform you that on the evening of the 23rd inst. we held
our regular meeting for the purpose of showing the practicability
of organizing a SECTION OF CARDS here, at which we succeeded in
obtaining a sufficient number of youths to sign an application to
a Charter. I trust we will do honor to this locality, as there are
many boys here who are fully capable of filling the offices, and
conducting the business in a superior manner.

We are also making preparations for the erection of a new
and commodious Division Room, which we expect to have finish-
ed early next spring. It will be also used for a Section Room,
and for our regular monthly public Temperance meetings.

DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.—At the Edinburgh
Jury Court, second division, on Wednesday last Mrs. Janet Don-
ald of Eadie, obtained a verdict of £100 for herself and of £200
for her children, as compensation for the death of her husband
who has been killed in a pit of the Barton's Hill Company, at
Dykenhead, owing to the unsafe condition of such pit in which
the deceased was engaged as a collier, miner or drawer.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TWINS.—We find in the Stethoscope,
a valuable Medical Journal published at Richmond, Va., an ac-
count by the Editor, Dr. Gooch, of this remarkable freak of
nature. These two children were born in July, 1851. The
mother is a stout negress, aged 31, very fat, and of a large frame.
They are remarkably sprightly and healthy children, of natural
size, one somewhat larger than the other, and are perfectly
formed, but they are united at the sacra—the lower termination
of the back. The bond of union seems to be chiefly cartilagi-
nous, but the sacra are so closely approximated, that some sup-
pose there is osseous union of those bones. The anatomical
conformation has some strange peculiarities interesting to medi-
cal men, which we omit. Their usual position is on their side,
(the right side of the smaller, and the left of the other,) with
their necks bent so as to put the face upwards. Having now
grown for a year in the recumbent posture thus bent, their faces
and hands have become somewhat distorted laterally. The
mother nurses them by lying first on one side, then on the other.
She handles them awkwardly, and seems to have little idea of
managing them. From their sprightly and intelligent counte-
nances, there is reason to hope that they will soon acquire an
education in the arts of sitting and locomotion. They must sit
back to back on one common seat, and take it by turns, which is
to walk forwards while the other must take steps backward a la
militaire. They are far more wonderful than the famous Siamese
Twins.

MARRIAGES OF EMINENT MEN.—Ben Johnson married at
twenty-one; Waller at twenty-two; Burns and Jonathan Edwards
at twenty-three; Mozart at twenty-five; Dante, Kepler, Fuller,
Samuel Johnson, Walter Scott, and Edmund Burke—strong
names these—married at twenty-six; Tycho Brahe, Napoleon
Bonaparte, and George Washington, married at twenty-seven;
William Penn at twenty-eight; Linnaus and Benjamin West at
twenty-nine; Chaucer, Littleton, and Hogarth at thirty-two;
Wordsworth at thirty-three; Milton at thirty-four; Sir William
Jones at thirty-seven; Wilberforce at thirty-eight; Benedict
Arnold at forty; William Mason at forty-two; Robert Fulton,
after achieving his reputation, at about forty-three; Addison at
forty-four; Young at forty-seven; Swift, privately, to Stella, at
forty-nine; and Buffon at fifty-five.

THE "INSTITUTION."—A Georgia correspondent of the Janes,
a German paper in New York, says that he was at Cedar-Rock,
lately when a negress was hung, and thus relates the cause:—
The master of the negress told her that he had sold her four
children to a man, to whom they were to be delivered next day.
The purchaser was known through the neighborhood as a tyrant,
and miser, who not only half starved his slaves but beat them
brutally at every opportunity. The mother, who tenderly loved
her children, was much overcome with grief at the thought of
having them sold to such a monster. She begged her master
on her knees to keep the children, or if they must be sold, to let
them go to a more humane master. But all her efforts proved
vain, and being driven to desperation, she on the following night
murdered the children. This was the crime for which she was
hung.—Boston Commonwealth.

Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the most fro-
zen ground at last; and the heart which seeks but for another
heart to make it happy, will not seek in vain.

Bright Young the Mormon, it is said has married his twenty-
fourth wife.

The Cincinnati Times chronicles the marriage in that city, of
Mr. Samuel Parker, seventy years of age, to his sixth wife.
Since his first wife he has always married a widow, and never
remained a widower longer than six months at any one time.

"Every man has his price," so said Walpole; but he never
said as much of woman. The fact is, Walpole judged the ladies
only too correctly, for he knew, as we do, that many of those
dear creatures are beyond all price.

When you call on a female, and find her with her sleeves rolled
up, at the wash-tub, and she does not blush or apologise, make
her your wife as soon as possible. She is worth her weight in
gold.

When Mrs. Partington read in the newspapers that Jenny
Lind had a fellow feeling in her bosom, she exclaimed, "Lor
me! that's just what the young gentlemen used to do to me
when I was a gal!"

"CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE" is to be brought from Egypt to grace
the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England.

## OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be issued on TUESDAY, WEEKLY during the year. It contains eight pages—the two last being devoted to advertisements, and will give all the news of the day, political and otherwise. Subscribers price for 1853, \$5.00 in advance.

If not so paid at the end of six months, a 61 cent surcharge if not paid within six months, and if left to the end of the year 101 cent surcharge. Half yearly subscribers will be taken at the above prices provided so distinctly understood the subscription was intended to be a half yearly one. All subscribers 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 last year did not please well owing to the postage. Upon consideration we have concluded to send in clubs, if any of our friends wish to form them, upon these terms—5 copies for \$14, 10 copies for \$24, 20 copies for \$41, 30 copies for \$55, 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 rates. All postages must be paid, and communications addressed to C. Durand, Editor, Toronto, C. W.

## The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1853.

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.

## VICTORY IS THE WORD.

"Victory!" is the word,  
Whose stirring soul is heard  
Throughout our land;  
'Twas rung aloud by Maine,  
And Minnesota's strain  
Thunder'd it back again,  
In music grand.

Fair "Rhody," ever true,  
Her silver trumpet blew,  
"The note to swell—  
The "Bay State" pitched it high,  
And still 'tis rolling by,  
In peals that will not die,  
Till all is well.

This blessed day calls out  
From every State, the shout  
Of "Liberty!"  
But four proud States alone  
Can raise the triumph-tone,  
"We're crush'd vile Moloch's throne,"  
"We're free! we're free!"

Huzza for noble Maine,  
Where drunkard's can't profane  
The Sabbath day;  
Where gutters can't confine  
"The human form divine,"  
Nor men of blood combine,  
Their snares to lay.

## MORAL SUASION IN CANADA.

Nothing can be more preposterous than to suppose that we are going to put down intemperance by talking to the drunkard or dealer in spirituous liquors. If all prospects of obtaining a prohibitory law were to fail, it would still be our duty to practice temperance—do acts of charity to the inebriate—help the broken hearted and help the orphans, the victims of a baleful custom, yet it would only be work done against an evil which we could have no hopes of eradicating. It would be quite different however with the DOUBLE SWORD of a PROTECTIVE LAW and MORAL SUASION. A day might then be looked for with reasonable certainty, when drunkards would be a rare exception to general sobriety. All past experience bears us out in saying, our country cannot be saved without the downfall of EXCESSIVE LIQUOR TAXES. The elections that have just closed in this city and in other towns and cities in Canada, clearly indicate the root of the evil. Taverns exercise a double influence in cities. They not only corrupt and rob the poor, weak and unwary by drink, but they are fortresses of evil, military posts of drunkenness, from which hordes of law followers issue to canvass for, and rally voters to the polls. Moral suasion with such places—where liquors are adulterated fifty per cent, and where after this fraud, the same trash is gulped down by fools at an increased price of a hundred per cent, is nonsense. Selfishness of this kind cannot be talked down. The only remedy is to remove the evil—abate the moral nuisance—cut out the terrible canker of society by the lance of prohibition.

The following remarks are very appropriate to our subject, and we agree with all of them except the policy of tampering with the traffic recommended in the latter part of the article:

MORAL SUASION.—Is "moral suasion" sufficiently potent to prevent intemperance? And if not, will law be more efficacious? The great reliance of all who oppose liquor laws, upon whatever ground, is moral suasion. After saying that liquor laws are unconstitutional; that if authorized even by constitutions, they violate natural rights; that society has no right to regulate eating and drinking; that all liquor laws, by stimulating appetite, encourage intemperance; that they will not submit to liquor laws under any circumstances; these opponents of such legislation point to moral suasion as the great, the all sufficient, the only preventative. But what has moral suasion accomplished? Much with a few, nothing with the whole; for while it has reformed ten and prevented twenty from selling, liquor-selling has destroyed a thousand and placed two thousand on the road to destruction. In all society urban or rural, what is the proportion of "total abstinence" to moderate drinkers? Certainly not one in ten, prob-

ably not one in a hundred. The Schuylkill, even the Delaware could be baled dry with a ladle. But as a necessary preliminary, every river, brook, rill or run-drop should be prevented from flowing or falling into it. The total abstinence of Philadelphia would soon become the majority through moral suasion, if its four thousand liquor-shops were closed. But while all these streams are flowing, these showers are falling into this social Delaware, the poor little ladle of moral suasion can merely remove a drop to make room for a gallon. In short, moral suasion has accomplished nothing in relation to the whole; for the relative amount of intemperance, the proportion of drunk to sober, totally abstinent to moderately or immoderately indulgent, has not probably been changed during the last fifteen years excepting for the worse.

And to those who understand the philosophy of intemperance, moral suasion must appear very much like a sermon upon resignation during a famine. We cannot reason with hunger, especially when it approaches starvation. However fine sentiment may please after dinner, few have patience to hear it before that necessity. And what is intemperance? A physical infirmity; neither more nor less than excessive hunger; an unduly excited condition of that instinctive organ upon which all desire for food depends. If steam-boilers were rational beings, we should pronounce that boiler sober and discreet, which asked only for dry wood. We should say that the one which continually called for tar, pitch and turpentine was on the road to ruin, and would soon die of galloping consumption; and we should give up that one for lost, which could be satisfied with nothing less than gunpowder. And if the boilers could feed themselves, would the second or third touch the dry wood, when the tar or gunpowder were within reach? See if the famished tiger will lap milk or cold water, when it can put its paw upon a round of fresh beef! No more than the drunkard will take two steps to the pump when one brings him to the rum-shop. Would we save our boilers or our tigers? Then we must keep the tar and the gunpowder and the fresh beef out of their reach.

New York contains six thousand liquor shops in a population of 500,000, or one to 83 1-2 human beings. The number of liquor-shops in this city is quite as numerous in proportion to population. With these facilities, how many children grow up without tasting the rudiments of adult intemperance? The majority, think ye, Messieurs Moral Suasionists? Not quite. And with so many manufactories of fast boilers and famished tigers, can we wonder at poor moral suasion for always being in the vocative? For crawling an inch while Temptation jumps a mile? Christianity, with stronger moral power against all mischief than moral suasion has ever exerted against intemperance, has been struggling for 1851 years, without having redeemed a tenth part of mankind from much of their sins. And if Christianity, with all its mighty deeds, has still left so much undone, and through no fault of its own, how can we expect that the moral suasion of preachers against a physical infirmity continually stimulated, can be more successful? We would not be understood as recommending law for the propagation of Christianity, because we regard it as necessary for the propagation of temperance; for religion is an affair of opinion and conscience, over which society has no authority, while temperance and intemperance are physical good and evil, legitimately within legislative power. We make the comparison merely to show how little one kind of moral suasion can do against a physical evil, when an infinitely more potent moral suasion has still so much moral evil to combat, after a struggle of 1851 years. With the existing proportion of rum-shops continuing, we do not believe that mankind, in 1851 years more, will be more temperate than at present.

When if moral suasion has failed, what is the next resort?—Abandonment of the contest in despair, or the enactment and enforcement of laws imposing greater restraints upon the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Maine Law, it is evident, cannot be carried in this State, but something may be done by way of restriction. Let our legislators consider, then, at the next session of the Legislature, whether a modification of the license laws may not go a great way towards curbing the evil. Increase greatly the cost of a license, and also the penalties for selling liquor without one, and one-half the dram-shops would be broken up at once. The fear of the penalties would be always a restraint upon the illicit traffic. Liquor-selling could be confined within narrower limits, and to quarters where its evil would not prove so wide-spread or destructive. Something should be done to stop the flood of intemperance. If our license laws cannot be framed to interpose a check to the evil, the total prohibition will be the next recourse of the public.—*Pennsylvania Paper*

## INTEMPERANCE IN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES.

Great alarm exists in Baltimore, on account of the outrages committed by rioters. So insecure are the streets at night, that evening services have been abandoned in some churches. On Sunday evening, a gentleman named McCormick, while walking in Liberty street with some ladies, was assailed by a gang of rowdies. He drew a revolver and shot one, who fell with a loud cry when his companions retreated, leaving him off.

The above is taken from an American paper, and similar accounts might be given, some more aggravated some less so, of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Washington. Our own smaller cities of Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Bytown, Montreal, and Quebec, are also at times disgraced by drunken rows, midnight fights, rowdies and murders. From the rum shop to the brothel—from the brothel to the rum shop, and from both to gaol and death. Such is the round of crime and drunkenness, and such the end of it. Now what is the cause of the great prevalence of crimes of the highest grades in large cities. Truth answers with a voice of thunder in the working classes, LOW TAXES—in the genteel classes RUMOROUS SATURDAYS—the first to ruin poor families, the latter grateful young men of our age. When will parents fully appreciate this truth? When will Governments consult the true interests of society?

TEMPERANCE IN FLORIDA.—A bill has passed the Senate of Florida by 14 yeas to 2 nays, prohibiting the retailing of intoxicating drinks in any district where the majority of the voters are opposed thereto.

## LINES TO A KEG OF BRANDY.

Within those prison walls repose  
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath;  
The fist for fighting nothing loath;  
The passion quick no words can tame,  
That bursts like sulphur into flame;  
The nose with rubies glowing red,  
The bloated eye, the broken head!

Forever fastened be this door!  
Confined within a thousand more  
Destructive fiends of human shape,  
Even now are plotting an escape.  
Here, only by a cork restrained,  
In slender walls of wood contained,  
In all their dirt of death reside  
Revenge that ne'er was satisfied;  
The tree that bears the deadly fruit  
Of murder, maiming, and dispute;  
Assault that innocence assails,  
The images of gloomy jails;  
The giddy thought on mischief bent,  
The midnight hour in folly spent,  
All these within this cask appear,  
And Jack the hangman in the rear.

## THE DEATH OF BR. DAVID CLINDINNING, AND THE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

We insert below the last letter of a series that has appeared in this paper, from the pen of a talented and departed printer.—His last days and hours were spent in penning these epistles, and the following may be said to have been his last mental effort at composition. The good sense—diction and learning displayed in them have surprised us, in one so little known, and making no pretensions to literature. There exists in this city a printer's benevolent society, having a constitution and by-laws. Its object is to help needy and deserving printers in distress. Every printer may join the association by paying so much as the rules call for. He will then be entitled to aid in sickness. The society is a highly useful one, and every printer should join it. A large deputation from this society attended the funeral of the above deceased in connection with the Sons of Temperance.

For the Canadian Son of Temperance.

## OBSERVATIONS ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

BY D. CLINDINNING (DECEASED,) LATE OF TORONTO DIVISION.

No VII.

## LET THE YOUNG READ.

The extreme danger which attends the use of intoxicating liquor, and the miserably degraded condition to which it reduces the unwary, are facts of mighty importance to the young. Habits are formed during early life that will impart an irrevocable bias to the future character of the individual, and exercise a decisive influence on his career. Nearly every young man before the age of twenty-five, during his hours of leisure and relaxation, weaves the outline of his subsequent history—traces the chart that is to guide him over the boisterous sea of life. He imbibes principles, forms habits, acquires motives of action and peculiarities of thought that will afterwards influence his conduct with the certainty of cause and effect. Where the principles are un-fixed, and a careless rein is given to the habits, an unprotected front is presented to all the alluring arts by which intemperance brings its captives into bondage.

What a sunny period of existence, when our companions are youth, and health, and hope! How joyous the exulting leap from youth to manhood! When a young man has just reached the frontiers of active life, he surveys the bright prospect before him with a bounding pulse, a happy heart and an ardent eye. Imagination pictures the inviting future. Now is the time, oh, young man! when thou shouldst beware of the habits thou art contracting! The time will speedily come when thou wilt be no longer young. A few rapid annual revolutions of this earth, and the scythe bearer will write wrinkles on thy brow, give disappointment to thy hopes, infirmity to thy step, sluggishness to thy blood, disease and withering decay to thy present robust constitution. The enjoyments of this world will then be falling from thy palsied fingers. Thou wilt then revert to recollections of the past, instead of indulging in glowing visions of the future. Thy situation will be indeed deplorable, if thou hast to look back across the dreary waste of an ill-spent life. Miserable will be thy condition if thy conduct has armed memory with a weapon with which to torture thee in thy retrospective musings. If the motives and aspirations by which thou art now actuated, are the mere gratification of thy appetites and passions, conscience and memory will form a league to destroy thy happiness when the sun of thy existence sinks into the west. Strive, rather, to form thy character on principles of religious rectitude, and thou wilt drive a numerous train of evils from thy path. Adopt and carefully cultivate habits of entire abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and in addition to the realization of immediate blessings, thou wilt in after years receive a rich reward, when memory produces her pleasant treasures for the amusement of the evening of thy existence.

Every young man should therefore appreciate the advantages and responsibilities of his position, while free from the shackles of evil habits. He has the opportunity of deciding the momentous question, whether he will lay the foundation of a life of sobriety, by embracing total abstinence principles, with increased prospect of securing respectability and prosperity, or become a moderate drinker and perhaps a drunkard. On one side the advantages are immense; on the other, the risk is extremely hazardous. He stands on a pivot the first movement of which will give a permanent direction to his career. His knowledge of himself his experiences of the world, are limited and imperfect, rendering him incompetent to estimate correctly his own powers of resistance to temptation, when presented in an insidious and glittering garb. An apparently trifling circumstance may affix a black seal on his fortune. Thrown by the accident

of business, association, into the intimate society of a person of intemperate habits, but whose conversation is attractive and whose manner is pleasing, he is exposed to the danger of imbibing a sympathy of feeling, and may speedily yield to the force of example. He will first regard the social glass with repugnance, and entertain no faith in such treacherous libations to friendship. But this aversion will disappear, if he continues to keep the same companions. The customs of his acquaintances will exercise an unnoticed influence until stimulants become a source of amusement. After passing this point, his path will be encircled with peril, from which he would have been exempt had he been a staunch abstainer from intoxicating liquors. The total abstinence organization, in affording a place of shelter to young men from temptation of this description, has achieved a victory that has conferred upon mankind the most beneficial results. It has dotted Christendom with fortresses, through the embraces of which every defender of the cause of total abstinence can safely contemplate the desolating war that intemperance is waging against the world.

Let the subject be viewed in all possible aspects, and the arguments will greatly preponderate against the use of intoxicating drinks. Every principle of economy every impulse of honorable ambition, every aspiration after business success or professional distinction, every high-toned feeling of self-respect, every ennobling desire to maintain an integrity of character, will speak with convincing eloquence in favor of the cause of total abstinence. As a question of pecuniary prudence it offers the strongest inducements to a person just entering the business arena of the world. Economical habits constitute an important element in the prosperous advancement of every individual who has to encounter the vicissitudes of commercial transactions. Extravagant habits will consign the mechanic to a life of ceaseless trial. The drinking usages of society absorb money and squander time, which could be more advantageously expended. It cannot be disputed, that the young man who repudiates the pernicious custom, and appropriates the money thus saved for the purchase of instructive books, studiously perusing them during the hours rescued from a destructive use, will greatly increase his chances of a successful and honorable career. Instead of learning to relish a practice which is deplorably identified with crime, poverty, and sorrow, his mind will become cultivated and his tastes refined by the acquisition of knowledge. In place of encumbering himself with habits that may weigh him down to the drunkard's degraded level, he will become qualified for the performance of his duties in a respectable and perhaps elevated sphere. It is difficult to conceive how any young man can hesitate to adopt a policy which promises to produce such beneficial results. Who would jeopardize his happiness and hopes, for the enjoyment of the debasing pleasures of intoxication? The drunkard does this, but a person in that unfortunate position is no longer a free agent, being the mere automaton of his appetite. But at the outset of early manhood, intemperate habits can assert no rigorous empire over the conduct. While this is the case, let the opportunity be seized to embrace total abstinence principles, and an adamant breakwater will be erected against the approach of innumerable misfortunes. The temperance pledge can be signed by a youth with cheerful alacrity, and ever afterwards observed with unshaken perseverance. It requires scarcely an effort on his part, because he is influenced by no other habit. But after the growth of an established inclination for the stimulant, to curb the fierce appetite requires an unusual amount of fortitude. Few men can wage a successful contest with the colossus of drunkenness, after becoming entrapped into its merciless grasp.

We now part from the subject. Who can refuse to admit that intemperance is an evil of hideous visage; that it inflicts on society innumerable calamities, and that it causes its victims to endure grief, distress, poverty and shame? Who will deny that it has a brutalizing tendency; that it is the diabolical and active agent in producing crime of every color, and that the whole scope of its operations is to demoralize and degrade? Is it not an established fact, that even the restricted use of alcoholic stimulants lead to excess, and that drunkenness is only the offspring of moderate drinking? Can it be disputed that the use of intoxicating liquor, in any quantity is environed with extreme peril, and that the deplorable practice yearly consigns unnumbered thousands to the miserable condition of nebrates? If therefore, intemperance be an evil of such monstrous and alarming growth—if the tendencies of intoxication are ruinous and debasing—if the partition between moderate drinking and drunkenness is so easily demolished, that thousands and tens of thousands annually effect the passage—on what moral principle or social obligation can the use of the destructive stimulant be advocated?

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

**REACTION IN DIVISIONS.**—From various letters in our possession from all parts of Canada, we are inclined to believe that a favorable reaction is taking place in a majority of Divisions—Our Order as to number has been retrograding for six months past, or rather we should say has been sifted of the chaff. The wheat is left, and it is again growing in the right way.

A New Division is to be opened by Br. H. A. Graham in Trafalgar.

**COLONNETS DIVISION, WHITBY.**—This Division has 52 members. It is just about erecting a beautiful Hall at Newton village, 32 by 43 feet in size. This Division is one of many in the county that has done well. It is composed of old settlers and men who entered it from principle.

In Alabama at the late grand Temperance Convention among many other things, a plan was adopted to have a Central Temperance Board appointed in each county, something similar to the one we have lately and also recommended last October in Canada.

**LAKESHORE DIVISION, KING.**—Br. McDonald informs us that the Division is doing well. He also informs us that the Division has passed a resolution in favor of supporting this paper. This Division is situated in the large and wealthy township of King in this county.

A chemist in New York, not long since, analysed a bottle of imported champagne, sold as pure, and found in it a quarter of an ounce of lead.

See our Terms, &c., over the Editorial head.



The Literary Gem.

(ORIGINAL.)  
INFINITE.

BY THE FOREST BARD.

Unknown, Eternal, Infinite,  
Great source of wisdom and of light,  
By faith hast thou been defined,  
Here worshipped—there despised, denied!  
Within thy hands a scroll we see,  
Great mystery, Eternity:—  
But hark unroll'd, yet open fast,  
That half the known, the shadowy past.

The half still toil'd we long to see,  
Dark mystic hid Futurity—  
Oh how the soul aspires to span  
That abyss which no eye can scan,  
But bootless wish, thus may not be:  
This may alone be known to Thee:  
To Thee alone this endless sight,  
Benign, Omniscient, Infinite.

This strange eternity is thine,  
Half unrevealed, the other mine:  
I hold the past, the future Thou,  
Both balanced on the magic bow,  
Beyond whose limits mortal thought,  
Presumes not else by prophet taught:  
From now the past may memory see,  
While heav'n enjoys futurity.

Eternal Lord, Thou All Benign  
Creator, Architect, Divine,  
How seeks the soul to know thee here,  
Yet knows thee but to start with fear,  
The soul, the human soul, thy breath  
In life bestow'd received in death,  
The future's veil would fain withdraw,  
Withdraws—beholds—then starts with awe.

Eternity, unending time—  
Existence in some unknown clime,  
To Infinite thou ne'er began,  
Yet must beginning have to man,  
How starts the soul to name thy name,  
Quivers as touch'd by glowing flame,  
Gasps with a dread that thrills the heart,  
And wondering, wonders what thou art!

In vain mortality would tread  
The mazy confines of the dead,  
But mortal, heav'n will none of thee,  
Till incarnation sets thee free,  
But stay, the voice of scripture say'th,  
The secret may be mine by faith,  
Then I believe in heav'n the chief,  
Lord wilt thou help mine unbelief.

Oh let me grasp by thy control,  
Faith the great turquoise of the soul,  
Reclaim'd, reclaiming heav'n in might,  
Redeems the soul from endless night,  
Then may I stand without appeal,  
When trembling worlds shall crash and fall,  
Make the Infinite my defence,  
The bosom of Omnipotence.

Thus soar by faith beyond the sphere,  
Which life prescribes my bound'ry here,  
Triumphant rise by faith alone,  
To knowledge of the Great Unknown,  
Beyond this microcosm see  
Glorious eibernity,  
Praise, prayer and worship angels bring,  
Adoring knees to Heav'n's King

ISSUED BY C. S.

INSTINCT OF THE HONEY-BIRD.

This extraordinary little bird, which is about the size of a chaffinch, and of a light grey color, will invariably lead a person following it to a wild bees' nest. Chattering and twittering in a state of great excitement, it perches on a branch beside the traveller, endeavoring by various wiles to attract his attention; and having succeeded in doing so, it flies lightly forward in a wavy course, in the direction of the bees' nest, alighting every now and then, and looking back to ascertain if the traveller is following it, all the time keeping up an incessant twitter. When at length it arrives at the hollow tree or overgrown white ants' hill, which contains the honey, it for a moment hovers over the nest, pointing to it with its bill, and then takes up its position on a neighboring branch, anxiously awaiting its share of the spoil. When the honey is taken, which is accomplished by first stamping the bees by burning grass at the entrance of their domicile, the honey bird will often lead to a second and even to a third nest. The person thus following ought to beware. The savages in the interior, whilst in pursuit have several alarmed sentences which they use on the occasion. The wild bee of Southern Africa exactly corresponds with the common garden bee of England. They are very generally diffused throughout every part of Africa, bees wax forming a considerable part of the cargoes of ships

trading to the Gold and Ivory coasts, and the deadly district of Sierra Leone, on the western shores of Africa. Interesting as the honey bird is, and though sweet be the stores to which it leads, I have had cause to wish it far enough, as when following the warm spoor or track of the elephant, I have often seen the savages, at moments of the utmost importance, resign the spoor of the beasts, to attend to the summons of the bird. Sometimes however, they are "sold," it being a well-known fact, both among the Hottentots and tribes of the interior, that they often lead the unwary pursuer to danger, sometimes guiding him to the mid-day retreat of a grizzly lion, or bringing him suddenly upon the den of the crouching panther. I remember on one occasion, about three years later, when weary with warri'g against the mighty elephants and hippopotami, which roam the vast forests, and sport in the floods of the fair Limpopo, having mounted a pair of unwonted shot barrels, I sought recreation in the humbler pursuit of quail-shooting. While thus employed, my attention was suddenly invited by a garrulous honey-bird, which pertinaciously adhered to me for a considerable time, heedless of the reports made by my gun. Having bagged as many quails and partridges as I cared about shooting, I whistled lustily to the honey-bird, and gave him chase; after following him to a distance of upwards of a mile through the open glades adjoining the Limpopo, he led me to a place where a crocodile was lying with his entire body concealed, nothing but his horrid head being visible above the surface of the water, his eyes anxiously watching the movements of eight or ten large bull buffaloes, which, in seeking to quench their thirst in the waters of the river, were cracking through the dry reeds, as they cautiously waded in the deep mud, that a recent flood had deposited along its edge. Fortunately for the buffaloes, the depth of the mud prevented their reaching the stream, and thus the scaly monster of the river was disappointed of his prey.—*Waterley Magazine.*

(ORIGINAL.)  
WINTER.

I come, I come with hurried tread,  
Dark clouds enshroud my frowning head;  
Where'er I pause, where'er I go,  
Before me hurry sheets of snow;  
Each vernal hill and vale by me,  
Are clad in nature's purity  
Mine is the hand that scatters round,  
Bright gleaming diamonds o'er the ground;  
That paves the bright and sparkling stream,  
And pencils it with beauty's beam;  
Mine too the hand that robes the trees,  
In Genii's fabled sceneries!

I come, I come, let those rejoice,  
Who ne'er have heard want's wailing voice,  
Or ne'er have heard that demon plead  
For food, and its pail votaries lead,  
Midst pain and shame, to that broad road,  
Where crime and sin make their abode.  
I come, I come, loud, loud bewail,  
Ye followers in want's ghastly train—  
Sad, sad and sickly is the lay,  
That fore my footsteps finds its way;  
Grim gnawing want, and piercing cold,  
My chilly boom do enfold!

Ah yes, sad sons of misery weep,  
For bitter are the dregs I steep;  
Unfeeling hearts and proud eyes gaze,  
Unmoved upon me—while the rays  
Of grandeur shed their warmth around  
The halls in which wealth does abound.  
I come, I come, as oft I came,  
The unprepared themselves may blame;  
Man knows me well, I always come,  
Robed in the tempest's towering dome,  
With chilling winds, whose blinding blast,  
Howls dirges as it hurries past!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

Kemptville, January, 1853.

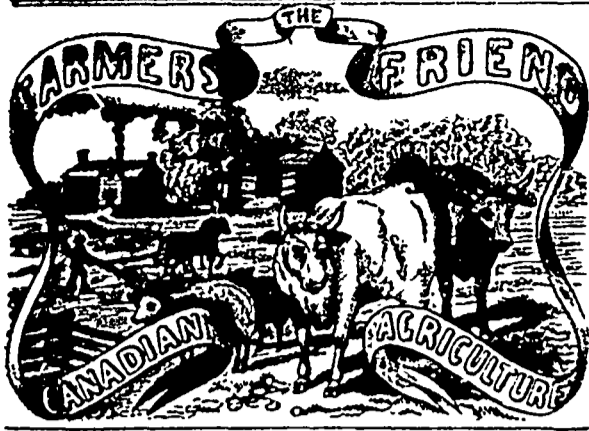
Thunder claps are the effects of lightning, which causes a vacuum in that part of the atmosphere through which it passes; air rushing on to restore the equilibrium may cause much of the noise that is heard in the clap. An easy experiment on the air-pump illustrates this.

Take a glass-receiver open at both ends; cover one end with a piece of sheep's bladder, wet, and let it stand till thoroughly dry. Then place the open end on the plate of the air pump, and exhaust the air slowly from under it. The bladder soon becomes concave, owing to the pressure of the atmospheric air on it, the supporting air in the receiver being partly thrown out. Carry on the exhaustion, and the air presses at the rate of fifteen pounds on every square inch. The fibres of the bladder being no longer capable of bearing the pressure of the atmospheric column upon the receiver, are torn to pieces with a noise equal to the report of a musket, which is occasioned by the air rushing in to restore the equilibrium. Imagine a rapid succession of such experiments, on a large scale, and you have the peal of thunder, the rupture of the first bladder being the clap.

But the explosion of the oxygen and hydrogen, of which water is composed, will also account for the noise.

Br. J. E. Linton, R. S. of STRATFORD DIVISION, in Perth County, writes under date 14th Dec., 1852. Our Division is small but we hope to be firm, as the latter quality can only be depended on as a "magnet" for the life and soul of a Division. We are small as I said, at present 15 or 16. We meet regularly every Monday, and hope to increase. We allow reason to go with feeling, as the latter is very apt to "evaporate." These remarks are very true, a small firm Division is often of more use than a large mis-managed one. Also all who intend to join a Division, should be convinced by reason of the importance of the step they are about to take. Let reason not passion prevail. This brother would oblige by informing us of the number of Divisions and their condition in the Huron Tract.—[Edmor.]

In the poetry by "C. M. D." entitled "Time is passing" in our first number, vol. 3, for "dream's" read "dream'd." The error was that of the printer.



### Agricultural.

#### HE'S NONE THE WORSE FOR THAT.

What though the home spun suit he wears,  
Best suited to the sons of toil;  
What though on coarsest food he fares,  
And tends the loom or tills the soil;  
What though no gold leaf gilds the tongue,  
Devoted to congenial chat;  
If right prevails, and not the wrong,  
The man is none the worse for that.

What though within his humble cot  
No costly ornament is seen;  
What though his wife possesses not  
Her satin gowns of black and green;  
What though the merry household band  
Half naked fly to ball and bat,  
If conscience guides the heart and hand,  
The man is none the worse for that.

True worth is not a thing of dress—  
Of splendour, wealth, or classic lore;  
Would that these trappings were loved less,  
We clung to honest worth the more!  
Though wealth may spurn the toiling crowd,  
The faded garb, the napless hat,  
Yet God and Nature cry aloud—  
"That man is none the worse for that!"

**THE WEATHER.**—The weather in Buffalo on the first and second instant was quite mild. It rained in Buffalo on the 1st. There was no snow up to the 5th in Buffalo. Business was very good—everything bustle and stir. Travel on the railroads very large. In Canada the weather from the first of January to the sixth inclusive was cold—some days very cold. It snowed a foot or over on the 31st December and the 1st January; the sleighing was consequently good in this vicinity. Our bay is only partly frozen yet. A steam propeller came to Toronto from Ogdensburg with freight on the 1st January. That is singular. The *Mazeppa* runs between this city and Wellington Square. The 7th inst. in Toronto was a very sunny, warm day, and took a good deal of the snow off. The 8th was mild. The 9th, 10th, 11th, were very mild, the snow having mostly disappeared.

**SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SKIN IN MARKETS.**—Every one has noticed large quantities of pork arriving in Toronto from North, East, and West. Toronto has looked like a little Cincinnati for two months past. A great deal of this pork is not cut up and salted here, but is merely cropped of the head and feet,—stowed into four barrels with a little salt, shipped to Lewiston or Rochester fresh, and thence carried on the rail-cars to New York city. It there brings the importers \$10 and \$12 per 100 lbs. Here it is bought at from \$5 to \$7. The New York butchers buy it in this state for market use. Provisions in New York are very high. We have frequently said that the American States are our natural and best markets. Here is a proof. Canadian butter, meats, oats, hay, wool, and lumber, are wanted in large American cities. We want their cheap teas, coffees, sugars, and cotton. If all custom house duties were withdrawn, or if we had thorough reciprocity with the Americans, and the St. Lawrence were opened to the vessels of the world, who can imagine the rise that would take place in the products of the farm?

**THE FOWL FEVER.**—It would seem by the following paragraph, which we extract from the *New England Cultivator*, that the fowl fever has by no means abated in that quarter: "At the late Boston Fowl exhibition, (in September, 1852,) three Cochin Chinas were sold at \$100. A pair of gray Chittagongs at \$50. Two Canton Chinese fowls at \$30. Three Gray Shanghais chicks, at \$75. Six white Shanghais at \$65. Six white Shanghais chickens, \$40 to \$45, &c., and these prices, for similar samples could now be obtained, again and again.

Within three months, extra samples of two-year old fowls, of the large Chinese varieties, have been sold in Massachusetts \$100 the pair. Several pairs within our own knowledge have commanded \$50 a pair within the past six months. Last week we saw a trio of white Shanghais sold in Boston for \$45. And the best specimens of Shanghai and Cochin China fowls now bring \$20 and \$33 a pair, ready, to purchase at the South and West.

The prices do not equal, however, the sums which have been recently obtained in England for fancy fowls. The *Cottage Gardener* says:

Within the last few weeks, a gentleman near London has sold a pair of Cochin China fowls for 30 guineas, (\$150) and

another pair at 32 guineas, (\$160.) He has been offered £20 for a single hen; has sold numerous eggs at 1 guinea (\$5) each, and has been paid down for chickens just hatched, 12 guineas (60) the half dozen, to be delivered a month old. One amateur alone has paid upward of £400 for stock birds.

**ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLISH HUSBANDRY.**—In a lecture on drainage recently delivered by Mr. Hewitt Davis, at Kirtling, near Newmarket, in referring to the practice of rounding up heavy land in high beds, he mentioned the striking indications of former cultivation which are found in our strong land districts. He said:—"This practice of laying up the cultivated ground into beds he considered of great antiquity; for he had often observed the old lands of clay pastures cut asunder by ancient roads, and that they extended in directions independent of existing hedges and boundaries, so that it was clear these old pastures had been in tillage, and at a period prior to the laying out of these roads and hedges; and they are evidence of the appropriation of the greater part of England to the raising of corn at a very early period, and of which we have very little account. He is of opinion that agriculture at that time must have been followed with much skill, and greater than at any period of the Norman or Saxon rule, and that these evidences of a generally diffused agricultural occupation must refer to a time when the country enjoyed a security from invasion and intestinal wars, when it never had from the time of the departure of the Romans; and it is to this wonderful people, and to that early period, he traces the introduction of the ridge and furrow, and the present form of much of the old pasture land of England. He then entered into the various plans that have been pursued to drain lands. He showed, by quotations from Columella and Cato, that the system of draining of 2000 years ago had been by drains of three and four feet deep, laid with stones and wood; and that, up to the introduction of tiles, in the last fifty years, little or no improvement in draining had been made."

The total extent of telegraph in England is nearly 4000 miles, representing an outlay of about £300,000. The total amount of wire laid down for the purpose is upwards of 4,000,000 yards, and the total number of telegraph posts somewhere about 100,000. The staff of employers may be taken at upwards of 800 persons.

Telegraph submarine communication is now complete between Florence, Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, Sienna and England.

The shoe trade in London is divided into 20 branches, such as the shoeman, or maker of the sole part of the boot; the foot-closer, or joiner together of the leg vamp, etc.

The camphor tree is a native of Borneo and Sumatra. The camphor is obtained by splitting open the tree, when it is found in large pieces in the interior.

A meeting was held in Guelph during the latter part of December for the purpose of stopping any further legislation on the part of the present government on ecclesiastical questions. One of the speakers, the Rev. Mr. Barrie, (a noble Scotchman,) uttered these manly sentiments, which ought to thrill through the bosom of every Canadian.

"We therefore want our civil rulers in Canada, to sweep everything of State Churchism out of the country, and then to attend to their own business without distraction. Do you of Waterloo send your Representative to Parliament in the character of a bishop to incorporate churches, nurse nunneries, and help chief priests by parliamentary enactments to raise funds from their own adherents for building cathedrals? Do you send him for any other purpose, than to consult and legislate to promote the prosperity of the civil interests of the country? If anything, now since the country has got Responsible Government, could really endanger the connection of Canada West with the mother country, it is this eternal legislation about religion. We pledge our word that we volunteers shall be a thorn in the sides of our legislators while a vestige of State Churchism remains amongst us. The prospect of a speedy triumph to our principles of civil and religious liberty is not, at present, very flattering; for although we have a Reform Ministry supported by the largest majority that any Ministry has ever had, yet the great majority of the reform members appeared to want firmness and decision to act a manly, honest part on the religious questions which ever and anon come before the House; but still we have good hope that, before the year 1857,—the year when, according to some interpreters of scripture prophecy the millennium will commence, our principles shall be triumphant."

THE CHATHAM DIVISION Sons of Temperance lately addressed Mr. Brown M. P. P. on his passage through that town, thanking him for the interest he took in advocating laws in favor of temperance. Mr. Brown replied at length, stating that he thought that temperance men should devote more of their time in preparing the public mind for the Maine Law, and seemed to intimate that he thought a majority of Upper Canadians not in favor of the law. In this he is evidently wrong in two ways: First, according to his principles—and in this he is right—great truths and great public wants should not be sacrificed for expediency sake. Now the LICENSE SYSTEM of Canada is immoral, and saps the best interests of the people, destroying their morals and physical happiness. DUTY TO GOD AND MAN requires its prohibition by the legislature, and it is a matter of principle. Let a PROMPTING LAW BE PASSED, leaving the consequences with God who is just, and who will protect and assist us in upholding it. Mr. Brown talks a great deal about the ministry sacrificing principle for expediency, in yielding to the French ecclesiastical party in Lower Canada, and there is much truth in what he says. Can he not see the same dereliction of duty, in believing and knowing that the principles of the Maine Law are just and would be beneficial for Canada, and yet in opposing their present enactment for fear that they could not be enforced? Then again he is wrong in his belief that Upper Canada is not prepared for the Maine Law. We believe it is prepared for it, and that with the exception of a few places it might be easily enforced. There might be some difficulty in enforcing it in Toronto, Kingston and

Hamilton, but even in them, public opinion is growing daily stronger against the license system. Hundreds of the merchants and even innkeepers who sell liquor in Canada, secretly hate the corrupting system, and only do so, as several have told us, because under the present system they cannot help it. In Boston the Maine Law is not enforced to this day, although it is in all other parts of the State of Massachusetts. Is that any reason against its existence? Its influence has so far been blessed there. It is enforced in the other parts of the State. In Boston at the late election, the Maine Law candidate Dr. SMITH, came within forty of being elected, with all the civic interests, taverns and dandy aristocracy against him. He had near 8,000 votes cast for him. Let the noble people of Boston try it again. God and justice, truth and human progress are with them. Let us see no trimming and shuffling in temperance legislation.

### DOMESTIC NEWS.

Mr. Brown, M. P. P. it is said, has accepted of an invitation to a public dinner to be given at Ayr Dumfries on the 19th inst. . . . The *Bowmansville Messenger* says that a serious case of stabbing occurred in Inniskillen a few days since. . . . The giving of public dinners is quite in vogue about the Grand River country. . . . The *Freemasons* gave a fine Ball in this city about the close of the present year. . . . A severe thunder storm occurred in Lower Canada in the latter part of December, during which, the lightning struck a house and did much damage. . . . A young man committed suicide in Whby in the beginning of the month. . . . The *Brockville Recorder* is now published twice a week. . . . Mr. Nichols, formerly of Toronto, now of Maine, and a member of the Grand Division of that State, gave a lecture in Brockville in the beginning of the year. . . . All our provincial papers are filled with accounts of the township and civic municipal elections. . . . The conservative party have carried the civic elections of Cobourg. . . . A woman of a dissipated character was found dead in the garrison common a few days since. . . . On the 1st instant two fires occurred in this city, one in Yonge Street, destroying three wooden houses, and one on Adelaide Street, which destroyed Mr. Parke's foundry. . . . A fire of some extent occurred about the close of the year in Montreal. . . . The Grand Trunk Telegraph Company is now in operation. . . . *What's in the wind!*—Mr. Baldwin has written Mr. Hincks a letter to Quebec, under date of the 30th December, stating that Mr. Hincks did not cause him to retire from the government, but on the contrary, offered to go out with him, and also offered to aid him in being elected for Niagara. This letter is wholly unworthy of the character of Baldwin, and shows him to be capable of truckling to Mr. Hincks in a way which many thought him incapable of. It is also significant of a fact which we have often suspected, and stated indeed, that Mr. Hincks has always tried to use Dr. Rolph and Mr. Cameron to further his selfish and unpatriotic schemes. No man in Canada of any party ought to have any confidence in such a man. Political principle with him is nothing—and those whom he is now trying to throw overboard ought to have known it. We expect daily to hear of the resignation either of himself, or of Rolph and Cameron. The Honorable Mr. Ross, a cunning politician of Belleville, and the brother-in-law of Mr. Baldwin, may be at the bottom of some intrigue with Mr. Hincks.

The *Mazeppa* steamer is now running between Toronto and Hamilton. The *Queen of the West* runs still on the same route, and the *Chief Justice* between Toronto and Lewiston.

A respectable young man has just died in Woodstock, from the effects of drunkenness.

A large bear was shot a few weeks since in Puslinch, near Guelph, which sold for \$12 in Hamilton.

On Wednesday the 22nd December, the first locomotive for the Great Western Railroad was landed at Windsor, C. W. . . . Mr. Fraser (agent for the Bank of Montreal in London,) an active Son of Temperance, was very suddenly killed by being thrown from his carriage, which came in collision with a passing carriage. . . . Quite a discussion is going on in the Provincial press, with respect to the dismissal of Mr. Jones of Goderich from the service of the Canada Company. It is said to have been summary, and uncalled for, because he would not carry out the views of the London Directors as to the direction of railroads. . . . Mr. Ross, of Belleville, and the Hon. Sir Allan MacNab, are now in London, the first on business concerning the Great Trunk Railroad. Speaking of this huge project, we would say, if it be true as Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Brown say, that the Province has to pay 6 per cent. for a loan to build it, when the money, according to Mr. Hincks's assertion of 1851, could have been got for 3 per cent; it is a disgraceful act, and the sooner the public mind is aroused on the subject the better. Are the energies of our young country to be given to feed speculators? Are we to be the playthings of designing politicians? We will revert to this matter, affecting all classes and parties in Canada, again. . . . Mr. Bethune, agent of the Church of England, is now in England, writing in the *Times* newspaper in defence of the present settlement of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Logan, the Provincial Geologist, has just returned from Sherbrooke, and reports much larger deposits of gold than on the Chaudiere.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The civil war of China is still proceeding. A great battle was fought there some months ago. Several earthquakes have occurred in China.

The Pope has agreed to crown Louis Napoleon Emperor of France.

The Spanish Ministry and the Queen of Spain are in hostility to each other.

A commercial treaty between England and France, has been effected.

#### THE DEBET MINISTRY RESIGNED.

The *Asia* brings the intelligence, that the Debet Ministry were defeated at 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th ult., upon the first resolution of the Budget, by a majority of 19, in a house of 296 members.

A later despatch announces that the Cabinet have sent in their resignation.

The Resolution upon which the defeat was sustained was on the question of the House Tax. *The Standard* says that 82 Irish members voted 30 for the Ministry and 52 against. A coalition Cabinet is now spoken of, consisting of Whigs, Peelites, and Radicals: in what proportion can not be defined.

Lord Aberdeen has been spoken of to take the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone the Commons.

Trouble is threatened with Austria in consequence of an outrage on an English gentleman, by the police in Vienna.

In France the financial deficit for the year will not exceed 40,000,000 francs.

The tariff on foreign sugars imported into France is fixed at 14d. The Emperor had left Berlin. The Ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia had presented their credentials.

SPAIN—Affairs at Madrid are in an unsettled state. The report of General Narvaez being ordered to quit Spain is confirmed.

The Hudson's Bay Company intend to despatch a boat expedition to explore the North coast, Sir John Rae will take charge of the expedition.

AUSTRALIA.—The ship *Roman Emperor*, with dates from Sidney to September 3rd, had arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ultimo, with £242,000 in gold. The news from the mines was rather unsatisfactory. Mechanics' wages were very high and still rising.

The Provision Markets in England are buoyant.

The Hon. Amos Lawrence, died suddenly a few days ago, at his residence, Tremont Street, Boston. He was 67 years of age.

The Mayor of New York has put his veto on the Broadway Railroad.

Senator Gwin, of California, has introduced a bill into Congress, for the construction of a railroad, with branches, between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The rise in the grain market of England is accounted for from the interference with the Autumn sowing by the unprecedented rains of the past two months. Much of the land which would have been sown with wheat will now be devoted to barley.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that according to the last advices from the federal city, Hunter is to have Foreign Affairs portfolio—Dickinson is to be Secretary of the Treasury—Jefferson Davis, War—Shields, Navy—Guthrie of Kentucky, Interior—Rusk, Postmaster General, and John Nelson, of Baltimore, Attorney General.

ENGLISH MARKETS.—The Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 18th of December, arrived at New York on Wednesday. Sales of the week, 36,000 barrels. Flour and wheat firm, at quotations by Africa. Manchester, trade more active. Beef active and dearer. Lard advanced 6d. a lb. Western flour quoted 28s. a 29s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s. 6d. a 29s. 3d.—Ohio 29s. a 30s. White and yellow corn, 34s. a 35s.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The most important to us of Canada is the decision of the Derby Government, that they would not permit the Canadian Legislature to legislate on the Clergy Reserve question; in other words that they would not disturb the settlement by the Act of 1840. This determination was proclaimed to the House of Commons by Sir John Packington, upon which Sir William Molesworth at once gave notice that immediately after Christmas he would introduce a bill to allow the Canadian Parliament to do with the Clergy Reserves as they chose.

RESIGNATION OF THE DERBY CABINET.—The above news has been rendered of still more importance by the fact that the Derby Ministry have resigned on some question or vote in relation to the Budget or Revenue. Lord John Russell is in a manner pledged to allow Canada to do with this question as she chooses. The next news however, may bring us intelligence that Derby is again in power.

France is quiet. The English Ambassador had been accredited to the new Government. There are indications of a desire on the part of France to interfere in Italian affairs.

It is said there has been a small outbreak in Hungary, but that it was summarily suppressed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS remain very unsettled. She is torn to pieces by rival factions.

CALIFORNIA.—There is nothing important since the news in our last issue from this quarter. The great fire in Sacramento city, California, is the all engrossing topic in that region. Over ten million dollars worth of property was destroyed by the fire. Thousands who thought themselves wealthy are now poor.

IN THE UNITED STATES, the papers are discussing free trade principles, and seem favorable to Canadian reciprocity. A motion has been made and prevailed in the American House of Representatives, expressive of a desire on the part of that body to do away with the present tariff on foreign goods, and to resort to direct taxation to support the Government. It is very likely that the present tariff will be much reduced in the course of this and next year. Free trade seems to be the policy of the age, and would no doubt if all would adopt it, be infinitely better than exclusiveness.

Receipts since our last Issue.

J. W., Stewartown, \$1 on account of two subscribers of 1852. H. C., Waterloo, \$1 1/2, 1852; Francis Kearney, Brooke P. O., \$1, 1853, paper sent; A. C., Beechville, \$2 for a subscriber, 1853, and for self for 1852; George R. B., Carleton Place, \$1, 1853; J. H. S., Wellington Square, \$3 on account of subscribers, 1853; Leeds P. B. J., subscriber for 1853, \$1, papers sent; J. C., Cornwall, \$3 on account 1853; W. H. F., Kemptville, \$2 1/2, partly for 1852, partly for 1853; H. H., Merrickville, \$2 for self and Mr. B., 1853, papers sent; Wm. C'n, Dundas, \$3 for self and two new subscribers, 1853, papers sent; J. Paul of Weston, by G. of Toronto, \$1, 1853; Wm. H., Nobleton, \$2 and letter for new subscribers; R. B., Oakville, \$5, new subscribers; J. C. Sutton, Georgiana, \$24, 26 subscribers, 1853. We are very much obliged to this excellent friend of the temperance cause. If all the friends of this paper would only act upon his plan, how soon would we have the wise provisions of the Maine Law in force in Canada. Every householder in Canada should take a copy of this or some other good temperance journal. The above is the best money letter that we have received from any agent during the two past years of our temperance labors.—Samuel Walford, Albion, \$1 1/2, 1852; Samuel S., Lochaber, \$1, 1853; D. McG., Weston, \$2 1/2 for one subscription of

1852, and one new one with letter and other names; Breadalbane Division \$1 1/2 for 1852, and \$1, 1853; A. D. of Davis' Corners \$2, 1853; Ancaster Division account \$1; C. S. J., Otterville \$2, 1853, papers sent. This brother is authorized to act as agent at Otterville as he requests; W. D., Churchville, \$2; Wm. H., of Nobleton, \$2 for new subs.; H. C., Grinnel Jordan \$1 1/2 leaves \$1 still due for 1853; J. H. S., Wellington Square, \$2; J. H. W., Hornby, \$1 Now sub; Wilson Hatch, Sacramento, California, \$1 gold for 1853; J. W. M., Scotland, \$1 1/2 for 1853; W. C. C., Bowmanville, \$1 for 1852.

Communications.

Poetry from Orangeville will appear in our next; Letter from a Cadet of Beamsville will appear abridged; Letter with names from J. B., Montreal, the papers have been all sent as directed; C. S. J.'s letter from Otterville abridged, will appear in our next; F. B. R.'s letter from Orono abridged will appear. W. H., Kingston, letter and money \$1, paper sent, the letter will appear. A communication from Woodstock is under consideration.

We have on hand several letters including one from Cornwall which will appear in our next entire or abridged.

A dozen money letters, and some communications were received just as we were going to press, which we will acknowledge in our next number.

TORONTO CIVIC ELECTIONS.—These elections last week resulted in the election of some new men and some of the old Board. We regret to say, that so far as the inspectors are concerned the cause has met with some loss, chiefly owing to want of exertion. Only one temperance inspector, Mr. Geo. Mowatt, was elected. Mr. Whiteman and Mr. Gibson were not reelected. Mr. Leadly and Mr. Perry were not elected. On the other hand the council is greatly improved, so far as temperance interests are concerned. John Bell and George Brooke, Esqrs., for St. Davids Ward are favorable. Also Mr. Bowes and Mr. Green, of St. James Ward. Also Mr. Hayes of St. Lawrence Ward; also Edward Rutherford of St. George's ward. Mr. Bugg is elected for St. John's Ward. We regret to say Mr. Sheard and Mr. Price lost their elections chiefly owing to not coming out in time. We have not time in this number to enlarge our remarks on the cause of the losses sustained in these elections. We will do so in our next.

In addition to the above we would say that Br. Samuel Rogers, an excellent man, was elected councillor for St. Andrews Ward. Mr. Bugg is a temperance man.

TORONTO DIVISIONS—OFFICERS ELECT.

ONTARIO DIVISION.—Hiram Piper, W. P., Robert Boyle, W. A., J. H. Ince, R. S., Br. Oliver Jr., A. R. S. Walton, F. S., J. Rowell, T., G. Oats, C., Br. Harris, A. C., H. Stone, I. S., G. Oal, Chaplain. This division meets on Monday—is the largest in Canada—has upwards of 350 members.

TORONTO DIVISION.—Henry Chidley, W. P., Eli J. Palmer, W. A., John Ebbles, R. S., Br. McIlaney, A. R. S., Edward VanAntwerp, F. S., J. H. Claxton, T., Alex. Hamilton, C., R. Smith, A. C., John Harrison, I. S., George Edwards, O. S.—This division meets on Tuesday, and has about 144 members.

COLDSTREAM DIVISION.—Robert Bell, W. P., Br. McQuinn, W. A., W. W. Caldwell, R. S., J. J. Williams, F. S., H. Leadley, T., Br. Johnson, C., Br. Webster, A. C., Br. Long, I. S., Br. Hamilton, O. S., Br. Marshall, Chaplain. This division meets on Wednesday,—has about 80 members.

TORONTO MARKETS, 10th January, 1853. Pork from \$5 to \$7 per 100 lbs. Beef, \$3 1/2 to \$4 1/2. Poultry—fowls per pair, 1s. 3d to 1s. 6d.; Turkeys, 2s. to 3s. 6. Poultry is generally lower. Wheat per bushel, 4s. to 4s. 6d. Oats 1s. 6d Potatoes, 1s. 3d. to 2s. Barley 2s. 3d. Peas 2s. 6d. Onions 5s.—Hay \$12 to \$14 per ton. Wood \$3 1/2 per cord. The bad roads for a few days past have made the markets dull.

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON, DENTIST, AND DRUGGIST, 85 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES. PAINTS OILS AND DYESTUFFS. DENTISTRY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—DENTISTS SUPPLIED WITH TEETH, GOLD FOIL, ETC. MEDICAL ADVICE AT ALL HOURS

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.

HIS GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN TORONTO.

FRESH GREEN TEAS. BLACK TEAS—COFFEE, SUGARS—SPICES, FRUITS—RICE, CONFECTIONARIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS.

January 1st, 1853. Yorkville Saddle and Harness Shop.

JOHN DALE. Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend all calls in his line with promptness and despatch. HARNESS, SADDLES and TRUNKS, will be made at short notice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurs, Valises, &c. constantly on hand. N. B. Shop near the corner of Yonge Street, as you enter from the Plank Road.

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

68, King St., Toronto; 130 Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 1000 pairs daily. Their prices stand 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. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also 400 bris. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these places. Toronto, Jan., 1st, 1853.

CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, (or will make to order), ALL KINDS OF SHIRT MAKING, FRANKSON'S PATENT OF HAND. Agency for F. Mahn's Paris and New-York Plate of Fashions; also, for J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion and System of Cutting. Toronto, Jan. 1st, 1853.

J. Mc N A B, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., 1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto. Toronto, 1st Jan., 1853

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c., &c. has resumed his Professional Business at his Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Street Toronto, Jan. 1st, 1853.

NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE, H. H. WILSON. Begs leave to announce to the Travelling Community, the Friends of Temperance, and the sons in particular, that he has opened a convenient House in the village of Newmarket, C. W., a few doors south of Mrs. Davis's Store, for the Accomodation of Travellers, &c., strictly on Temperance Principles. Good Stabling is attached to the premises. Newmarket Jan. 1st., 1853.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Honorable Society of Apothecaries, London, England, formerly Assistant Surgeon in the service of the Honorable East India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liverpool South Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western Canada. Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1832. Bradford, Jan. 1st. 1852.

BOSTON LAMP STORE. A. HIBBARD & Co. Dealers in all kinds of LAMP GLASSES, Lamp-chimneys, Globes and Wick; Lanterns, Girandoles, Chandeliers, &c.

FANCY GOODS, Baskets, Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Work-boxes, Portimonies, Card Cases, Steel Beads, Steel Clasps, &c. BRITANNIA METAL WARE, Light Hardware, Japanned-ware, Tacks &c. &c.

PAPER HANGINGS, Paper Mache Trays; Wax and Kid Dolls, Solar Machinery, and Parc Seal Oils; Burning-fluid and Camphene. Agents for Boston Belting Co.; Belting Packing, Cement, Rivets, Lacing, Leather, &c. Also, Agents for Oak-tanned Stretched Leather Belting. Dealers in Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, and Ladies' Reticules. A. HIBBARD & Co. Corner King and Yonge St. Toronto, 1853

BOOT, SHOE, AND RUBBER WAREHOUSE, No. 12, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

J. CORVISH 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 1st 53

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

W. S. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for.—GOOD AND CHEAP. Remember the sign of the Collar.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, CARPENTER and BUILDER, SASH, BLIND, and DOOR MANUFACTURER, Agnes Street, Toronto. Job Work attended to.

W. H. S. begs to inform his Country Customers that Lumber, Shingles, and Cordwood will be taken in part payment. Toronto, January 1st 53

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Streets, near the Wharf, COBOURG. Good Stabling attached. Cobourg, January 1853.

H. BROWNSCOMBE, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, SIGN OF THE RED AND BLACK BOOT, 121 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.—PRICES MODERATE.



IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. NONPAREIL LABOR SAVING SOAP! For washing clothes, also for washing, cleaning and bleaching tiled surfaces: the walls, ceilings, and entries, the halls, parlors, and rooms of private and public buildings, the fronts, doors and windows of fancy stores and dwellings; the pews and interior of churches; furniture, the berths, cabins and state rooms of steamboats, and packet-ships, passenger cars, &c. &c.

No injury whatever is sustained by the material, texture or color of anything washed with this soap. Its component parts have been submitted to the examination of eminent Chemists whose testimony is entirely in its favor. The obvious advantages of this great improvement will be apparent from the following considerations:— 1. Time is saved; exclusive of the rinsing and drying, one and a half hour is all the time that clothes remain in the mixture or suds.

2. The wear and tear of clothes, resulting from the injurious effect of friction, or the use of the washboard or wash-tub machines, are entirely avoided, so that everything will last much longer, and not one tenth the labor is required to do the family washing.

Directions for using the labor-saving Soap. All that is required is to dissolve one bar in ten gallons hot water (not boiling), and make a good suds of it; then place in your white clothes and let them remain 15 hours, stirring them occasionally, (rub lightly when taken out), then wring the clothes and put them in a kettle of clean water, without soap, give them a good boil and finish in the usual way; after your white clothes are done you can put in your colored clothes, and proceed as above except boiling. Where clothes are more than usually soiled, as shirt collars, wrist bands, &c., a little rubbing with the hand may be necessary, pressure however is better than friction. For cleaning palates, furniture, floors, marble, &c., apply the soap with a sponge or cloth, and rinse with clean water.

By careful attention to the above directions, your washing will be done in one-sixth of the time required by the old way, and will be perfectly clean and white. It contains no soda, lime or other caustic ingredient. Warranted not to injure the finest fabric. Try it and judge for yourself. Prepared only by B. M. CLARK & Co., sole proprietors for C. W., Yonge Street (opposite Shuter Street, Toronto) Trade supplied on liberal Terms.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS, Imported and for Sale by THOMAS J. FULLER, No. 1, St. James's Buildings, King St. East, Next the English Cathedral. The Stock comprises a beautiful and varied Assortment of Back, Dressing, and side Combs; English Hair Brushes; Looking Glasses, all sizes; Paper Hangings; Window Blinds, Patent Medicines; Inks; Stationery and School Books, and Fancy Goods in endless variety. Country Merchants are invited to inspect the Stock, which will be sold on liberal Terms. THOMAS J. FULLER, 1, St. James's Buildings, Toronto, Jan. 1853.

JOHN MCGEE, TIN AND COPPER SMITH, 43, Yonge Street, KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of every description of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware and Sheet Iron Ware. All kinds of Jobbing attended to punctually, and moderate charges. Steamboat, Mill, and Brewery work; Roofing, and Pipes put on or repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction. Hot Air Furnaces and Pipes fixed up on an approved plan.

STOVES! STOVES!! THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Toronto, and his customers generally, to his large Stock of Cooking, Parlour and box STOVES, including the unrivalled CROCKET STOVE, the best in the world. Lion and Premium, which I am determined to furnish with the best materials, and sell at Lower Prices than any house in the City. JOHN MCGEE, Toronto, Jan. 1st, 1853.

T. WHEELER, ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. COMPANY and LODGE SEALS executed in the best style, and designs furnished if required. COATS OF ARMS found and emblazoned Jan. 1st, 1853.

SONS AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. THE Subscribers beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish Banners for Divisions and Sections of Sons and Cadets of T., in the best style, at from £12 10s. to £25. cy. each. They are also manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand, Cadets' Officers' Caps, REGALIA and SASHES; Grand Division Regalia, Deputies, Emblems of Sons and Cadets, S of T. Emblems, Blank Books for Divisions, &c. SEALS engraved to order. ODD FELLOWS' REGALIA kept constantly on hand P. T. WARE & Co., King St., Hamilton. D. T. WARE & Co., Dundas Street, London. Jan. 1st, 1853.

J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer, No 75, Yonge Street, Toronto. The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general, that he has on hand a large assortment of Pier, Chimney, Toilet and Shaving Glasses and Fancy Goods, ALSO PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES. Which, from his new and extensive Machinery he is prepared to sell at New York Prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. N. B. Country Merchants will save 25 per cent, by calling before here purchasing elsewhere. Toronto, January, 1853.

JOHN PARKIN, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St. Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Serena Pumps, fitted up and repaired. Gas, Water, and Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms. Toronto, January, 1853.

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

We have 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's Furnished on the shoiest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received monthly.

READY MADE CLOTHING. Men's Brown Holland Coats, from 4 1/4; do Check'd do do 5 0; do Black Alpaca do 10 0; do Russell Cord do 12 0; do Princess do 12 6; do Canada Tweed do 17 6; do Broad Cloth do 30 0; do Cassimere do 25 0; Boy's Brown Holland do 4 1/4; do Check'd do do 5 0; do Molekin do 6 3; do Tweed do 10 0; do Broad Cloth do 17 6; do Russell Cord do 8 0; White Shirts, Linen Fronts, Striped do 2 6; Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6; do Black Satin do 8 0; do Fancy Satin do 8 9; do Holland do 8 4; do Fancy do 4 1/4; do Velvet do do; do Marselles do do; do Harathea do do; Boy's Fancy do 3 9; do Silk do 5 0; do Satin do 5 0; do Cloth do 5 0; do Tweed do 4 0; do Cassimere do 5 0; Men's Cloth Caps, Hoys' do 1 1/4; Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New Style Business Coats—in all materials.

DRY GOODS. Muslin de Laines, yard wide, from 1/4; Prints, fast colors, do from 7/4; Heavy Linghams, do " 7/4; Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7/4; Straw bonnets, " 1s. 3d.; Gloves, hosiery, ribbons, laces, &c. &c., artificial flowers, Shot, check'd and plain alpaca. Table linens, quilts, counterpanes, bed tick and towels, Crape and materials for mourning, Infants' robes, caps, and truck Bodies, shawls, handkerchiefs neck ties, cap fronts, muslins, netts, collars, silks, satins, &c., orleans, cocoons, de Laines. Factory cotton, White do, Striped shirting, Cotton warp, Ladies' stays, Fingering, trimmings, Barege dresses, Silk warp alpaca. from 3/4d. " 3/4d. " 4s. " 4s. 4d. " 2s. 6d.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Streets, 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, Imported expressly for this trade, and is replete with every article in the line, including all the latest styles in dress goods, coburgs, cloths, orleans, circassian cloths, pale plaid, prints, ladies wool scarf shawls, wool polkas, (all sizes), ribbons, &c.

A full assortment of Staple Goods, viz Grey cotton, white cottons, heavy stripe shirtings, red, white, blue, and pink flannel plaids, derry, tick, Hungarian cloths, Bloomer cloths, Draper, Elephant, White, and S. F. cloths, doeskin, cassimere, in eeds, saunetts, Canadian grey cloths, Eloffs, &c. &c. Backskin mitts gloves, hosiery, wool sleeves Ross cravats, &c. &c. This stock will be found large and well assorted, with fresh, seasonable goods, which for QUALITY & CHEAPNESS is not surpassed in the city. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos); a prime article in Cotton Rating; Black and White Wadding, &c. WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door west of Church Street. Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, Jan 1853.

GREAT BARGAINS! AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE. J. CARMICHAEL, 18, KING STREET EAST, 2 Doors West of Church Street, Preparatory to making extensive alterations in his premises, is now selling off the whole of his extensive stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Millinery. As he expects large importations of Spring Goods, he has reduced his present stock to such prices as will ensure a speedy sale, and meet the approbation of the most economical purchaser. NOTICE.—Such as are exclusively Fall and Winter Goods he will sell at COST PRICE AND UNDER! rather than keep them till next fall, or have them on hand to be destroyed by plaster, &c., in time of altering the shop.

His Bonnets & Cloaks, Ribbons, Flowers, Blankets, Cloths, Linens, Shawls, Scarfs, Hats, Flannels, Gloves, Orleans, Coburgs, Stuff Goods, Plaid, Prints, &c. &c., he will sell on these terms for cash. J. C. has also on hand a choice selection of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, Rings, Ear-drops, Wristlets, Gold Pencils, Lockets, Shawl Pins, Rings, Watch Keys, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail. January, 1853. WILLIAM WHARIN, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELER, &c., No. 17, Church St., 1 door South of King St. Clocks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellery, of every description repaired, cleaned and warranted. A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy goods constantly kept for sale. Toronto, January, 1853.

G. HARCOURT & Co., TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 11, North Side of King Street, Directly opposite the Globe Office, Toronto. The subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Tweed, Doeskin, Tanned, Velvet and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Patterns and Materials. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest style, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Flashes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description. READY-MADE GARMENTS, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspensers, Bufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University ROBES, Of every Degree and quality, made to order. G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, January, 1853.

YORKVILLE TEMPERANCE GROCERY. JOHN HISCOCKS, Returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and respectfully intimates that he has received a large supply of fresh TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUIT, FISH, TOBACCO, DRY GOODS & CROCKERY, suitable to the season, which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in the trade. The following is a list of prices of a few of the leading articles. TEAS. Fine Young Hyson at 2s. 3d. Superior do at 2s. 6d. Very Fine do at 3s. Fine Gunpowder, 2s. 3d. 3s. 3d. 2s. 3d. Black—Good strong Souchong 2s. Fine do Pekoe flavored, 2s. 6d. Finest Oolong 3s. COFFEES. Good Strong Ground, 10d. Very Superior do 1s. Finest Java or Mocha, 1s. 3d. SUGARS. Muscovado, 4 1/4, 5d. 5 1/4. London crushed, 7d. Finest Loaf, 7 1/2. FRUIT, &c. Good Cooking Raisins, 5d. Superior do 6d. Finest Muscatel, at 7 1/2 to 9d. Fine Zante Currants, 5 1/2 to 6d. Fine French Prunes, 1s. 4d. Citron, Lemon, Orange Peel, 2d. per oz. Superior Mixed Spice, 4d. per oz. London Pickles, 1s. 6d. per bottle. Washing Soda, 2 1/4 per lb. Finest Salad Oil, 2s. 6d. per bottle. FISH. Salt Water Salmon, Salmon Trout, Cod Fish, White Fish, North Shore Herrings, Lubec Herrings, Sealed Herrings, &c. And every other article in the above List equally low January, 1853.

JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, 71, Yonge Street, Has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dyes, &c. ALSO, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and GENERAL STATIONERY. N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Beutley's Baking Powder, Smith's Improved Rat and Vermin Extirminator; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Licorice, &c. &c. &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILLS AS USUAL. Toronto, January, 1853.

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

THE ORIGINAL GREAT English Remedy, for curing Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera-morbus, &c. " Sir Benjamin Brodie's Vegetable Cordial for the Cure of Bowel Complaints."

The Subscriber can with perfect confidence recommend the above truly valuable medicine, as a safe, speedy and certain remedy for the cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera-morbus and Cholera Infantum, (or Summer-complaint of children). The medicine is very pleasant to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above diseases. Testimonials in favor of the Medicine, from individuals of the highest respectability, residing in this city and vicinity, may be seen at the office of S. F. URQUHART, 68 Yonge Street, Toronto. Wholesale Agent for Canada.

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

This Valuable Family Medicine, of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood. The usual symptoms of which are Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fullness after eating, Dimness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, at 3 Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Pains in the Side, in and between the Shoulder, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medicinal Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

A very few doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary strength. The stomach will soon regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these Medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them. As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and for elderly people they will be found to be the most comfortable Medicine offered to the public.

Females at a certain age should never be without them. They are warranted to contain no Calomel or any other deleterious ingredient. For Sale by Butler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLaughlan & Son, Glasgow; the following Foreign Agents:— Calcutta, East Indies, McIntosh & Co. Madras, F. Corbyne. Sierra Leone, M. Louis. St. Petersburg, Russia, J. R. Moroff. Vienna, Austria, Dr. F. C. Mulden. Rome, Italy, Dr. J. Rabini. Berlin, Prussia, Dr. R. Vonhufand Canterbury, New Zealand, John Tennison. Hamburg, Holland, Dr. J. N. Muller. Paris, France, F. N. Watson, M. D. Havana, Cuba, Dr. J. Harris. New Orleans, U. S. A., C. Hay, M. D. Charleston, H. Cohen & Co. New York, Dr. R. B. Douglas. San Francisco, Al. Stott & Co. Antigua, West Indies, J. R. Fraser. Lima, Peru, D. C. Wells. Sydney, N. S. W., John Kenny. Hobart Town, V. D. Land, H. Roberts. Launceston, J. W. Mackay. Adelaide, S. Australia, John Hoskin. Smyrna, Turkey, W. H. Morton. Valparaiso, Chili, A. L. Webster. Rio Janeiro, Brazil, John Hall, and S. F. URQUHART, Toronto, Canada, General Agent, British North America.

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