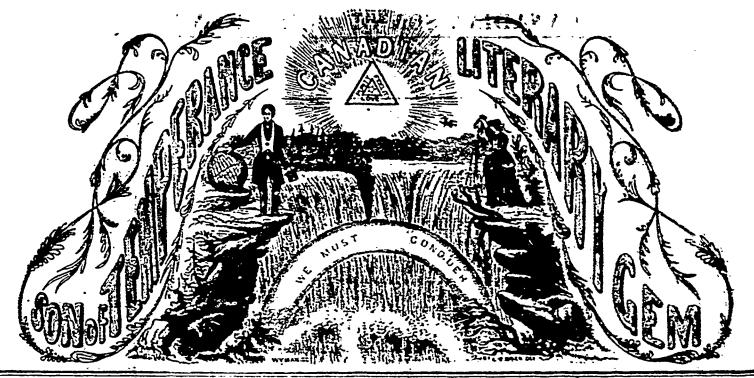
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL III.

### TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1853.

No. 39.

### THE SONG OF OTHER DAY.

ach these thinking cheefe exist.

It was the first the first wavet soon and that so given down the collection means that day of soon this beat was enough the additional first was subject to the collection of the will built with the collection of the will built with soon the collection of the will built with soon the collection of the will built with soon the collection of the will be soon the collection of the collection o में बन्देश देश की शब्द स्वाप्तिकार कर कार्यक्रिय गाँउ

the end but when any the sent the sent

ny out is a rimpre thing, are so character thee. to the same of the control of the co

Ohi many feed remembrances
Are his order in the easy.
And ruth well to an well on this level.
If a state in life layer of a y.
Then seach the unite constant are.
And dur that next short more,
I was surp to me by my belock
( In hypry days of yore.

### THE FLOWER GIRL AND NAPOLEON.

#### A ROMANCE OF ST HELESA.

St. Helena, when the weather was favorable. Vapoleon go fore out, wither in his carriage or on hors back, but as as he had become familiar with the confided space all the did there, his often preferred exploring the best under forms of having finished his dilly task of dictation, ffor one of his necessarians was the dictation of his memory, and specifie occupations was the dictation of his memory, and specified ones in reading, he directed about three occlock, and a surface many of the first distance of his Casas, or lead Godrgand. ni Gairrace

reall descred to the neighboring village, rities were all descript to the neighboring village, which is inout pleasure in explaining, and where he lound himself is modespreasure. Though the rolds were in some places a timpassible, this tasic for exploring so med to increase thin inhimids—error the pleasur of ranging the valley of him a species of them. The only thing to wol his fast common average was meeting the English of timely, who immanded the analysis attributed to match him. In one of these rides and a sequenced spot in the talley, which attributed be a daily retreat for mediation.

day he absorrered a near comage amongst the rocks of the and entered the partern attached to 11, which was rations werk and geramany, which a Jorenz guit was watching ung guit was a brunctie, and as fresh as the Bowers; she is blockpos, of a most phenouterforceous, and Napolesa en schuter of the fair sex, was much struck with he

sy, what is your name?" be imprired. nercia," also replied. A secon very lead of flowers." पु बात भी छात्र विराधकतः, जीतः,"

ny day lizhe my geranismo ia he iowa, ali ce i ge a s for my bacquere. Lyonr lather and maker, who, do they de." a langer maker, report on young g

where out in each braid cape of dam and of the interior to be and in Construit Admin year ago my post monio, india et ingres, and a secondo de la desta de mil son de l'escribe de referent franche de recentife sallenge. On der tured to desiminable me de recentife sallenge. On der tured to desiminable me de recentife sallenge. On der tured to desiminable me de recentife sallenge de sall

aucibly, and this tear- flowed freely. Yes, this great man which the loss of the most brilliant throne in the world affected not, who was communicated description and its ment at the recital of this poor and Apar a few moments he assumed his customary fireness, and said to her—

and said to her—

"I wash to take home with me a sourchir of my first visit to your country. Gauss some of your best flowers, and make a grant boungs a."

grans osugn 1."
Hermens quickly made his bouquet, and when Napoleon gave
in a five a sus d'ora far it, she ened with assonishment—
Audigname on all a hy due you not come sooner? My poor
instance would not be a large died?"

Well, a. I., my claid, these are very good sentiments. I will come and see you again."

The non-mine and regarding the five process of gold, Henricita regard, "But, sir, I can invergive you flowers enough for all.

this money. os let that trouble you," answered Napoleon, amiling,

" you will com - and fetch them." He trea self her. When we gained his companions he in-formed them of his discovery. He seemed happy in having one one nerved at tedera pranos as and a craic as himself to console; and on the spot the young Hennesta an memora the aperial numericature of Longwood. He could her with number St. Helena, "for amongst its limited. lifectured for "the namphot St. Helena," to tamong this frainfish. Nation of the light paper of an instrumented from by a familiar common. There he part of the island which he most frequence was called the "Valley of St. neet," Ur. Bilcomb, with whom, the stated on his first arrival at St. Helena, was "Amphytism," his consum, the Major, who was about sex feet high, was called the "gram," Sr Groupe Cockmin was designated as "Mr. Admira, when he hopeing was pressed, but when he had consector companity, his only title was "the State."

for companit, his only title was "the State."

Some days after his visit to the contage, Napoleon said, when account, that he should return to me page, and perform his promise. I tombe the trong gift at home, sie itself learned since me absence income of her benefactor, and much moved, not so more in his past grandent as of the recent existinges, entrained num to accept the hospitality of her number cottage. She then brought him has, and water from the spring of the river table. voller.

"Sire," she said to Napoleon, "I have waited at home for you make you were mu here, and have consequently not been much prisearc until he you, as your houng will now emble me to do."

"And a year had," said the Emperor, "I should have scoided year well. When I come to see you I hash preking better than has matter, which is excellent. On this condition, I am but an odd selder, as your father was, and the old selder who is not extended with high and water is no colder at all."

From that day Napoleon did not voit the valley without cal-ing at the course of Henricita. On these occasions the pre-torior into some a magnificial sometric, especially presented for him, and storia friendly that with ter, he would continue his teer, terminate, discouring a in in me and accompanied him, on the great and exercise quality which this group. Eryfish give processes. In the tothering year Napoleon began to ruffer from the great and exercise qualities of this first the great and exercise qualities of the form the great to suffer from the analysis of the first things of the first the

a come and in the same strateging the doublers with an accuracy. Arteritories, I cook and of bothers with an

partaken of it, his countenance, till then contracted. h

"Thanks I thanks ! my dear friend," said he—"this water has eased my sufferings a little. If I had taken it sooner, perhaps & ——," added he, raising his eyes to heaven;" but now it is too

"Ab!" replied Hennetta, affecting a gaisty of manner, "I am so harpy that this water does you good. I will bring you some every day; it will perhaps care you."

"No, my dear child, it will be useless now—all in over. I feet this will be the last visit I shall make here: There is a manufact

grief here, which is consuming me, (the emparer housing his side,) and as I may never see you again I wish to let up you a souvenir of me. What a hall I give you 2<sup>n</sup> At these words the young girl could contain herself no langer, but bursting into heuritelt tears, fell at the feet of the Emparer,

crying,
"Your blessing, sire!"

"Your blessing, sire!"

Napoleon rose and blessed her with becoming gravit; ; for he always had respect for the creed of others. From that day, Hon-rietta did not fail to vast Longwood regularly. She carried water from the apmn; and her councarry bouquet, but always reserved discensolate, for each day she received the most alsemalag accounts of the health of the Emperor.

At the commencement of May, 1831, when the sam shows more lengthy than usual, Hennetta was informed that the Emperor was much better, that his reason was restored. She arrived at Longwood, but alias? the reality was the reverse of her hoppy.

Longwood, but alas! the reality was the reverse of her h storigation, but aims: the reality was the reverse of her he She found every one in consternation. This time, four was dying, and wishing to see him once again, she desired admitted to his presence. She was told he was too ill, as it was impossible. Her supplications and entreeties ; see and she was admitted to his chamber. and she was admitted to his chamber.

It was at the moment Napolema, autroraded by his field friend, and lying on his deathled, requested them to place; bust of his son before him. He then hade an affectionate in well to his friends and the French people, whom he had level well. His arms then contracted with convaluent, his eyes came fixed white he graped, \* France-allent. Napoleon had created to live. T

At these words, the flowers which the young girl had brong dropped from her trembling bands; also fell on her kness by bedsale; then traking an effort she seized and trief to press hand of Napoleon to her lips, but immediately her head fell in her mouth discolored, her eyes fixed, and she seak on the fle bursed in that sleep which knows no waking. Hearistis w

### LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Editor of the Paris Pays gives to his residers the fellow-ing striking, and we think, trainful portrait of the Emperor Louis

Napoleon:—

His face, locat and passive in appearance, is acting than the task of an active and arisent interior life. His then the task of an active and arriest literior life. His seem extinguished, but they are as deep as the thoughts which they societizes plungs and which spring up to their as finare rice from the aper where it is kindled. His form but they are fine, delicate, discreet, alightly aparticipant in to allow passage to the brief and precise expression of a that has reflected and decided. His words are also, had and drawing, but they are aire of themselves, and this application for its theory resolution discussibled by mildaes; indicately by timility; resolution dissembled by mildaes; indicated the method, according to the motor, according of Augustus and of Taur moder the in whort, according of Augustus and of Taur moder the in are shing of Augustus as ed Tree:

of Wester, that type of German votes Louis Napoleon Homparta."

The portras, drawn from nature, a telligible. The opposite opinions forms is defined for the first of the

cuss. He decides, but does not deliberate. He acts, but does, not agitate. He pronounces but does not give his reasons. best friends do not know him. He commands confidence, but never asks for it. The eve of the expedition against Boulogne, Gen. Montholon promised to follow him, without knowing where he was going. Every day he presides in silence at the Council of Ministers. He listens to everything, speaks little, and yields nothing. With one word, curt and precise as an order of the day, he settles the most controverted questions. But with this inflexibility of will there is nothing tyrannical or absolute in the form of his expression. He gets the ascendency without humilnaturg. Queen Hortense called him the milly obstinate, and this maternal opinion is in every respect true."

### GOUGH IN ENGLAND.

This eminent lecturer has now given lectures in many of the British cities to immonse audiences In Bristol he addressed an audience of 2000 persons, and gave in this place entire satisfaction. Thousands were obliged to leave the place of meeting without hearing him. Many emiment persons attended those meetings. A small admission fee of 3d. and 6d. is charged to all attending the meetings. Great numbers of applications have been made to him to locture in all parts of England. His health is said to be very poor, and he has, consequently, refused many of the applications. The following is a description from a correspondent of the Bristol-Herald, England, of the power of Mr. Gough's oratory:

"From Bolton a correspondent writes:—It is not possible to give an adequate description of these orations. In his manner and style there is much that is unique, but nothing eccrentic -The most severe criticism is disarmed at once, and all power of eulogy left far behind. Offence can scarcely be given to the most fastitious, nor can conviction be resisted by the most obtuse. The intense evils of drunkenness, the mad infatuation of its victims, the herrible enormities of the traffic, the fearful seductiveness of the exemple of moderate drinking, the hopelessness of any remedy short of total abstinence, the importance and grandeur of the temperance enterprise, and its paramount claims on the consideration, the conscience, and the practical recognition of every virtuous, manly, honest, patriotic and christian-minded individual, were points which, though not didactically or argumentatively discussed, were constantly brought out and irresistibly enforced. There was no pompous attempt to display superiority of talent, no affectation of ability to teach something new, or utter something grand. Power was wielded with ease, and pathos with dignity. Mr. Gough had but his own experience and the results of his observation he said, to put before his audience. His aim was not to amuse or merely gratify. He had an object other and nobler than that. And this was evident to all in all he said. Every sentence he uttered told on the imagination and intellect, the sympathy and conscience of every mind, and throughout, but one intense pulsation throbbed the entire au-

So far, Mr. Gough seems to have been successful in England, but he does not speak to the most influential classes. His lecturns are, word for word as reported, similar to those he has delivered in Canada, but they will bear repeating. He will do a great deal of good in Britain.

A Novel Idea .- A writer in the Scientific American proposes to build the great Pacific Railroad, not on the ground, but about five feet above it. He would have the whole distance piled, and on these piles he would place the readway. This idea is a novel one, and if a reilroad could be built equally strong on this plan as on any other, we do not see what is to prevent the pile driver from triumplang over the barrow and pickaxe. Giant that there be no objection to the strength and longevity of such a road, and it possesses advantages that place it far in advance of any other mode of construction. In the first place it would be free from dust; secondly, it would be somewhat apringy in its nature, and thus silow locomotives to make much better time with less wear and tear then they experience on a road made perfectly solid. That a road built on piles can be rendered practicable is shown by our Hudson River Railroad people. Between Albany and New York there are some twenty miles, over which the rails are laid on piles. Just below Hudson there is one single stretch of upwards of four miles. This portion of the road wears as well as any other; while its entire freedom from dust makes it one of lessantest pieces of the whole route.

The projector of the pile road proposes also another improve-ent. Instead of placing cars above the rails, he intends to let them hang between them. By means of a properly shaped axle this is very easily done, and when it is done, one hundred miles an hour can be made without any fear whatever that the cars will fly from the track or bring up in a gravel pit. A road built upon piles, the Scientific American says can be constructed for \$10,000 per mile. If this be so, it would make the whole cost of the New York and San Francisco Railroad less than thirty millions of dollars, which is some seventy millions of dollars less than a road can be built for on any other known plan. A road resting on piles would have very little grading to do. When the land declined, the level could be preserved by driving the piles a smallor distance into the earth; where the land ascended, the same need could be preserved by driving the piles into the soil an increased distance.

NARROW E-CAPE REPORE THE FALL OF TABLE ROCK .-- We have conversed with a gentleman, who with his life, was a few minutes before it fell, on the extreme projecting point of the Table Rock, looking over at a shale of the rock that had fallen about 8 o'cleck that morning. Our informant had peaced from Table Rock to the ferry, and was about midwey across the river when the rock fell, with a noise resembling " a broadwide of a frigate," completely obstructing the path-way that leads under the great sheet of water. The fallen mass is of that magnitude that' I is supposed no effort will be made to throw it into the river. Indeed, she prevailing sentiment at the Falls was decidedly simi its symptal, as it is evident to every one who knows the against its removal, as it is avoid to every and in going under locality, that there has at all times been hazard in going under foll first the shale, then the larger per the alect. Three masses fell, first the shale, then the larger por

tion of table rock, and in a few minutes after its small remainder. There was no person under the sheet of water when the rock fell, but several persons were dressing for the exhibition.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

### Humaraus.

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

A JACK FOR EVERY JILL. In Manchester a wedding party was coming out, of a higher class than common, and, as usual, face but there was a fou fancy !'

A clergyman having expostulated with an Indian for being too fond of rum, the fellow replied: "Why, I heard you tell the people at church to love their enemies."

A YANKEE LOVE SONG .- I've seen her out a walking, in her habit De La Rue, and it ain't no use a talking, she's pumpkins and a few. She glider along in beauty, like a duck upon the lake; oh! I'd be all love and duty, if I only was her drake.

DIALOGUE .- "Say, friend-they say the Liquor Law causes more liquor drinking than was ever seen before, and 'old ladies' are taking to it now. " How so?"

" Why, Mother Earth drank 25 barrels the other day in Massachusetts, and sips a little almost every day somewhere in Vermont."

An International Joke.—England is sometimes said to have the constitution of a horse, but it would seem that France is just threatened with the constitution of an ass. - Punch.

However the world may think of it, I should not think the man sound at heart against whom the world has not something to say - Kossuth.

A few days ago, Pat Murphy asked for a money order at the post office in Dundalk, and was particular in stating that Dundalk was in the county of Louth, and that Louth was in Ireland; but when asked where Ireland was: "Fakes," says he, "you have puzzled me now quite entirely."

A man died of apoplexy, the other day, in Michigan. The next morning the coroner held an inquest, when the following verdict was returned: "Died from a visitation of one beef-stake, eight cold potatoes, and a fried pie." Sensible jury that.

We have lately seen everal definitions of "old fogy." The last is given by a correspondent of the Pennsylvanian .- "It is one who sits on the short tail of progress and cries-wo! wo!"

QUEER REASON FOR KISSING -A gentleman, on parting with a lady, gave and received—as he supposed—a kiss of friendship. After the door was closed, he overheard the following: "Why, Lucy, aint you ashamed to kiss a man, all alone with him?"—
"No, ma, I am not," answered Lucy; "for I only kissed him to smell his breath, to see if he hadn't been drinking.

A letter from Rome states, "that the Pope has been laid up with a scalded foot." Punch says he does not wonder at this, since the Holy Father has been for a long time in hot water.

Secrets with girls, like loaded guns with boys, Are never valued till they make a noise To show how trusted, they their power display, To show how worthy, they their trust berray, Like pence in children's pockets, secrets lie In female bosoms, they must burn or fly.

A SECRET.-" My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" traying you call it? Sure, when I found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to somebody who could?"

Puxen's discourse on Bricks is amusing, particularly the passage:-How common it has been of late years to say to a man, whose virtuous tendencies are of the first order, 'My dear fellow, It becomes, however, more emphatic in the usage of the third person. 'De you know Mr. so-and-so? Is he a good fellow?' The answer in one word is, 'He's a brick'— The answer is satisfactory, in all senses, to the propounder of the question-indeed, indeed a more satisfactory reply cannot be uttered. We have this kind of expression called alang-it really is not so. Gentlemen, take up your Plutarch, turn to the life of Agesilaus, and what do you read? You'll find, if you understand Greek—and if you don't, set about learning it immediately, for the purpose of history, as well as poetry and elevation of -that when the ambassador from Epirus went to Agesilans, to have a diplomatic chit-chat with him, he said to him :-Where on earth are the walls of Sparta? In other States of Greece the principal towns have walls—but where are yours, dear Agesilaus?' The Sir Stratford Canning, or Lord Cowley, from Epiras, was answered by that amiable monarch: "I'll to morrow at morning dawn show you the walls of Sparta. Break-fast with me, old chap; some of the best black soup that Sparta can afford shall be put on the table; and I'll show you the walls." They met; and Agesilaus had drawn out his Spartan army before him, and, with exulting cheer and dignified mein, said to his 1 and Woman, in the quality or measure of their possess. briend from Epirus, 'Look' these are the walls of Sparta, xir; and every particular man y-u see is a brick!' How classical becomes the phrase! how distant from alang!

Uron a time a bear poked his nose into a peasant's house in Kamuscatka; and, at the same moment, the housewife, who was getting breakfast, sat a list ten-kettle down on the hearth and id out of an opposite door. Bruin amelt of the tea-kettle and it burned; stung with pain he put his paw upon it to crush it to death; and then more severely barned and enraged beyond bounds, he caught the tea-kettle up and began to hug it, and the more it burned and soulded him the harder he embraced it. At last Bruin give it up as a bad job, and retired. And now, when ton ton a men attempt to alop a newspaper by threatening to thrush the independent editor, or stop his paper, just set him down as a beer with a tea-kettle; for, ten to one, he will get the worst



## Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL.]

TO MISS E. P., FOR HER ALBUM.

I wie's not, from trouble your life may be free, We know such a wish would be vain, But I wish on the journey your burden may be, Such as you may have grace to sustain.

I make no pretension to passionate love, The language too common would seem; But I reany beseech thre, permission to move The sincerny of my esicem.

I seek not your warmest affection to gain, Or to bask in thy love's sunny ray, But a share of thy friendship I hope to maintain, While through this existence we stray.

These numbers accept, as a tribute, I pray, To the kindness that glows in thy breast; Though the writer may wander fat dis ant away, May you be both happy and blest.

When reviewing the past, if perchance you may see The lines I have written you here, May the thoughts they awaken in memory be Too sweet to admit of a tear

COLBORNE, 1853.

W. H. F

### THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

On the 3th inst., the Women's Rights Convention took plan in New York City, and continued in Session two days. Lucy Stone, Miss Antomette Brown, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Gag. Mrs. Mott, and several other females spoke, assisted by Mess. Greely, Barnum, Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and other After a prayer was offered, Mrs. Mott spoke as follows:-

This is a Convention for declaring a principle, not for go into details. The principle is the co-equality of woman as man, and her right to practice those arts of life for which the fitted by the delicacy of her hand and the feebleness of her min We have been redicuted by some of the press, and by some peodicals. We have ever met opposition in religious circles, with is not to be wondered at, as woman aims at the highest of that of the pulpit, from which the prejudice of centuries has her out. Woman's voice has bean compared to a cambric and it is called too fine to be heard in public assemblies; but he trust it shall be so used as to be heard in every part de house.

Miss Lucy Stone read the following resolutions preparis ceptance. It was moved, and voted by the house, that they said be open for discussion as a whole:

1. Resolved, That this movement for the rights of week makes no attempt to decide whether woman is better or sa than man, neither affirms nor demes the equality of her inch with that of man-makes no pretence of protecting women does not seek to oblige woman any more than man is now dist to vote, take offic., labor in the professions, image in palicit or manage her own property.

2 Resulted. That what we do seek is to gain these rights privileges for those women who wish to enjoy them, and at change public opinion that it shall not be deemed indecomwomen to engage in any occupation which they deem find their habits and inlent.

3. Resolved, That the fundamental principle of the West Rights Movement is—that every human being, without disco-of sex, has an involuble right to tall development and his cise of all energies, and that in every sphere of life, per and public, Functions stand always be commensated at

4. Resolved, That each human being is the sole judged! or her sphere, and entitled to choose a profession without let ference from others.

b. Resolved, Timt whatever differences exist between qually design ed to h diculd become means of co-operation in the discharge of all function, private and public-

6. Resulted, That the monopoly of the elective fractions. thereby of all the powers of legislation and government but solely on the ground of sex, is a monstrous usurpain demned alike by reason and common sense, subvenired al. principles of Justice, oppressive and demoralizing in its quant and insulting to the dignity of human mature.

7. Resolved, That we see no force in the objection that we taking part in joinies would be a fruntus source of dozenich sension; since experience shows that she may be asset choose her own faith and sect without any such orders. though religious disputes are surely as bitter as political-selthe objection be sound, we ought to go farther, and object to forego all religious opinions, or to a lopt the religious as as the political creed of her husband.

8 Resolted, That women, like men, must be either self-sup-8 Resolted, that women, the men, must be comer servage ported and seil-governed, or dependent and enslaved, that an impostructed and general paracipation in all the branches of productive industry, and in all the business functions and offices or common in her, is at once their natural right, their incavaisal interest, and their public duty, the claim and the obligation reciprocally supporting each other; that the idleness of the rich, with its attendant physical debility, moral laxity, passional intemperation and mental disposition, and the ignorance, wretchedness, and entorced prefligacy of the poor, whicheare everywhere the curse and reproach of the sex, are the necessary results of their exclusion from those diversified employments which would otherwise furnish them with useful occupations, raward them with its profits, honors and blessings; that this enormous wrong cries for redress, for reparation by those whose delinquency allow its communice.

Whereas, The energies of Man are always in proportion to the magnetude of the object to be obtained; and whereas, it the highest motive for the greatest exertion and noblest

action; therefore,

9. Resolted, That Woman must be recognized polincally, legally, socially, and rengiously the equal of man, and all the obstructions to her highest physical, intellectual, and moral culture and development removed, that she may have the highest physical to be a superior of a company but place in that substruct a company her place in the company her place in motive to assume her place in that sphere of action and usefulness which her capacities enable her to fill.

10. Resolted, That this interement gives to the cause of edu-cation a new motive and impulse; makes a vast stride toward the settlement of the question of wages and social reform; goes far to cure that wide spread piague, the licentiousness of cities; adds to civilization a new element of progress; and in all these respects commends itself as one of the greatest reforms of the

The above resolutions were ably discussed by various Women's ghis Ladies and Gentlemen. Mrs. Broomer was present, and Rights Ladies and Gentlemen. Mrs. Broom added much to the interest of the occasion.

### [ORIGINAL.]

### THE CASTAWAY, OR MATERNAL LOVE.

ET MES C DENN.

Why are you weeping, cild woman, Why are you weeping here? There v a tempest gath ring weman, A tempest dark and drear

Why sit you here old mumas, no locally on the sex shore? Where the tallarms are rolling high And the thunders loadly rear

My heart," says she, " is more dreary.
Than the sturm or lonely wa.
[hepart, distrib not me, oh stranger,
My sorrow would secret be."

Int test me.

int tell me thy grief, old wismin, For I would case thy woe;

What causes this thy seriew, My heart is touched to know ?

"Mark you not you verse, sailing Upon that invibled sen? My son, my son it on its deck, And he is dear to me

The slave of vice, also, he is,
To sia his course is run;
A castaway, yet the mother
Can't forget her son."

### MAXIMS FOR YOUNG LADIES' CURL-PAPERS.

A wall of bress is a fop's face.

A nurrowness of waist shows a narrowness of mind. K-ep your countenance open, and your thoughts shut.
Practice on the Piano makes perfect.

The last dance is the shortest and the sweetest.

An old maid is an old boot—of no use without a fellow.

A wrinkle is the line by which Time generally travels.

Young ladies are like jellies-as they are moulded so they

A coquette treats her lover like a bouquet-carries him about

certain time for amusement and show, and then picks him icily to pieces.

a secret drawer in every heart, as in every deak, if we

aly knew how to touch the spring of it.

She who is too easily pleased with herself rarely succeeds in

The young gentleman who won't dance till after supper doesn't nerve to have any. perre to have any.

The hand that can make pie is a continual feast to the husb

marries it.

at marries it.

Modesty is a handsome dish-ower, that makes us fancy there us to something good underneath it.

A breach of promise of marriage may be called "a runawaying from the church door."

Kississo is America.—When a Baltimore girl is kissed, she is taking chloroform, and remains invensible as long as a operation lasts. When a Buckeye girl is kissed, she throws ther hind and epiculates, "Blustal moments—how they fly "then a Louisiana girl is kissed, she mific, and seps, "I'd like see you do that again—I would." When a Chester girl is tweed, she says, "Now, if you do that again, I'll retaliate—I see." When a Philadelphia girl is kissed, also says in the most tweetest manufacturagemble, "Yes, you may go and ask my ther." Kissiso is America.—When a Baltimore girl is kissed, she

At the late exhibition of the New York Deaf and Dumb Asym, the mestion was asked: What are benefits of silence? or, ords, what are the benefits of being deaf and dumb? other words, what are the benefits of being deaf and dumb?—

which several ... navers were written on the blackboards,
be following was written by Mrs. Mary Toles:—By being
of and dumb, we are prevented from bearing many things
beh would make us unhappy, and speaking things we should
be, and I have often thought our reward in heaven would be
exter, for will not the full tide of glorious melody sound even
are beautiful to those cars which never work to the discords

DEESS FOR A Winow.—"A consortions lady," says the author "Mary Barron," remarking upon the dress of a recently be-aved widow, said. "That black ailk became her extremely 1, but homeowne would have shown a deeper sense of her loss

THE RULISG PASSON.—To ascertain whether a woman is associate or not, take a maddy dog into her parlor. Or spit to-coopiece on her parlor extreet. Or bint that she was 'younger on than she is now.' Or speak of a blooming lass of 'awreet een' whom you accidentally met in the grove.

# Pouths' Department.

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

[ LERIDIAL ]

### THE AGE OF SIXTEEN.

TO MINS A. E. C.

Bright, blooming sixteen, there is never a time. Can compare with that age in the life of a maiden; Ali smiles and ali tears, tacre is comething cabling. In a heart which is thus with fresh life o'eriaden.

The first touch of live new feeling awakes then,
The sweetest and dearest to morals e'er given,
Which all maidens know, but none can relate them,
Yet fondly believe them a foretaste of heaven.

The future all fairy-like spreads to the view.
There's love in the tempest, there's love in the breeze;
There's love on the hill-side, all sparkling with dew.
There's love in the night wind that sights thro' the trees.

Gay, blushing sixteen—a time to be thought on;
Dreams of the passed oring it to as again.
For then there were simes that are never forgotten.
And tears that are sweeter, though flowing from pain

Though may be here in years yet to come.

And notrow may cast no shade on her brow.

Yet never again on her cheeks will there bloom The halo of glory that brightens them now.

Then maiden beware, and chere's the time, For he hook-leaves of ofe each foor is stin turning; Youth's sky may be bright, and sunny its chine. But the tamp which thou holdest is rapidly burning. Walpole, 1853.

CAMPED ON THE TRACK -I once read about a wolf hunt. CAMPED ON THE FRACK—I once read about a woil ment, for a long time the worl had depredated upon the community. Folds had been entered and sheep destroyed. He had been often hunted, but never caught. The work of rain went on.

often hunted, but never caught. The work of ruin went on. One amiry day two brothers, while travelling toneward crossed the track of the wolf. "Here I will camp," and one of the brothers. "You go back and bring food, and we will never leave the track until we destroy the wolf." The brothers did so and together they pursued the wolf until darkness set in, and then camped on the track! As day-light appeared, they agair pursued their way, aiways camping on the track where hight overtook them. Thus early and late they persued, and on the fourth day, overtook and destroyed him. So we did in Maine. Year after year we toiled, always examing of

did in Maine. Year after year we toiled, always camping on the track. At last we triumphed, and our State is rid of the great evil of intemperance.—Hon. Neal Doce, Novez. -The following novel method of proving one's iden

Novel.—The following novel method of proving one's identity, we copy from the St. Louis Republican:—A gentleman, a stranger in this city, a few days since presented a draft or check at the counter of one of our banking houses, payable to——we'll say, John Jones or order. The teller looked at him a moment, and stated in the politest manner that he had no doubt that it was all right, but as he didn't know him, a reference would be required before the bill was cashed. Here was a poser. Mr. Jones was an entire stranger in the cuy, he wanted the money, and was going to leave that afternoon. He assured the gentleand was going to leave that alternoon. He assured the gentle-man who stood behind the counter that the whole matter was correct, and that he couldn't leave without it—in fact, he said he was strapped. The teller, however, was inexorable, and said he couldn't depart from the rules of the establishment, and that his personal identity must be proved. At this crisis, Mr. J., after rubbing his lead for some time, suddenly exclaimed, "I can do it," and at the same time commenced unbuttoning his vest, and in the twinkling of an eye, in bold Roman letters, on the "bot-tom" of his shirt bosom, hedisplayed to the eyes of the astonished clerk, "John Jones, No. 3." The identity was sufficient, and it is needless to say the check was cashed instantly.

is needless to say the check was cashed instamly. LABEL FOR A WINE DECARTED.

Pert wine, the child of the decomposition Of precious fruit and sent on Saizn's miss Though sent so barmless from Jehovah's hand. I'm now the bane of every Christian land. The good may tremble for low drunken ain, I stand the rival of both beer and grin Men boast of and exhibit me with pride, Although I kill their brothers at their sade In this the Christian seems a soulless Turk-But push me round to do my master's work. British Temperance Advocate.

The French Emperor and Empress have recently taken to shooting at St. Good. On Wednesday their Majustics went out in a boat on the etaags of St. Cyr, for the purpose of dock-shooting. The Empress was provided with a light and elegant fowling-pacee, with which she did such execution as showed her to be am accomplished sportsman. She shot four wild docks, and each bird which fell was not only received with hurrals by the courtiers, but afforded the Emperor an opportunity of expressions his satisfaction in a more tender manner. The histories pressing his satisfaction in a more tender manner. The histor of their Majesties' explorts declares that "I'Empereur embes l'Imperatrice tendrement."

RETURN OF GEN. GARDRALINA -Gen. கோர்வீக், the disting w ed Italian lead r in the struggle for theory in 1848, arrived in 1866, on Toesday, the 6th instant, in command of the Peruvian basone Cormen, from Peru, where he has been for some time i past engaged in the occupation of skipper. The Carmen was leaded with copper and wool. Gen. Caribaldi is now in New

Er A hippropotamus has arrived at Paris from Egypt, after a Eff A hippropotations has arrived at awas from agyps, after a journey of 3000 miles, and has taken up his residence at the Jardin der Plants. He immediately took a bath in the basin constructed for the elephant, in which he seemed to find great enjoyment. Thirty goals which supply him with r Ik, arrived with him. He does not, however, live exclusively on milk, but

[ORIGINAL ]" ABSENCE.

Moments, haste ye, wing your way, Let us mert in juy agatu i. Then in kindness long delay. Free from sadness, gnef or pain.

Hours of gloomy, numbro andness.
Touch us lightly with thy power;
May a smile of joy and gladoess.
Gild the losg walled meeting hour.

Thus when time itself has fled. Sweeping hopes and fears away, When the trumpet wakes the dead, May we sear to endless day.

Colborar, Sept., 1853.

W. H. F.

### THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTIONAL

The Unca Tectutaller has a sensible article on this asbject in his issue of the 17th. We cannot say that we agree with all its statements, but we do with most of them. It seems the Order of the Sons had a grand demonstration on the occasion. 5000 persons assembled in the Metropolitan Hall. Judge O'Nell, M. W. P., of the National Division, presided. The Convention was a noisy one, disturbed by the refu al of the Body to admit female delegates, or to listen to female speakers. It seems that those who objected to it the most, were some twenty or more of-BLUE-LIGHT, SOUE-FACED MINISTERS, who also hissed and saade all the ciamour. No doubt it would have been more delicate and proper for the ladies to have stayed away. They held thee convention in peace, and should have been contented with that. On the other hand we cannot help but think that, at bottom, there's were three things which caused this opposition to the wom their male friends, on the part of the majority who controlled the last Convention. These are religious bigotry-that is an unwillingness to admit that Deists, Unitariana, Universaliana, and Free Thinkers on religious matters, could properly associate with self-styled saints! Another was an unwillinguese to seedeinto with leading sholtionists, or those who think it possible for a person with a dark skin to have a soul and equal rights with white men, in other words, the exclusionists seted with a motive, to propitizte a set of Southern MEN DRIVERS and SELLERS in a land call d free. LE Another was an unwillingness to encourage womens rights opinions. These three elements were no doubt at the bottom of the oposition to female delegates from the beginning. We would respect any man who sincerely believed in any peculiar doctrine, be that trinitarian or anti-trinitarian, or even deistical, if consciences, and in a great World's Temperature Convention no man or woman should have been judged for more; religious opinious or the color of their skin. This cocts prietly bigotry is detestable, and would, if persisted in, rain the, principly bigotry is detestable, and would, if persisted in ruin the, Temperance cause. Again, Northern American Measures in yielding to Southern prejudices at the expense of the poor colored man, is perfectly disgusting to the whole world. As for womens rights doctrines it did not and noss not have come up in either Convention. Women had a perfect right, we had colored could it be a World's Convention? Did the concention. How close could it be a World's Convention? Did the concentrate of this Convention mean to say that their Temperance doctrines are like their Dicharation of Independence, as regards the colored race, 122 its! that while they sixted the whole world, excluding all females and men of a yellow or black lings? The last Convention passed on motion of General Carey, a residence of females in the emperance cause, it emperated exceptions of females in the emperance cause, it emperated exercises. of iomaics in the caperance trace, it are all that you may not the companies of the caperance of the caperance. Suppose an assembling to consist of two-thirth or three-fourths females and the rest of males, would there be any impropriety in a female orator addressing them? How is usely a resolution to be carried out? As it stands it is, ujest. It may seem unseemly for females to address male assistance, according to our present remines, but certainly not so to address. to our present opinions, but certainly not so to address their own sex. The majority of most audiences are tenales. The world's sex. The majority of most andiences are females. The world's convention had down two principles—one, that females had no right to act as delegates with men in this carres, and secondly, that woman has no right to address her fellow crossave male or female from the platform. We think both positions constainly wrong and unjust. As to the last public opinion would have regulated it. Women would soon cease to have sudences if not useful. Why not pass a resolution that females shall confirm the majority of the second. themselves to certain departments of literature? Let the fine themselves to sentimental compositions, but invade: fine themselves to sentimental compositions, but invade not the departments of mography, history, heroic poetry, or travels?

ET Behold the effects of rum on men's mind :---

A THEILING SCINE.- \ few days ance, as the expre-A THEILLISG SCENS.—I less says mines, as any empress trees for Beltimore was passing the victury of Nasanan's Creek, at the rate of ferty miles an hour, a horrifying aight was witnessed by those having charge of the train. A man, apparently a fisher man, inhabiting one of the shunties close by, who was laboring under mannin path, had thrown himself apon the rails for the party of man, inhabiting one of the shamies close by, who was labering under massis path, had thrown blamed? upon the rails for the perpose of self-decruction; but two females having drawn him off were one aged in a dressial straggle to prevent his again through inseal? before the trees. One lead a deadly grip of his legs, while the other was kneeding upon his breast us she iron home went thundering by, just grazing her clothing; indeed, so close was she, that her own mooses from instant their has ment assets. empoyer it. Thirty goats which supply him with r Ik, arrived with him. He does not, however, live exclusively on milk, but sate the long and some other vegetable productions. He is extended to his herper. He is quite young, not having yet familied cutting his toeth, but has already animated the size of an ordinary cow. CANADIAN'SON OF TEMPERANCE

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS, per will be issued on Tunanaya, when the during the year it will pages—the two last feton lettered to advertisements and will give of the day, political and utter news.

Or within one most after an breathing.

. . 5s cy in advance

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## The Canadian Son of Cemperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its soleur in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last, it biteth libe a serpost, and stings in like an adder—Proceeds come 23.

### TORONTO TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1853.

MR. TIPPLE-NONE.

Tipple-a-litte, Tipple-more, And Mr. Tipple-none, Bown to talk together onco; Thus did their language run

Said Tipple-a-little to Tipple-nonc-"My dearest sir, I think "He wrong to hands from the land All but sectoral drink!

Mecause a little spirit 's good,
Where'er the fivil is wons,
But then, to drink too sench is
"Lip not for that I speak.

But when one's wet or when on Or when one's cold, or when One's not exactly one of those, I like a little then."

'That's just the thing," quoth Tipple Rising them where he sat, And trying to induce as he walked— "That's right, I'll stick to that.

thes to drink too much, why that— thy, that I should dospies;" lant's right, that's right," quoth Tip-Who looked more drunk than wise; {

"That's just the talk ! like," que he;
"Come, Lyother, join car band;
We'll take another glass on that,"
And seized him by the hand

With blood-shot eyes and ragged clother, Clother,
Come then pain Tipple-eti,
To juin his brother at the bar,
And for the liquor call.

"Is Tipple-a-little then your friend I" Goed Tipple-man replied, "You see how all these Tipples range Themselves upon your side.

The right they should, for one by one From gredo to grade you fell; Thus Timple-a-little comes at last From grade to grade y. Thus Tipple-a-little come To be poor Tipple-all.

Yes each approves your arguments; All say, Ikon't drink two much; And every lane in "Drunkendom," Is crowded full of such.

So let me caption all of you. And counsel every one— To take the only name that wafe, And that is—TIPPLE-NONE."

#### IS WOMAN TO BLAME FOR DRUNKENNESS IN CANADA 2

It is our opinion that women in Canada are often more to blame for intemperance than even the men. Few have any idea of the number of Sons who have withdrawn from Divisions and broken their pledges through the solicitations or carelessness of wives. The wives of many Sons do not b long to any temance society, and they think it no harm in their husbands. though pledged, so take a little spiritous liquors. Others because a little inconvenienced by his absence at times, wish him to leave the order. Others complain of the few shillings he pays as dage. Many of them like a glass of beer, and by soliciting their hasbands, to drink, they saltimately get them to do so. In many families, by good luck, none of the Sons have been in the habit of getting drank, and mothers, although they see dozens of families saffering from the drunkenness in sons and fathers, being themselves not afflicted in this way, encourage moderate drinking in their families. Also, they in a few years come in far their share of the evil! It is immentable to see how careless families are when their own doors are, for the time, free from this evil. Women who induce or encourage their husbands to break their pledge; who tipple themselves a little, who say nothing to some who tipple, have no right to ask the commisseration of the public when the frait of their culture comes to maturity! They may werp tears in heart-felt sorrow over the graves of sons and daughters, the victims of ram-over husbands once sober, but drawn from Division rooms by their complaints, yet who can pity them?' They should recollect of all the curses of woman for 200 years past, alcohol in its various shapes, has been the great-Rivers of women's sears have flown-myriads of sighs have heaved her breast, and tens of thousands of domestic quarrels have arisen from the effects of immoderate drinking. Rum is her greatest tormentor-it raises the hand of him once loved against her first—the first curse at her that falss from a or ce dear saband, is the offering of the bottle! Why should woman then hag that which is her greatest enemy, and will ever be? a wohen as a general thing either discourage their husbands from being total abstainers--stand as cold lookers on, or indelige themselves, and allow their husbands to do so. They have not the frightful gulph opening for them and those they love. Woman in Cassada has never been hall awakened to the importance of true temperance. She attends meetings, but feels but little. She ways, "I will never suffer from the cril," yet before she dies, she too often has to repeat of early neglect

## THE STATE OF CANADIAN SONSHIP—WHERE IS THE LEAGUE?

It has now become quite fashionable, in some quarters, to state at the sempsoance cause in a the wane. The North American and Examiner have started this cry: the Leader has re-echood it, and the Patrici and Colonist have joined them." The Lenger

started the report, which the Examiner re-echoed, timt the Divisions in this city had invited Mrs. Bloomer to lecture here cels report never had any foundation in truth, so far as the Dibutons were concerned. In this way a set of pretenom of riends are continually spreading atarta among temperative men. White the Leader is writing long depreciating articles against the Maine law, the Giobe is the only political paper that pretends to answer them. Yet the two first named papers have lately start ed the report that the temperance cause is on the wane. It this be the case why do they not try to revive it by examile and articles written, and to trace it to its true cause instead of two ly abelling us? Why has not the North American and Mr. Utt., its man Friday, the famous Secretary of the League, caused the revival of the cause? Does it mean to say that we have controlled the League as well as the Order of the Sons? We have had nothing to do with the last organization; it is located in the North American office, so far as its officers and doings are concerned. Then as to the Canadian papers engaged directly in advocating temperance, ours, the oldest one in Western Canada. issues somewhere about 2,500 copies—the Advocate of Montreal, sends about 3000, more or less copies to Upper Canada—the Watchman about 1,800, we believe, and the Sj trit 800, more or less. Thus it will be seen that we only write for a portion of the temperance public. How dare such journals as the North American and Canadian, et hoc genus, then a sert that this paper is the cause of the wane of the temperance cause? Not one Son in twenty in Upper Canada takes this paper, or ever didperhaps many more read it by borrowing. Then the old temperance society and League mendon't parronize it; but we suppose, notwithstanding all this, they read it, and it causes there to wane Then again we send only about twenty copies of this paper to Hamilton-many of them not to Sons. Yet the cause is in a worse position there than in Toronto. So it is in many of our towns and ones. The true cause of this is to our unweared efforts to infuse life into the Order, but to the accuse system Hamilton too, has its Crand Scribe, its paper the Spirit, and the famous McQUEEN and his liquor-advertising friends and paper! Why have they not stopped the wane of the cause in Hamilton? No, such libels and excuses will not do. We have exposed the political trickery of some men and editors, and they society at it. The time-serving principles of some temperance men have been exposed, and they can't like us. Sonship, however, is not on the wane in Upper Canada as a whole. It is true, as we said in our last, many small divisions have gone down, and the divisions in towns and cities have gone back; but in other places the cause is still progress ve. Had Son- confined themselves to reviving the Order, instead of the agriation of new organizations, this size of things would not have existed in the towns and

### THE FALSEHOODS OF OUR ENEMIES.

If there is anything more unjust than the other trumped up falsehoods concerning the Maine law, it is the reiterated ass rtions of such papers as the Leader, Colonist, et hor genus, that the prehibitory law has proved a failure in Maine. These libellers are not content with appearances in that State, but they must repeat the unfounned fabrications of every rum-dealer, or disappointed enemy who chooses to write on the subject. These assertions are made, too, in the face of the most authoritative and impartial testimony. Such libeling editors must have base hearts and crooked consciences. As for the Leader, when we reflect who controls its politics, its course on this subject is not to be wondered at. Hincks in its secret mover—he who is the GREAT HUMBUG of the day. Now, what better evinence does any man want than this from a gentleman who is not over partial to the law?

The Mayor of Portland, Mr., in answer to a letter of inquire from a gentleman of Cincinnati, who is in favor of a prointierry law in Ohio, as to the operation of the Maine Liquor Law, writes as follows:

CITT OF PORTLAND Mayor's Office, August 12th, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—The Liquer Law has been, and is still enforced in this city. We have no public dishking houses or slorps where liquor is publicly sold, and our city is very quiet. But few cases of intemperance are seen, and cases of crime before our last

ourt wore much less than for some years precious.
Liquor can be purchased treely in our neighboring State. New Hampshire, and in the city of Boston. Any of our critizens can purchase there, and take it to their bouses for use, but not for saie. I have no doubt there is much drinking in private, which the law cannot and does not attempt to control. So far as meets the public eye, there has been a very great improvement in our

matic is his companion. All this the Main Can has acco

#### THE "NEAL STATEMENT" REFUTED

We clip the following from the Portland Advertiser, (a Whigh paper, and an opponent of Hon. Acad Bow, as a candidate for Mayor at the last city election.) It shows, as we stated far week, that other considerations than honest convictions of trait and something to do with the origin of the statement, that, " At this moment there is more drinking in this city and neighboth of, and probably throughout the Stato of Mairie, with here and their

a doubtful exception, than there has been at any one one has been at any one one has twen y years." The Advertiser says:

"The statement of Mr Neal, is a v-ry erroneous one, and one which will not be sustained by the judgment of one out of erry hundred of the intelligent cutzens of the State, aside from three immediately engaged in selling, or strongly attached to the high

of drinking rum.
The fact is, Mr. Neal was a very strong supporter of this las, until he became involved in a personal quarrel with heal or That quarrel has embittered his feelings and biased his july

That quarrel has emutured in According to the has made, ment, and hence the extravagent statement he has made.

As to the statement of the Boston Transcript, we know a to not correct. We believe there is not no hotel in Poplas. As to the statement of the Boston Pranscript, we king a to not correct. We believe there is not an hotel in Popling and certainly, but very few, if any, in the whole State, a which the sale of liquor is as "open and undisguised as such sale in the city of New York." That fiquor is turnsled at some hotels is undoubtedly true. But great caution is practised as to how and to whom it is furnished. There are no "open and undisguised" bars.

### EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN

Lavard, the great Asserian traveller, made a most crashes en against the British Minister Strait ed, now at Co nople . . . It seems France and Engined have betray d Today Sociation crearing to to war without their help or submit to promote terms. So much for the honor and fach of kings. The American Yacht Sylvie has been beaten by a Bricketpe to a fair race... The French were entertained on 15.0 Ages. in a fair race.... The French were entertained on 15.5 Aggs, with grand fetes... Ex-Senator Haunegau (an emission orac, tately given up to drunkenness, and who lass year community terrid crime under its influence, has become a Templar of llow... Col. Hogarth and Cantain Cameron of Montreal, are charged

of 13 soldiers with giving the order to fire onthe the oaths Mentreal cuizens.... The Canadian department of the Cha-Patace at New York is said in make a miserable appearance. I the Bureau of Agriculture of Canada had been wide awake week thing might have been done to have had Canada b-tter representation ore... Austra is going to send two more war steamen a Smyrm. Lieutenant Zwits, who so unjustly seized and med Kosta, the Hungarian, has been promoted.... It is said Jac McNah, E-q., of this city, is to be appointed Judge of Grey. E. McNah is a young man, but is a very exemplary and vamyoung man—few have set a better example for temperance as otherwise than he has.... A bear was shot a few days sincers. Brampton weighing 200 lbs... This Profits of Bownaria have metted George Brown to a public dinner in approval of a conduct for two years past. This shows what we have saided Mr. Brown has taken the wind out of the saids of that pand the reform party in power. He is now the most popular may upper Canada, simply because he has done his duty for the years. IT When we say this, Mr. Brown and all pames has that we do not ap rove of his course in 1849. He is now into to four public dinners, and could be returned in twenty ridman. Smyrna. Upper Canada. But he must remember that all eters. on HIM; if he perseveres in his present laudable course to ab-cate the great cause of protestantism, and civil and refer liberty, he will continue popu a -otherwise, he wil soocki the wane! It is highly probable there may be a new elect m- fall or coming winter . . Curious reports are afloat aboef Hincks....The Bank of England have raised their iscoci

The conductor of the rail cars at the time of the Norwall his accident, has been acquared upon the ground that it was not got insidury to look out for signals. The Americans are been very careless of life......The New York Crystal Palace 833 closed in December.....The Samese twins are in Montrelashii supposed they win visit Toronto. Several of the officing ordered the soldiers to fire on the causens of Montrelashii supposed they win visit Toronto. Several of the officing ordered the soldiers to fire on the causens of Montrelashii held to hail for murder....Lord Ellesmere had arrived in Eggi on his return, and was seek with the gour. It is said he was need an his return, and was seek with the gour. It is said he was need in his return in an American ship ...Mis. H. B. Stowe ask friends have returned to the United States...... The French Gos ment have published to the world that there is no cause for least at the scarcity of food—this circumstance with the prace gos will tend to lower the prace of provisions. It is said lipper to will have a surplus in her wheat crop of four millions of booked. The potato rot has appeared very extensively about Queris Montrel. Late news say that another war between the United States and Mexico is meritable. The Mexicons of the states in average at the despotism of the prests and Said. Ann. B. Republic is designed to be an incorporated within the Bookes at the lates attendance from all parts of the world is expected. A large attendance from all parts of the world is expected. A large attendance from all parts of the world is expected. 4 per cent.
The conductor of the rail cars at the time of the Norwall had

enty Considerable excitement has arisen in Whisir at the recod the law cannot and does not attempt to control. So far as meets the public eye, there has been a very great improvement in our city, under the operation of the law.

Yours, dec.,

J. B. CAHOON. Mayor

The Rev. Mr. Chapin, a most eminent American orator, stated at the recent Bosion Massachuseits State Temperance Convention, that he had tately visited many parts of Maine, and he had no besitation in saying that the law was emphatically successful No one disputes that there is some private drinking, but not one. Shieth part as much liquor is now drunk in that State as was in 1843 and 9. The habit of private drinking will not couse there perhaps for a generation to come. But the public musan e is stopped—the enemy is bridled and disgraced; he has slank into his locthrome den and but-holes are now his lurking places. The

saw, is now being made by Jesuita and Roman priesthoodism in Yet our niverable Canadian Ministry are Forone and America doing all they can in Cauada to help it on



## The Literary Gem.

[OBIGINAL.] DEATH.

Desth, death, then danner of the heave,
Errore thee fatter young and old;
When robed in ratinent of the grave,
Thou comest is the secial fold.
And with thy poind the command
the most beloved to tollow thee,
To that unknown—that doubt-dim'd
land.

That's bounded by -cternity.

Oh how thy coming rends the heart, And streps the soul la silont wee, To thick that ere thou wilt depart, Thy ruthless hand perchance lays

A mother, whose last efforts made, Were to closp closer to her trenst, Her smiling babe that on it play'd, Unconscious that thou wast a guest.

E'en pride and pemp pale 'fore thy And shudder at thy fearful view,
While tame and be not, ber ding down
Before thy teststool, mercy and Fond fools-to sue of thee is value Thou art an equal five to all, Then let us learn with cold disdata, To smile at thy congesting cill'

Why will we dread to dore thy dork. Thy dusky and doubt doppled deep? The award if mind's mighty ark. Must ever and thy surges as eep. Forced on by fortune's fackle gate. And aftered by fate's unchanging hand;

Freighted with folly's brittle bales, And chartered for an unknown land

Nu, no, it must not ever thus, Uncertain ride time's rolling wave, Curst by that chaging incubus, Another's faults and follos gave' Soon shall a brighter vists ope, On the horizon or the mind, On the horizon of the mind, When fate shall yield the helm to

hope, And knowledge lend its wafting wind

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

### THE RED WINGED BLACK BIRD.

Our description of this Canadian bird in No. 36 of the Gem, has called forth some crincism from a writer who signs himself Wm. Couper. He is a stranger to us, and instead of writing in a triendly spirit of investigation and crincism, has added insults to misstatements. His remarks must have been dictated or sug-Mr. Cooper has at all events shown I miself destitute of all gendemanty teeling, whatever may be his other scientific qualificanons, in the attack. He commences his remarks in this style: "In the Gem of the 6th September will be found one of the many absurd articles on the natural history of birds, which emanate weekly from the pen of its ornithological editor." He then goes on to refer to our description of the larger and smaller. species of blackbirds, denying indirectly that they belong to the same species, or that we have given the smaller kind the right name, insisting that we should call it "sturnus" or "sturnus pradatorin," the latin of starling. Now it happens the we are acquainted with the latin language; and with the latin names of birds, but, we are not writing ornithological sketches for such enties as this Mr. Couper, but for the popular understanding. Out of 2000 persons who read this paper how many in Canaga would know what we meant if we were to go on describing a bird as the "sturnus pradatorius?" It happens too, that at the end of the very article complained of, we mention that the redwinged blackbird is said to resemble the English starling, a fact we knew, but omitted the learned " Sturnus." II Wn. Conper says that it is quite evident that we are unacquainted with the "imperium naturae." When the EGO ist has devoted 30 years to the subject as we have, he may be justified in expreising this criticism. One reason he gives as proof of our ignorance is the fact that we assert that the redwinged blackbird lays only four eggs. No, says Mr. Couper, the female lays five eggs flow many pairs of this bird has this egitist seen in Canada; how long has he been here at all ? We have been familiar with the habits of this bird in Canada for 30 years, and assert that it ganally lays tour eggs, as does also the larger species. It may happen by chance that a nest may contain five eggs, for nature is sometimes in this respect eccentric. A friend o' ours informed us that he found in the latter part of August a wild canary bird's nest (LIF will our latin friend Couper give the latin that English cars may understand,) in which there were six young, just fledged. Now the wild canary usually lays only four eggs, as every one knows, yet this Mr Couper would be justified from this circumstance, had he never seen those living on seeds, and indeed nearly all of our birds usually lay but four eggs. Those of the grouse species, such, as the quail, partialge, end water-towl, lay more. The pigeon lays usually but two eggs. We assert that this self-audicient naturalist, who has unnecessarily insulted the editor of this paper, and erroneously enticised our remarks on birds, is wrong with respect to the red-winged blackbed in two things. The the autumn in the same flock, resort to the same places—such an | head and thou shalt brone his need." Genesis, chap 3, 13, 14, | quarts of clear brandy and eventually recover.

water, utter the same cries, and have in many respects the same appearance od nabits. The bill is of the same shape. We will conclude with the pedantic description which this writer gives of the bill of the bird in question, which is no doubt char seteristic of the man. "The blackbird is a species of the family sturnus--red-winged stating--(sturnus prædutorius) I f Bill subulated! angulated! depressed! and somewhat objust! The apper mandiole very entire! with the margins a little open, nos-trils A GINATED! above, tongue E BRINATE, A TE " Here is a popular description of a bird by a man who attempts to criticise Such language is enough to make a horse laugh! and is far too erudite even for a book, much less for a paper, read by the great mass of the people who understand only plant English. This is a sample of the sort of literature that I he of the subinserts in the platform organ, to annoy others Mr Couper has volunteered his advice to us, and we now give a little to him, that is, to put his faim quoiations, his padantry and ego ism into his pocket, and to move in a sphere of common sense! We never knew a man who was always quoting lain, who was not shallow-The Latin and Greek languages were soudied and to erably well known by us twenty years ago, as indeed they are yet The attempt to be tearned in describing a bird's bill retninds us of what a learned young lady said in describing a thimble :

" A learned young lady, the other evening, asionished a company by asking for the loan of a diminutive, argenteous, truncated cone, convex on its summit, and semi-perforated with -ymmetrical indentations.—She wanted a thimble!"—Ex.

## THE COWARDICL ...ND SELFISHNESS OF NATIONS AND GR. AT MEN.

Some time since we wrote an article on the injustice of nations in all ages. The nineteenth century is no exception to other ages. This age proves man essentially unjust, viewed either in a national point of view, or in private society. In society there are many exceptions, but as a general rule, man is unjust. How easy it is for the rich and powerful to escape punishment in most countries, where the poor and weak must suffer. An ancient Grecian philosopher, some 2,500 years ago, said that human laws were like cobwebs-they caught the weak and poor, but the rich and strong broke through them. Bryant the poet, lately travelling in France, when visiting the tomb of Napoleon at Paris, the most splendid monument in the world, remarks that he could not help thinking, whilst beholding the vast multitude that daily visit and pay homage to the ashes of this mighty murderer of mankind-who, while possessing some noble qualities, trampled upon all principle and everything sacred to advance his ambition, slaying millions of his fellow-men for his personal ends " that man was very far from being truly civilized even in the nineteenth century." How easy it is for England, called the most powerful nation in Europe, to conquer unjustly the weak nations of India-to invade Barmah and wage a war to free a wicked gested by one of the two editors of the North American. This trade upon China, and then make her pay for it, the opium war is alluded to; to destroy the noble race of Kaffres, an account of whom will be given in our next paper. Yet when France invades lialy she is mum-she secretly sees Russia conquer Hungary without a protest, and stands by and allows the Russian Bear to seize upon Turkey. Why is this? Because the former is powerful and can act unjustly with impunity! The nobility of England, no doubt, were the cause of her acting as she did towards hary and Hungary. Suppose a wise policy had helped on ten millions of Hungarians, they would have become free, and stood as a barrier against Russia. With Italy and Hungary free, Russia could not conquer Turkey. Russia, if she conquers ! Turkey, and she wal, will strike the first blow at the root of the tree of England's glory. England's course will be then downward gradually, and in 200 years she may be a third-rate, if not avert from her such a fate. But with Turkey, and most of Asia and Europe under her control-with an army of a million menwhat does Russia want but a navy to conquer England? A navy may be manufactured in twenty-five years. What is Russia? ) of a liquid secreted directly from the bland, which proves fendly An Empire that has arisen by preying upon the weak-by dividing nations-by oppression abroad-by ignorance and centralization at home. She is the picture of a strong and unprincipled man. If you examine society in America-in England and France, how often do you find that the leading men of those ! countries have been the most unprincipled and aclish-i.e-t pacross, then tories and oppressors. Look at our own young Province. Who have been or are the self-called greatest men? Alas, those who have turned with the tide of interest—that have i citate; in this state a second person lets on tail to prevent his mounted the highest tide, irrespective of principle. It was so in cooling around the arm of the first, while a more depended his mouth mounted the highest tide, irrespective of principle. It was so an old Rome and Greece. Yet such men, as Solomon says, in the end come to naught. What a picture of successful villainy do we see now in France, in the Emp ror? Behold the contrast in the povery-stricken, virtuous Lamarine! Rome and her Popes have aimays coursed the goes of das world, Mammon and Power! Yet let the good love virtue for herself.

Many have supposed that human prijulice against surports another, in saying that it layed six eggs!! Many song birds | arises from the original sin of the outlan race, having be n committed through the temptation of one of them. That at least is a common opinion among christian races. And the woman said" in God, " the sterpent is guilted me and I did cat." " And the Lord God said unto the serpe we because their hast done these bird usually lays but four eggs, and is decically of the same family, and closely alited to the large a anadian blackbird. What better is the days of thy life, and I will put enmity between the and the large anadian blackbird. What better is the days of thy life, and I will put enmity between the and the large anadian blackbird. What better is the days of thy life, and I will put enmity between the and the large anadian blackbird. evidence can we need of this than the fact, that they associate in | woman, and between the seed and her seed, it shall bruise the

15. Hence many say whees me nather of man to an of the pent inless. If this curve has reference to the serpent intoos, it follows, that before it was pronounced, they must have had a different organization from that which they now possess, and moreover could not have existed in their present form over six thousand years. How does geological science accord with this? When the barrels and rocks of the earth-its oldest micky strata are examined, the remains of animal life are seen therein umbedded. Very old rocks contain the impressions of the surpent tribes. A rock taken from the himewone ridge about Thorold, in masting and excavating for the building of the Welfand Canal, seen by us at Caledonia some years ago, was full of the forms of percited snakes about a foot and a haif tong. The petrified forms of snakes have been seen in rocks high up in mountains. Goological sea ace would seem to prove that the serpont tribes of the present forms existed on this carte term of themsends of years ago; long before mandid. Sorpenia a would seem, existed when the tail reeds and vegetables, out of which the myriads of coal-neids of the world were formed. After fishes and shell animals, some kinds of serposts were doubtless the carriest animals of our globe. Consticids were formed fundreds of thonsands of years ago out of immenso regions of vegetables existing in rich damp soils. The serpent alluded to in Genesis, must be cit, er figurative, or another annual from that now called such. Eastern untions expressed themselves figuratively, and the Jews were no exception to the rule. Man's aversion to the serpent tribe more properly stises, from their supposed polionaus nature. Some nations have even worshipped serpents, others have adored spirits under the ship of surports. Serpents are a link in animal nature, connecting the worm tribes and the fishes with the warm blooded quadrup d races by the next grade, which is the lizard tribe, including the crocodile races. They are pertectly formed-adapted to an end-and wore never different in their organization. In countries where poisonous serpents exist, nature has even provided in its abundance and goodness, plants, whose use is an antidote to the poison inflicted by their bite. The Indians know and use a plant, growing where ra the nakes abound, which will obviate the mortal virulence of their bite. This wonderful provision of nature is observed in many countries. and is even known to dumb animals, especially a small nort of weasel, used in some tropical countries for killing snakes. In connection with this subject read the following interesting account of the poisonous langs of serpents, and the way in which the poison acts on the blood

### INTERESTING CHAPTER ON SNAKES.

A paper was lately read before the Boston Society of Natural History, from Dr. W. J. Burnett, on the character and habita of the randomnac. The doctor had been experimenting on two or three specimens of this animal, and announces the discovery of numerous embryo poisonous fangs in the jaws of the snake, mediately behind the outward tangs. The use of these hidden neapons of destruction appears to be to supply the place of the bring langs of the scrpent when they get broken off or worn out in service. It also appears that the long langs (two in number,) which are used in inflicting the deadly bite of the rattlei enake, are naturally shed every lew years, when they are not injured by accident or wear, and the reserve faugs are sufficiently numerous to meet the worst emergencies From mint to microscopical examination of the structure of these tooth, Dr B concludes that there are two canals in each fang, only our of which conveys the poison to the wound. Respecting the character of the posson itself, the doctor remarked as follows:

"There is gived reason to believe that its action is the same upon all living things, vegetables as well as animals. It is even just as fatal to the snake itself as to other animals, for Dr. a conquered European nation. It is hoped that Providence may | Dearing informed me that one of his specimens, after being arreased and annoyed in its cage, in moving auddenly, as cidentally screek one of its fangs into his own body; it soon rolled over and died as any other animal would have done. Here, then, we have the remarkable, and perhaps unique physiological fact when introduced into the very source—the blood—from which it was derived!"

In order to scrutinize by the aid of the micro-cope the operation of this deadly agent on the blood, Dr. Burnett stupefied one of the fiercest of his snakes by dropping chambers open his head;

. "I wenty-tive or thirty drops being a wed to fail on his new disone slowly after the other, the sound of his rattle gradually of d away, and in a few minutes he was wholly under the agent. He was then adroitly seized belind the jaws with the thumb unit finger, and dragged from the cag and allowed to partially roomsand with a pair of forceps pressed the lang upward, causing a flow of pos-on which was received on the end of the scalpel. The snake was then returned into the cage.

Blood was then extracted from a finger, for close microscopal examination. The smallest quantry of the preson being twosented to the blood between the grasses, a coange was immediately perceived; the corposeles ceased to ron and pile together, ouer tila iso -e- ana troult without any -e- cial alteration The winne appearance was as mough the vilants of the blood had been suddenly destroyed exactly as in death from lightning, In agrees also with an other experience performed on a fowl, warre the whose mass of the blood appeared quite liquid, and

having little congulable power." Dr. Burnett is of upinion that the physiological action of the possess of the fattlesinke in animals is that of a most powerful seduce, acting through the bond on the nervous centers. He the Lord God said unto the serpe is, because their hast done these supports this position by the remarkable fact that its full and thou are cursed above all error and above every beast of the complete autilities are the most active annihilates; that of field. Upon thy bolly shalt the go, and dust shalt then car all alcohor-commonly in the form of rum and we akey -to the first. is twenty-five authentic cases on tecord pointing that a person aufforing from the late of a ratifesnake may drink from one to two

## Agricultural.

GET UP BEFORE THE SUN

Cet up before the vus, my lads, Get up before the sun. This answring in a feather bed Is what should not be don Between suaries and breakfost, lads, Ries, breathe the morning sir, Twill make you less so bright my lads. Twill make you less so fair.

Oct up before the sun, my lade, Shake off your shith—annue! You lose the greatest luxury That life has, if you drowse.

Heturen suurise and breakfast, lads ; Arise, there, so not like The key of health and happiness ity lying in a succe

Get up before the win, my lads, And in the garden hor, Or feed the jigs, of milk the cows, Or take the axe or plow. Twill give you buoyant spirits, lads, Give vigor to your frame— Then rise before the sun, my lads, And those eich blessings claim

The Weather during the past week har been very changeable yer generally mild. On several days it rained for short periods Wed esday and Thursday were rather cooler than usual, Friday and Saurday were very beautiful and mild-wind westward. The weath, during September up to this date, has been truly delightful no from-one communi series of nearly clear sk -- fine moonlit nights and very healthy air. We have observed during the moonlit nights, whilst the moon was shining in all her cort levelinese, that long-winged flies would sport from bush to buth in her gentle berms, and some fly towards her face in the air " he whippoor-will reed sparrow, wild canary and humming birds are still awat - I sects, butterflies, &c , are quite common. We heard a singing locust a few days since. The first supers of the season were shot last week on the island; wild ducks are also coming into the Bay. The Toronto Market last Saturday was very crowded, the farmers sold easily everything they brought in at high each price. The Equinocial storms, if a few delightful showers, warm tains and winds can be called such, have amounted to nothing. God and nature are doing everything for use. If men would only be honest and just, true to their moral and eternal interests, what a paradise Canada would be. The pro-pect of the grain and provision markets in Europe are less favorable for high prices, yet high prices keep up in Toronto. Large quantities of pointoes and applies in the market—the former selling at 2s. 6d. per bushel. Monday course and cloudy.

Causes of Indicestics - Doctor Wieting, when lecturing at the Brooklyn Institute 'ately, described the manner in which persons destroy their stomachs, and produce inducation and dyspepsia. A gentleman sits down to dinner, and partakes of a multi-tude of dishes, each seemingly prepared for the purpose of coaxing the stomach to accept more than a can digest. Being completethe stomach to accept more than it can digest. Being completely loaded, it sets to work to aguate the heap, and put it tifough the process of digestion. The gentleman then starts for home and sees some seductive looking apple on a stand, which he thinks he should like to cat. He purchases a few and commences to gulp them down. "Halloo!" says the stomach, looking up in clarm, " what are you about up there? I have more work than I can attend to already." However, remonstrance is in vain, and, with a gripe or two, the stomach goes to work as before. The gentleman next meets a friend; a glass of wine, a brandy smash or some other limit commound, is ruloed down. brandy smash, or some other liquid compound, is gulped down, sided by some tobacco fumes. Supplies are lowered into the atomach like bales of cotton into the hold of a Mississippi steamer, until the organ, wearied and overburdened, gives up in disgost, and leaves the mass to indigestion, dyspensia, and its train of accompanying evils. Thus the harmony of the system is destroyed, which might have been prevented by a little prudence and selfdenial.

Professor Bollman, of St. Petersburgh, has discovered that potatoes, dried in a warm room, are the best need potatoes, the produce of which is never seized with the rot.

AMERICAN INGENUITY REWARDED.—The Calcutta Englishman of Jane 16, contains the award of the committee, who have been of June 10, contains the award of the committee, who have been there three years at work testing different varieties of cotton gins, dividing the prize of 5,000 rupees between two Massachusetts Yankees, Messrs. Bates, Hyde & Co., and Messrs. Carver & Co. That sum is to be sent to Washington for the parties entitled to it, with gold medals of the Agricultural Society of India for each of them. The society further voted to purchase the two machines at the cost price of construction.

A Travelling House.—A new sort of carriage has been constructed for the Orleans Raurond, France. It is a complete constructed for the Orients Italiand, France. It is a complete house, consisting of a drawing-room, bed-room, kitchen and wine-cellar, with icing apparatus for fifty bottles of wine; in fact, apartments furnished elegantly and comfortably. It was built under the immediate direction of the Compte de I.——, and he can now travel at home from one end of Europe to the other.

VORACITY OF THE SALMON.—The Secretary of the St. Roman's Angling Club communicates the following instance of the voraof the Salmon to the Edinburgh Conrant: - Many years ago, at Lockie, servant to Sir Walter Scott, had occasion to wade the Tweed at a fore between Abbetsford and Roldside. When about half-way across the stream, a large salmon came to the sur-face of the water with its belly uppermost, which she immediately seized, and having lauded it, she found that it had been choked in consequence of attempting to swallow a kitten which had been thrown into the river.

-Mr. Anderson, mason, Bridge Street, has a cat which has been in his possession for twenty-two years. The creature is quite deal, but otherwise is 'in the possession of all her faculties.' She is nearly as neitre as ever, and when she sees a monse, is both eager and able to catch it.—Ranffshire

CURISC CORE FORDER.-At a late visit to the heaptiful farm of Richard P. Waters, Esq., in Reverly, we observed that he had considerable corn designed for fedder. He gave us his mode of caring it, which may be beneficial to others. Last year, after giving the corn-folder a tolerable drying in the air, he had it stowed away with salt hay—putting a thin layer of the hay and a layer of the fodder, alternately. When wanted for use, the a layer of the fodder, alternately. When wanted for use, the whole was cut down together, passed through a straw-cutter, mixed with bran, and fed to the stock. The fedder was found to be well cared, and the stock are the mixture with avidity, and throve well on it. - Boxes Cultirator.

PROFECTION PRONTHE STROKE OF THE SUN —A very intelligent and distinguished gentleman of New Granada, has called to inform os, for the bonds of the public, that a very simple and most efficacious expedient is used in the housest parts of his course try to prevent the stroke of the sun. It consists merely in tilling the upper part of the crown of the hat (which should be of straw comp, or some other h<sub>1</sub> ht material) with cotton. With this pro-tection alone, he assures us, men labor in the fields, in the bottest weather, without injury. This is the case at Ocana, where the thermometer is not unfrequently from '14° to 120° Fabrenheit in the sun. He once marched a division of troops under the di-rect rays of the sun, in one of the horiest valleys of the "tierras callente," and they suffered no injury from the exposure, in con-sequence of taking this precaution. With this prosequence of taking this precaution.

It is found that cotton, better than anything else that has been tried, absorbs the heat from above, and at the same time transunts the moisture rising from the head. Knowing the value of this practice in his own country, he hopes a notice of it in our newspapers may induce persons to make experiments, and introduce the liabit of resorting to the useful expedient in the hot weather .- New York Courier & Enquirer

The late John Prince Wetherhill, of Philadelphia, left one milion dollars, and no will. He was President of the Select Councils, a practical chemist, and the author of a work on white

-The Baltimore Sun says Salzeratus destroys SALERATUS. thousands of children, and some adults every year. It consists of salts of lye and carbonic acid gas, which cannot be taken into the system with impunity. The Kingston British Whig adds as

An essay might be written upon the injurious and deleterious qualities of Sal Eratus. It is a slow poison but one of the surest and most deadly. The bad health of the people of this continent and most deadity. The bad health of the people of this confinent is entirely attributable to its continual use. Foul Stomach, bad teeth, and the various ways in which dispepsia shows itself, may be laid to the use of Sal Eratus. It destroys more persons than alcohol, and is the best and only friend of the deutists of America. Sal Eratus is not used in Europe,—hence the sweet breath, good teeth, clear complexion, and general good health of Europeans."

The remarks of the Baltanore Sun and Kingsion Why dependently of Salzenties (the work weeds are capital E. by elements of the Salzenties (the work weeds are capital E. by elements of the Salzenties (the work weeds are capital E. by elements of the Salzenties (the work weeds are capital E. by elements of the salzenties).

nunciatory of Salaratus, (the word needs no capital E for it, means simply arated sail,) are wholly uncalled for. In rare instances house-keepers use an exces of this sail potash, in making their bread, biscuit, and griddle cakes; but an excess of saize rains is no worse than too much common sait, which has soda instead of potash for its base. As a matter of taste, we prefer the supercarbonate of soda for raising bread to the supercarbonate of potash called saigratus; but the last named article is better than the old fashioned pearl ash, so generally used in this contest. Pearlash is converted into salaritus by placing it in wooden boxes holding from 20 to 30 pounds, or more, bored full of small holes for the ingress of carbonic acid gas, and suspending the boxes over beer in large fermenting tubs in breweries and distilleries, where the gas is generated.

It is injurious to health to take too much potash or any other alkali into the system, as it is to swallow acids, or any other chemical elements. Nature, however, places seven or eight times ratus is no worse than too much common sait, which has soda

chemical elements. Nature, however, places seven or eight times more of potash in the seeds of wheat, (from which our from is made,) than it does of lime, which is the base of bones. In short, potash being an important ingredient in all the plants used as food by man, it is in no sense a poison, while it serves to neutralize many solds that otherwise might impair our health.—

THE GRAND DIVISION PRINTING .- We have often thought the plan of leaving the management of the printing to the Grand Scribe a bad one. It is seems to us that the printing of the Order costs too much every year. If this printing were done by public tender, would it not be done cheaper? The printing should be entirely in the hands of an independent committee, not connected with the Grand Scribe. By these remarks we mean to blame no officer or man, but speak of the plan now in use as a bad one.

THE EFFECT OF JUDGE ROBINSON'S DECISION IS Tremendous all over the country. All the township, town and city municipalities have suddenly repealed their by-laws preventing the Sunday traffic in liquors, or allowed them to become a dead letter. and thus the Sabbath is now everywhere, especially in cities, desecrated by the open tippling shops. These bodies do not seem to understand the decision-it is, no doubt, difficult to understand. Be this as it may, the reaction is bad on the country, and probably the Judge could not, were he to live for twenty years, repair the evil that will be done in one year by this hasty and unguarded decision. When time permits, it is our intention to review it fully through the columns of the Globe paper.

IT THE HOX. JUDGE MARSHALL of Nova Scotia, we are pappy o state, has returned to Canada in good health. He called upon us last week. It is his intention to reside for the winter in Hzmilton; in which neighborhood, and westward of it, he vill continue during this autumn and coming winter his gratuitons and useful labors. He lectured in Tot nto yesterday evening.

IT The Philanthropic Division, near Summerville, held a social party on the evening of Thursday last. The members of the Lambton, Mimico and Weston Divisions were invited.

EP The Highland Creek Division, near the residence of Mr. Jordon Post, about fourteen miles from Toronto, will hold a soirce on Thursday next, at two o'clock, r.m.

II The Poetry finishing Tecumsch will appear in our next, or

One thousand illegal liquor houses have been inducted in New atk city.

EF The Rev. Mr. Ormston delivered, last Sabbath in this city, a very powerful and oseful temp mance sermon. It is, we believe, the test of the series to be delivered.

Some wicked incendiary at Quebec has burnt the Office of the total and Times newspaper. This is ominous of the paper times Protestant Times newspaper we live in B.r li s extremely mean in such papers as the Canadian, and North American, and those who follow Leader. Canadisan, and North American, and those who follow in the spirit in this country, to accuse the Globe and Quebec Gazette and having proposed, in order to effect a protestant altiance, the about of the Clergy Reserve question. This report is a base fabrication no doubt of very unjust politicians. It is unjust to fabricat falsehoods to injure thus who follow in the

MARKETS OF TORONTO, Saturday, 24th Sep., 189.

Flour, Miller's best \$6 per bbl., Farmer's \$5\frac{1}{2}, Barley 3s 6d per bushel; Wheat 5s 8d. per bushel; Pointoes 2s. 6d. to 3s \$1.; Onions 7s 6d.; Hay \$15 per ton; Wood \$4 per cord; best cal \$6 per ton. The people in Toronto will find burning coal cheaper than wood this winter. Butter from 10d. to 1s., Eggs 7td per 6a. Cabbages 7td. each; Fowls from 2s. 6d. to 3s per pair. The most of meats and provisions do not vary much, the tendency being a intile downward. Very large quantities of wheat coming in

Receipts since our last Issue.

J. B., Dundas, \$4, pays for W—p in full for 1853, for B—s \$1 only 9 months, for Lynch \$1 on account of 1851-2, and \$1 for a new subscriber.

Subscribers for 1853 must pay our full pieces, we terms published. H. A. G., Omah, \$1 for sub. M—. Asim kust observe our terms strictly.

Communications.

"The Broken Vow" poetry caunot be inserted without too madalteration. Lines to Miss C—, by Mrs Sherwood, are recented. Letter from C., Blenheim; letter from J. B., Dundas, received. The paper will be sent as the subscriber—withes—a full eix months.

### AGENTS FOR 1853.

AGENTS FOR 1853.

C W Robinson, Woodstock William Hill, North Williamsburg John Q Brond, Brantford—John Tyner, Cumminsville—Robert Balmar, Oakville—J. H Sanders, Wellington Square—John Buste, Dundas—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Clinton, Perseverance Division, Blenhaim—M Shaver, Glanford—H A. Graham, Centri Trafalgar J. B. Crowe, Pelham—J R., pelgee, Chippewa—Robert Connor, Niagara—George Gilmore, Beameville—George David, St. Villent—Dr Powel, Cobourg—Jaines Unit, Cornwall—C. Legge, Brockville—John Vert, Lambion—James Fraser, Bytown—Wa. Hargraft, Oianabee—R. M. Stephens, Port Dover William McCelan, Middleton—William McCrory, Fergus—Win. H Carney, Owa Sound—Alonzo Sweet, Walpole—S. J. Lancuster, Lobo—Jian, Mardock, Avlmer, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—J. Russell, Natl Gower—L. D. Marks, Burford Charles Taylor, Port Samia—C.I. Johnson, Oiterville—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—George Graham, Rusmond Hill—Faris Lawrence, Orangeville—D. D. Hay, Inni-fil—Wa. Hambly. Nobleton—J. Bowman, Alaske Division—E. B. Baler, Klienberg—Jaines Shaw, Port Credit—Joshus Vannillan, Georgewa—Thomas Wilson, Markham Villege—Moxam Jones, Stooffrik—D. G. Wilson, Duffin's Creek—John Boyd, Oshawa—Elmir Hill, Newtown—John Nott, Prince Albert—Rev. Mr. Climw, Bowman, Stille—C. S. Powers, Newcastle—Robinson Rutherford, Peterbasa—G. C. Choate, Warsaw—Win H. Fanoin, Kempiville—Win Radksa, Kingston—Dr. Thomas Alishton, Bath—Francis Finn, Scarbors—Joeinh Purkus, Thombill—Leonard Tuttle and W. H. Finsey, G. Johns Purkus, Thombill—Leonard Tuttle and W. H. Finsey, G. Guire, Weston—John Reity, Sharon—James Cooper, Suttos—Mc. Joseph Purkies, Thornhill—Leonard Tuttle and W. H. Finaer, Caborne—John Ballard, Montreal—Mr. Booth, Quebec—David M. Guire, Weston—John Terry, Sharon—James Cooper, Suiton—Mr. Cuyler, Newland—A. Younie, Tyrone—G. W. Cook, Crowlad—J. Telfer, Summerville.

### TENDERS FOR INDUSTRIAL FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that further Tenders will be ret In this office, until Friday, the 7th of OCTOBER, of Lands form INDUSTRIAL FARM. The quantity to be f am 100 to 200 acres at a distance from the city of from 5 to 20 miles, on the line of some the contemplated Railroads,
Tenders to state the situation of the lands, the quality of the sale.

&c., and the price per acre.

By order of the Committee,

CHARLES DALY

Clerk's Office. Toronto, September 1st, 1853.

### PLENDID TE PERANCE TALE!

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

II AVE in press and will publish about the first of September, as II of the most thrilling TEMPERANCE TALES which has be published since the immusible series by Sargery. It is said to be written by a Clergyman of New York—entitled

SATANIC LICENSE.

It will be a 12mo volume of about 300 pages, bound in cledt his written with great power and beauty, and depicts, as with letter fire, the dicadful evils which follow in the train of distilling, vestion and drinking ardent spirits, and the absolute necessity of problems have to prevent its sale and use. The contents of this shalling was which is destined to cause a commotion in the world the sales.

CRATTER I. Unages of Society—Effects.

II.—Shocking Results.

III.—Entering the Vortex.

IV.—The Vilis.

V.—The Lowly Cot.

V.—The Lowly Cot.
VI.—The Board of Excise.
VII. The Satante License—Horrible
VIII —The Temperance Meeting
IX.—The Change.
X.—Resuming the Work of Death. -Horrible Dream.

X.—Resuming the XI.—The Petition.

\_The laste.

XII.—The Issue.

XIII.—The Experience Meeting.

XIV.—Villainy Developed.

XV.—A Pocket Argument.

XVIII.—Force of Public Scutiment.

XVIII.—Legitimate Fruits.

XIX.—The Closing Scene.

We bespeak the co-operation of Temperance Organizansus. individual friends of Temperance, in a virgorous circulation of work. Place a conv in every family on the lead and described. We bespeak the co-operation of Temperance (reganganged individual friends of Temperance, in a virgorous circularies of a work. Place a copy in every family in the land, and dram-size and drinking will soon cease.

Early orders are solicited by the publishers,

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.,

17 and 19, Carabill, Books.

Appriloxal Receives—A C., Newburgh, 4s. currency for Detlot, being 2s. 3d. less than amount due. Our old friend A D., has sent us \$1 for new subscriber from Bellowillo C T of Sarala, \$2 for old and new subscribers. J S., Dundus, \$2 on account, leaving balance of \$14 due. W. II., North Williamsburgh, \$2 for new subscribers. We do not wish, as a general thing, to take three months subscribers, but in this instance will do it. Among the above there are many new subscribers.

An article appeared in the Ezaminer of last week of a scurilous nature, against this paper, which we would have answered, but wished first to see the principal Editor, who was absent from town

#### PROCLAMATION.

JOHN GEORGE BOWES, ESQ.

Mayor of the City of Toronto, have by a Resolution, authorised me in issue a Proclamation, requiring the owners of all DOGS and BITCHES to keep the same accurred and prevented from running at large during the necessary period.

This is therefore to require the OWNERS of all DOGS and BITCHES in the City of Toronto and Liberties, to secure the same, and to prevent them from running at large from the data hereof, and little is the same, and to prevent them from running at large from the data hereof, and little is day of November next, or they will be destroyed.

JOHN G. BOWES.

Mayor's Oreice Toronu, August 31, 1853.

N B — By the City Law, all Dogs or Bitches running at large without Collars with the owner's name thereon, may be destroyed at any time, whether a Proclamation requiring them to be secured, is in force or not.

A CARD. CHARLES COCKBURN, (Bailiff of D. C, No. 4, in Lincoln, Welland, Licenzed Auctioneer. Office at his residence Pine Street, THOROLD Sales attended in Town or Country on short notice and Moderate Terms. August, 1853.

### A NEW FAMILY MEDICINE,

VALUABLE SPRING & FALL PURIFIER.

#### DR. BUCHAN'S APERIENT AND DIGESTIVE

### TONIC BITTERS.

This medicine is recommended by the first Physicians of Europe and America as the more than the property of

TONIC BITTERS.

This medicine is recommended by the first Physicians of Europe and America as the most appropriate and truly harmies, yet successful general Family Medicine ever invested it corrects disorders of the digestive and portal organ, removes obtinate constipation, promotes a proper circulation of the blood in the extremities, strengthens weak nerves, renders the mind cheerful and the body active, integrates and establishes healthy regularity throughout the whole system, more speedily than any other medicine ever offered to the public. It possesses all the properties of Europarilla, including SALSAPARINE, which valuable medicinal property was entirely lost till now, by the unscious form of the properties of Europarilla, including SALSAPARINE, which valuable medicinal property was entirely lost till now, by the unscious reparations. The absence of Salsaparine is all the inherto and crussed preparations of Sarsaparilla, clearly accounts for the cutre want of public confidence in the virtues of sarsaparines. By a new chemical process, discourred by the World-renowned chemist, Baron Lueric, Salsaparine is now completely preserved in this medicine; and it also contains, in addition, the puritying and other Hygienic virtues of various valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom, in the purest and most concentrated form. It is an antertieve of great value.

1 he preparation acts most kindly on the iver and mucous membranes, corrects and prevents actility, aids assimilation where greaty articles are used as food, and is suitable to every kind of constigation, complicated with defective billary sected with defective billary sected and especially so in that which accompanies all varieties of perverted menstration—so much se, that it will be found a valuable emenagone where constigation is present. In constigation connected with long continued deranzement of the billary system, termed biless dypersion, it will be found a valuable menoraging digestion. For the studious and others of sections are table, by regula

bore.

As a Farilt Medicise, it is save and Estitucious. To is Warranted to be Screenor to any other every it is Warranted to be Screenor to any other every extred to the Princip. I also a general remedy can be of Sweet I families of the highest respectability in Toronda and neighborhood, have used the medicine and speak of a with unqualibed approbation.

For site if future 2s.6d per Battle.

FOR SALE IT BUTLER & SON, London; HUGH HILLER, Modicil Hall Ring Sweet, and by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 60, Force St., Toron

#### For Cheap Boots and Shoes GO: GO!

to H BROWNSCOMBE'S SHOP, Sink of the Rea Boot, Vest side of Young Street, Opposite to Armstrong's Foun-re, near Queen Street. May 3rd, 1833.

"A ninble sixpence better than a blow shilling."

## CLEARING OUT STOCK.

### TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

J. CHARLESWORTH

HAVING closed his branch Store—the "ALBERT HGUSE," and removed the remainder of his Stock to his own place,
"THE TORONTO HOUSE," No. 60 KING STREET BAST.

o well known to the community for CHEAPNESS; desirons of clearing it out, together with as much of his SL MMER STOCK, will commence on

#### MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1853,

SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK, BUT MORE ESPECIALY

### THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF And such Goods as are decidedly SUMMER STOCK.

IN THISE GREAT AND ASTONISHING BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

CTTHIS OPPORTUNITY WILL CONTINUE ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME ALL ANXIOUS OF SECURING BARGAINS MUST CALL EARLY.

THE "TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, KING STREET EAST. \*JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

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

sign of the golden cap," No. 77, Younge Street.

The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgements to the Trade, for the support given to him since his commencement in business, and desirous to cherish that patron age so liberally bestowed, begs leave to call their attention to his extensive figuring Stock of

HATS AND CAPS!

HATS AND CAPS!

now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST EASHORS and the \_ leaf styles, in Edgland, France and America. Nothing has been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present Stock, which will be found on impection to be superior in quality, neater in finish, and lower in prices than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of Hieats Sub Fieral, Assenta. Row dies, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and colour, Silk Vetest, Geth. Tweed, Gleized Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps in endless variety of size and style.—Having procured some of the urser Hattakers in Auskica, the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of overy description, made of the inest materials and finished in the neatest style, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wan lang a large supply. Terms encouraging, and made to accommodate the Trade.

Est The highest prices given for Canadian Furs of every description.

Toronto, 18th April, 1853.

## HENRY LATHAM,

BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his OLD UTFICE, over Henderson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Toronto, January 1833,

## THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS.

18 it O W N & CHILDS,

83, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Their Manufactories produce 1000 pairs daily. Their prices dely 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 unmount. Cash puid for all kinds of Leather 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sule. Also, 400 bris. Cod Oll.

23 Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.

Toronto, Jan 1st 1833.

J. DIC NAB,
BARRISTER, ATTURNEY, &c., lat Door North of the
Court House, Church Street Toronto.
Toronto, January 1833. McNAB,

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

CORNIER has constantly on hand a large assortment of ROOTS and SHOES of every description,—Also, INDIA RUBBERS and Ladies over Boots, which he will sell at prices that cannot fall to give antisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. All orders promptly attended to. Romember the "Old Stand," No. 12, King Street, alx doors east of Yong Street, Toronto.

Toronto, January 1853.

#### TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL New York.

THE Propelete takes the opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that we suit continues as he has done for the last all years, to keep the above named house, on strictly temperance principles.

Thankful for past favors, he would egain invite all who want a quiet confortable and these hours, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well accured for business men, being

No. 28 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroad: ELDAD TAYLOR.

New York, 1853

### Panting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

Bugs to return his sheere thanks for the very liberal patronugo bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that him in a opened that large and commoditous shop on Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yange St., Where he can execute all the various tranches of his business with that well known neatness and despatch which heretofure has secured for him a considerable share of trade. GILBERT PEARCY

Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

### RICHMONDHILL LEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS,

#### Direct from Montreal, New York and Boston.

The Soberiber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has abandoned his former intention of roung to Australia, and that he now intends remaining at Rich mondhill. He respectfully invites Farmors and others to call and impect his N.E. W and WELL ASSORTED Stock of Dry Goods, Graceries. Hardware, Creckery, Oils, Paniss, Gass, &c., Drugs and Michigares,—all of which will be said at very low roles. Every article will be marked in plain figures, and odd at Toronsten Fris ex. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call (Remander attac POST OFFICE,) sefere purchasing elsewhere—as he has determined to soil at a very small profit.

And Other 1833.

April 29th, 1833.

### ONTARIO, SIMON, & HURON

### RAILRUAD.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, 16th IULA, the Passenger Trains will rue daily between Toronto and Bradford, as follows (Sundays excepted)
Express Train leaves Toronto at C. a. s., arrives at Bradford

Express Train leaves Toronto at C, a. N., arrives at treatment at 10.25, a. N.

Accommodation Train leaves Toronto at 3.30, p. m., arrives at Bradford at 3.45, n.

.accommodation Train leaves Bradford at 1.10, a. N., arrives at Toronto at 9.20, a. N.

Express Train leaves Bradford at 2.24, p. N., arrives at Toronto at 9.20, a. N.

Passengers by these Trains will please take solice that right currency, will be charged in addition to the regular Fare, for all Telects jurchased in the Cere, by Passengers taking their places at relations where Telects are solid.

All patra linguage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent.

ALFRED BRUNEL.

Asperatendent.

Superintendent's Office, Toronto, July 13th, 1853,

#### Received this Day.

Ar the Reston Lamp Store, Winter Bleached, Whale, Ele-phant, Lant, and Machinery Cits Alan, Beiting, Picking, Rivets and Lockey Leather, A Hilli ARD & Co.

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

BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionery, &c. Pri. Families, Steambouts and Country Merchants, supplied. COUGH CANDY AND DESPREPTIC BISCUIT,
TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
VIOLEGALE AND RETAIL.

Please call before purchasing, and examine the peede. May 27, 1833.

### T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE HAR SE, Division Streets, near the Wharf Collina to Good Stabling attached Cohourg, January 18

### CHARLES DURAND, Esqr.,

CHARLES DURANT, and SOLICITOR in CHAN CART, respectfully informs all doctrons of employing hum a discussionally, that he has removed his office item 1 ongo street near the period resources, on his new owner, a street the store of B. M. Cooth, sensen, near the corner of Young and Emperature Street, about Lawrent & Christian a store.

The is now prepared to six and to becomes in all of the course of this Province, of a Carry paring and Agency.

Toronto, February 22nd 853.

### NORTHERN RAILROAD.

COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR.

Numerous applications having been mode for fluiding Lote at the "first and Chicages" the Subscriber takes this method of informing the approximate the public, that are the St RVEY is being misdo and Plans prepared, the Louis will shortly be open.

FUR SALE BY ALCTION IN TORONTO.

FOR SALE BY ALCINES as transfer of two or two of which further solice will be given. The Torus will be one half down, and the independent equal annual furthiments with interest, secured by mortgage or otherwise, at the option of the owner. A nigratidateous will be made to those who prefer paying to fall.

10. W. SMITH.

Barrie, May 15th, 1853

## PROTECTION FRO. LIGHTWING!!

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

(ON THE PERSONNE OF JAMES SPRATTA) ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-SIETALLURGISTS.

### ATTURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Lightning Rod Manufactory. Un Yunge St , between hing and Adelaids Nta., TORONTO, C W

TORONTO, C. W.

Ar which piece no beg to offer our Superior Spirit Twinted Annealed Iron Lightning Rods, with Liest Protectors, and Electro Positive Editions to topper an conductor. They are in ten, incident glotten equal is copper an conductor. They are in ten, incident, and fourteen few lengths, with occurred, thus bridgering the conductors of the foots of frame buildings; above, that decay are no conserved placing a solid platinum Silver Polat, fourteen few lengths, with accuration, forming a lock. The whole mounted with a usid platinum Silver Polat, fourteen inches long, surrounded at the bise with three angiles regardly magnets, which presents the parter to meating of the most of the most fourtill thander term, and canance the neating of the most of the most fourtill thander term, and canance the entire perfection of science up to the present discounting the toosal in guidecat and perfect. It ten tooductor ever presented to the public. The public over cauthoured spanes, published the foots of any person are presented to the public of the perfect of the foots of any person are presented to the public of the perfect of the foots of the perfect of the foots of any person are presented to the perfect of the public as aftern a transfer of the public as aftern a perfect of the public o

EV WHEEK, &

### BOSTON LAMP STORE

REMOVAL.

MESSER. A HISSER & Co. leg. to sanousce to their Cur-beners and the Painer reneton, that they invo RRALITED to No. 23, trug funct how, or at one so I intesting from Store, where they are receiving a 1-pre-set versual most most of Lamps, disher, Chimory, Wick, &c. Also — isopy Gorch, Piper linguisty, &c. Agrais for Boston Belling Lampan, And the Tanked Stricked London Belling - Therifal in made store he arise for transcence of the states.

of the sense he wide to be need from any remete

## 178' 22 HMA DEPART

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS.
SOO pieces Cand and state Toroids and Floatets to exchange for Wood on the most of waste terms. Also, Cash paid for Wood, Sheep shina, Goal and Lee shire, in.
W. A. L.L. SER,

No. 3, St. Laurence Buildings, up blutte. Toronto, 15th April, 1833.

# CLEAR THE TRACK. CHEES NUM SUCAN DROWN SUCAR B. M. CLARK, GROCER, RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that he has just opened asplicadid

#### assortment of GROCERIES,

COMPRISING

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

Prices fow-Goods New-

PREMEMBER the stand—B. M. CLARK once Street, near T. injernace Street, in the House formerly pled by Mr. Gordon, Servanan.

E. Parmers Produce takes in exchange, and FARMERS WIVES supplied with the best TRAS and St. ARS Canada.

N. M. Clark continues to around structure the celebrated NONP.REHL LARGE SAVING and ERISIVE SCIA at his Struck, 87 Young Street.—N. R. Greek Pard of all kinds beought and sold.

B M. CLARK.

January 1953,

#### Bardratifol is laddle

R form, religions the cry at the day, which old fashioned in late are per angreway. While Control is triumphed, on him two this eem, ther the old feshions in sole of putting by the the

Let us giance at formits, which—low years ago, Was dark Waddy York, or you very well know. And see at to day, and a our cities the best, And deservedly styled, the Quyen of the West

Just to a, it you please, at its olegant homes,— then matrix contents, their pure and their fonces Wintern non-public buildings, errored with tasts, Adorn the site of some old mainly waste.

Its marshos have fied by the and of our drains, Its forests are open d by the speed of our trains; The past we have seen, the procent we see, Well, well, we may ask, what the future will be

Even now, where the waves of Onterio roar, And dash their white spray on the long loaden shore, That spot as long sarred does set me invoke, And the fillows give place to a grand Esplanade

But reforms as mission that these have been mode, Which greatly have aftered the nepter of trade, 1914 appearad out hand, old prices have post, And customs much better he processed at last

The Hosskes for instance, which a few years ago Wand cost you a dollar and e-quarter, or so, A much liner style you now may precure, i or less than one fourth of that sum, I am sure

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, it you argue a good print for a shalling per yird. But now you may purchase for helf of that puce, A cloth quite we good, and a style just us nice. War you call at McDONALD S? it it is but to try, I can his well-surted Stock how chesp you can buy. And we venture to say, who a you hole through his Store, You will wooder you nover have found it before

They three story house, with the tront printed white, Which makes its appearance both general and light, With very large figures, which you plurdy may see, beserfising it aumber as the fit sorem as no ferree.

### THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

JOHN MODONALD,

• Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable

D B Y & O O D C,

BY COUDS

RECEIVED THIS SEASON,
The whole of which he offers very resonable, which the fillowing last of Paces will show—
1,000 yrds, of yard wake Palais, for coles, from 74d.
Always few Paces exhauss.

1,000 yrds af yard wake Palais, for coles, from 74d.

1,000 yrds af yard wake Palais, for coles, from 74d.

1,000 which mes and Durrys, very heavy fill states.

1,000 Heavy Manche ter Shirting stripes, fill 1,000 Fine parties of these fill these fill 1,000 Fine Linea Handscrehners.

2,000 Handscrehners.

2,000 Howers.

1,000 Fine Thread, Warraned good.

1,000 Acase of Milliners India Heads.

1,000 All Sails Video, &c.

1,000 Fine Fishing Thread, Warraned good.

1,000 Fine Stripe Fishing Thread, Warraned good.

1,000 Acase of Milliners India Heads.

1,000 Fine Fishing Thread, Warraned good.

1,000 Fine Fishing Thread Warraned good.

2,000 Fine Fishing Thread Warraned good.

2,000 Fine Fishing Thread Warraned good.

2,000 Fine Fishing Thread Warraned good.

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

EMEMBER THE LARGE 103 YONGE STREET Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop.

JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend ill cults in the heavith promptions and despatch. HAR NESS SAIDLES and TRUNKS will be made at short notice, of the less transferals and at low prices. Whips, Spine, Vallers, &c., constantly on hand.

N. R. Shop over the corner of Yongo Street, as you cover on the Pisak P. ad.

Ningara Temperance Rouse, VEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY. BRAYLEY (Progretors Great account of them.

to the time of the country of the first at all times at this consent in secret civ. co.

BOARD O. DOLLAR PER DAT.

OR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, MEMUER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the II consider Senter of Appines new London, England, to nerts Accident Surgeon is the Sente of the Homerable Real today Company, and two years Surgeon to the Laver paid South to pensor, threseed he Sit John Colleges to practice Medicine, Surgeon, and Midnifery, in Western Canada, Commission dided the 6th day of August, 1832.

Healford, January, 1833

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1852.

Those wanting board volumes of this work it, the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes four it in board containing I of the numbers of 1851, can all a be obtained. Price of volume of 852 well board \$1, can be forward it as vary part of Canada at the expense of the purchases, at a utiling cost. Volumes of 1852 board if the purchases, at a utiling cost. Volumes of 1852 board of board plainly can be had for 3.9° or. Half of the volume of 1851 board established to the office.

### To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The differentiated at No 2, Elma Bandings, Voince Street, ber to latinate to the evaluation generally, that they have more research to a 'N' was It mile and to a Rechestration of the second to their actions and of Agricultural adjointed to the second for the second of the second of the latest production.

The agent Figure and Floring Street, all of which are of the latest production.

Figure traditions keep race in the scale of second second of the second of t

Figure visiting to keep price in the scale of progress, and at the same time was seen of the annocessing below they have been deep list, will find it in their advantage to call and extends to himself of themselfers.

The all-writhers will also have on himself of the other advantage of the control of the other will be a second or store. Cas Grains, kee, i sender with an assortment of second Hardware, kee, i sender with an assortment of second Hardware, kee, i sender with a proposed to soil axion as any other house in the city.

Remember the piece To No. 3, Elgis Revid may, I sage week, denoral Agricultural Waterson, under Markwarie's of links a Message Office.

Meintend & Wessage Office.

Toronto 20th Narch 'SST

d BRETT. 13 orwers of Mercell INT WHALSAIR
bennever of Heavy Hardware, o made A Wolsenburgson,
and Hernischam Cools. Men. Importer and Dester is
Lassod. Olic, Palins, Gaupowder, Sugars, Tess. Spices,
Froits, Stitemers, &c. Ac.

#### BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, have on hand THE LARGEST, THE CHLAPEST, 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 Now Pall and Winter Goods, which appearance our customers will ned to be composed of the newest and most Pashlonane materials, and in great variety.

Tailoring in all is Branches, executed with Paste and Desoutch. Mournings Furnished on the shostest Notice. Parts, London and New York Fashions received monthly.

### READY MADE CLOTHING.

Men's Prop n Holland	Costs, frot	11 4 44	Mea's Black Cloth	Vosts, Iron	1 7 6	Mon's Moleskin Pe	four serrs.	from 7 6
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Men's Paris Satin Hits-Black and Drub. New Style Business Couts-in all materials								iterials.

te, from 1s to the linear quines connection to bed to a sud towels.

Cripes and naterials for mouraing that is a sud in the sum of t

Mustin de Laines, yard w.dc, from 1s 10 jd Prints, rist colors, do from 72d Heavy grughams, do 72d Splendid bonnet libbins 72d Straw bonnets, "1s 3d Liouses, howery ribbons, laces, Edgrugs artificial flowers, Shot, check'd and plain alipsens

coptroute musline netts, collars, sike, actins, &cc.

Fictory cution, White do Cuttin warp ·· 4- 414 Ludies stays, Fringes, gamps transings, Silk wasp alpacis.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

LT'NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Street, adjoining the Court House.

Forum January 1953.

## Fresh Arrivals of New Spring and Summer Goods.

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, King Street East, Toronto,

# RESPECTIFULLY intimates to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his Spring STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

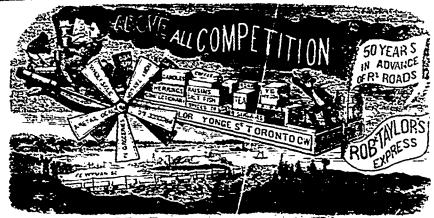
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, PRINTED MUSLINS, SILK PAR ANDLS, BONNETS RIBRO NS SHAWES, PRINTS, &c. &c.
With a full assortment of Hoslery and Gloses, all sizes; Setins, Silks, Syranets, Persians, Mudlins, Nets, Sleeves, Collars, Veils, Handkerthiafs, Laces, Edgings, &c., and a large and well selected stock of PEV 1.48 1 02.8 (1829) F100 MP. 27
Consisting in part of superior American Grey Cottons, superior White Contons, Heavy Stripe Shirtling, Fancy Regality do, torey and White Sterlings, Derrys, Bengals, Glaghams, Cheeks, Blue Drills, Dealins, Hungarian Goods, Blowner Cloths, Heavy Blue Tirks, Straw Licks, O-noburgs, Lidens, Criss ass. Cheeke Cloth, Bern and Bigging, Lowels and Towelling, Horly Rine Tirks, Straw Licks, O-noburgs, Lidens, Criss ass. Cheeke Cloth, Bern and Bigging, Lowels and Towelling, Horly Rine Tirks, Straw Licks, O-noburgs, Lidens, Cins ass. Cheeke Cloth, Bern and Bigging, Lowels and Towelling, Horly Rine Tirks, Straw Licks, O-noburgs, Lidens, Cins ass. Cheeke Cloth, Bern and Bigging, Lowels and Towelling, Horly Rine Tirks, Straw Licks, O-noburgs, Lidens, Contact Line, Sink Decker, Lidens, Sink Nock Handker, Vestings, Drills, Gamitrooms, Cantoons, Kerseys, Carpets, Dringets, Leans, adoleshim, Silicias, Lidungs, Sink Nock Handkerchiefe, Silk Pocket des, Silk Opera Tier, Pancy Copy Ribbons, Plain Structured Divin Siln do, Fancy Silk Nock Handkerchiefe, &c., Compe, Fringes, Dress Buttons, Braides, &c. &c.

F. SMALL W RES IN ENDLESS VARIETY. A.

W P would also Intimate that hes Stock is New-selected in the British and American Markets, expressly for this Trade. Intending purchasers may therefore rely on the very Lates and most approved Styles, which, on inspection, will be found well suited for the early Symng and Summer Trade, and for Quality, Calary Signing and Chands

Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, June, 1833.

Third door west of Church Street.



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PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he is pre-ared to sell at New York Perce. Wholesake and

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T. WHEELER.

FYGRATER AND WATCHMAKER KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. http://www.langue.se.x/Mexecuted to the best of nesting furnished if required COATS OF A and and embazoned

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> J. FOGGIN, [From England]

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

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### Plumber and Gas Fitter, Adeluide St East, 2 Doors from Victoria St

Account of 1998, a roots from exercise of opper. Brass, Lead, Iron, or totte, Percha Punipa, Sited p and related
Gas, the strikend Steem apparatus, Batha, Water Closets, e. &c. vaporates and on the member therein.

January, 1952.

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THOMAS PAUL & SO VETERINARY SURGI

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W. S. returns his since re-thenks to his fit public, for the very file ral support for his received as making printing her to unercal received as making printings for a unique and which has been honorably mentioned at Pale in Landon.

W. S. oil vell very how for each, and overy rained to be such as sold for —Gond and Cur.

T. Remember the sign of the Coll r.

YONGE ST. POTTL NEAR TORONTO, 21 JOHN AVIS, †ROPRI

Manufactures 2500 parces per week, produce worth of goods on the average per weeks whole year.

These Potteries excel all other potteries Province for quantity and quint; they three prizes at our Luroutu Provincial Show, a so at other Fairs.

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Brown Ware, and Broaze Glaze, Mak Paul

(\*\*) Pickle Jars Garden, Pots, and Ornang

1 Pickle Jars Garden, ross, and ormany Japs, on abunt notice.

J. D., having secured a large quantity of eleany ever manutactured in taneal, before, but mend it as being far better for Dorry juriage miscrable yellow and dirty white booking is some objects. January, 1857.

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DRUGGIST AND STAT 74, Younge Street, its constantly on hand a large and well select Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medi fumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Paten

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WRITING AND WRAPPING School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books of GFMERA GENERAL STATION

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### CHARLES BAKER MERCHANT TAIL

No 37, k1816. STREET WEST, TORONTO, inform the public, that is addition to the alom has on hand, for will make to order) at 12 k1acs, FREENAROS A PROVIS ON HAND MAIN'S Partis and New York Pitters of Fasilie 1 if Chappell's Louden and Paris Magazines System of Cutting.

Toronto, January '853.

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The subscraters keep alv ays on hand a lais of West of England Broad Chaths. Cassase Tweeds, Venetion and Summer Chaths of the of Pattern and Material. A choice selection 1757

Vestings of the riches consisting of Plan and Figured Verveis, a Plan has a Figured Material of a servintum READY-MADE GA llats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspe

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