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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

TECUMSER'S SPEECH TO HIS WARRIORS.

(Continued from No 29, est 2)

In several of the numbers of the past year we inserted portions of a poem on focusively, written by the Editor of this paper in 1933. The following is a consistentian of the great warrior's speech. There it something about the oratory of the Indian grand, solemn, and impressive. All will recollect the speech of god Jacket, the Chief of the Scheens. Nothing for truth, pathon, patriotism, and all the essentials of eloquence can be found in any language to excel it. We will r to insert it in some future number.

countrymen, my brothers, Let warwhoops wild awake the skies, sks, Our rights, our lounce, impel the strife, this cause of ours defends, it great, who dwells on high le, his cause of ours defende, in creat, who dwells on high ye heard the Indian's sigh. I us on this bloming earth, ded us from early birth.

knife,
And when we strke let liberty
And Indian rights the watchwords l
Thus said the kraves—each met of

todd us on this seromaning cases, studied us from early litrith.

rely side wicked spirit's mare, others and feeds with sender care, a life bids you be not elarse.

In still for your father's graves, leastle for your father's graves, and aw that war in each did blaze.

I satisfar your wanted fame, a serom of presion heav'd each teenst. In yell's of seron was expressed; grow hitemen warriers sever as me are not as brave as they?

Ilich heart heat lead with anger's glow. His kalfe each chief drew from his sale, again the war cry ecloid for and wide, tight the lifted arm, And hedding fast their wampoun charm, And hedding fast their wampoun charm, and head arm with the regest should be repeated as the street of the seron was expressed in the lifted arm.

And hedding fast their wampoun charm, and he sky, was expressed in the street of the seron was expressed in the lifted arm.

And hedding fast their wampoun charm, and hedding fast their wampoun charm.

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

A TALE OF AN MUNDRED TEARS HENCE

The mighty West had been actiled. The heaven-hiest home fiberty extended from occan to ocean. The States of the actific had begun to rival the States of the Atlantic and beautiful advanced the companions of the file and action action advanced the companions of the

f liberty extended from occan in according to the Atlantic and heau-facific had begun to rival the States of the Atlantic and heau-iful villages and thriving cities adorned the occan-shore at Ore-con, and the banks of the great Columbia.

The durkness of night had nettled over this scene of beauty and prosperity, and hushed for a few hours all but the everlasting of seasier. Now the apstarting beams of the full moon

as prosperity, and hushed for a few hours all but the everlasting uses of revelry. Now the upstarting beams of the full muon imly reveal the spires of a distant city, and were in silvery lovement reflected from the quiet surface of the mighty deep.

Casting my eye carelessly along the beach, they lighted upon human form, with slow and solemn steps pacing from point to sint. I endeavored to approach the appt unobserved, that I light ascertain who and what it might be. He had now scatch most the older of the rock, his feet dangling over the simself upon the edge of the rock, his feet dangling over the ide, and his eyes fixed upon the breakers that lazily washed its ad hir eyes fixed upon the preakers can many.

In my engerness to entch a glimpse of the stranger's face,

Startled ne entangled, and I fell am ng the bushes.

ny foet became entangled, and I fell among the bushes. Startled y the noise, he sprang to his feet, and in a strange tongue seemid to be demanding, "Who's there?"
On my rising, we stood face to face. I reached out my hand, and asserted him, as well as I could, there was no danger; and he in broken English, expressed himself satisfied.
His features were three of an Indian, for in my bophood I hanced to see one. A how was thrown across his shoulder after he manner of those long departed tribes.
"Man of the forest," said I, "it is midnight, the song of the kinds is hashed, and the wild heast is wore abroad; it is time for

s is hushed, and the wild beast is gone abroad; it is time for

and to seek in home. "I have no home. Why should I seek "Home!" he replied, "I have no home. Why should I seek see? My people are no more. Time was when they covered bee hills, and like a mighry awarm filled the tales. These was were ours—the fish, the game, all were ours. There, where we see you tall seeple glittering in the monlight, once stood a ladian a wigwam, and all around the gleaning watch-fires lines?"

I know it," was my enswer, " and often have I wondered ch a mighty people could so soon have faded from the

"Faded!" he exclaimed. "Aye, you may well say faded. Hen have I stood in the morning and hoked up the mountain the, and seen the cloud that hun; upon its brisk wasted way. he aunheum, and thought even no my nation wasted away he numbers, and thought even no my nation were destroyed, say, they present away members from the bright aurof my tomologik." of my templank." But," said I, "how came it?"

"K sew you not, stranger," said he, and his tread he are quicker, and his voice herrayed the decrease emotion; "know you not, it was the cursed fire mater." War killed some—disease not, it was the cursed fire water. Was killed some—assessome—but that swept off its millions. It made war—it made diseases. Our young men were rumed, there were no old men, and year after year the tribes became smaller, till now, although I have been far to the rising sun, I have not found one of my race. I am alone. I came here to die—to spend a few hours in these prayer to the Great Spirit-and then all that remains of my fathers

people will be gone."

Here he paused, and I could not but notice with alarm the mighty upheavings of his bosom, and the increasing violence of lie broke out again: his tread.

"Let the white man beware. He, too, drinks the fire water if he will not stop, his fate will be like the Indian's. Drunkenness will bring with it disease and war; and hy and hy some other people will come across the big waters, and take away the white man's home, as he took away the Indian's. Go, stranger, go and tell your people to take care lest the fire after small horn them up, as it did the Indian. Go—Go—Go:" he repeated, with increasing emphasis; and ere the last word had died upon his lips, he leaped from the rock, and was enguised on the ocean.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.

It has been remarked as a curious circumstance that Bonaparte It has been remarked as a curious circumstance that fionaparte, and Wellington were born in the same year, and that Burns and Hogg, the Scotch poets, were both born on Jan. 25th; but it is more remarkable that the two greatest dramatic poets of Modern Europe (Shakspeare and Cervantes) both died on the same day in the same year, April 23, 1616. It is further remarkable that Shakspeare, like the case of the great Raphael and Sobieski died on the anniversary of his birth.—Notes and Queries.

FORTY-SEVEN .- We find the following in an English newspaper and submit it to the curious inspection of those who are inclined to be superstitions on the subject of numbers. now 47 years since Nelson fought the battle of Trafalgar, 47 years was the age of Nelson at the time; 47 years was the age of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo; 47 years was the age of Romparie whom he defeated; 47 years were completed last year, since Napoleon the First was crowned Emperor: 47 years is the age of Napoleon the Third, who this year is made Emperor." We may add to the above—we hope without frightening anylody with a "coup d'etat,"—that Frankin Pierce was 47 on the day of the last Presidential election.—Bosica Courier.

Outgin of the House of Russell.—John Russell a plain gentleman residing near Engaport, County of Direct. - mined a tavourable introduction to court by a piece of good fortune. The Architake Philip of Austria, having encountered a violent horricane in his passage from Flanders to Spain, was driven into Weymouth, where he landed, and was hospitably received by Sir Weymouth, where he tanded, and was nonpiasity received of single Thomas Trenchard, a gentleman of the neighborhood. Sir. Thomas Trenchard approach the Court of the circumstances, and in the interim, while waning for instructions what course to follow he invited his cousin, Mr. Russell, to wan upon the Prince. Mr. Russell proved so agreeable a companion that the Architake Mr. Russell proved so agreeable a companion that the Architake Mr. Russell proved so agreeable a companion that the Architake Mr. The Windson. He was then prescated to the King, Henry VII., who likewise was so well pleased with Mr. Russsell, that he retained him as one of the picased with Mr. Russell, that he retuned him as one of the gentlemen of the pury chamber. Being subsequently a computation of the Prince, he so far ingratated himself into his favour that he got elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Russell, of Chryneys. In the next year, 1510, when the hurch lands were seized, Henry gave his favour the Abbey of Tavistick, with extensive possessions belonging thereto. In the next reign, Russel's star being still in the ascendant, young Edward, not 16, gave him the monastery of Woburn. In Charles II.'s time William, the fifth carl, was made Dake of Bedford.

THE SAND IN ECUTY -The sand has played a preservative THE SAND IN LEGIT!—A see same mis players a preservative part in Egypt, and has saved for fature investigators much that would have otherwise disappeared. Miss Martiness says, in her "Fastern Life?" "If I were to have the choice of a fairy gift, it should be like none of the many things I fixed upon in my childhood, in readiness for such occasions. It would be fur a

hundred and there feet below the mound surface. Who knows but that the greater part of old Memphis, and of other glorious cities, lie almost unharmed under the sand? Who can say what armies of sphinxes, what sentinels of collossi, might start up on the banks of the river, or come forth from the hill sides of micror, when the clouds of sand have been wafted away?" will be discovered in good time; we are not rady for it; it is desirable that we should be further advanced in our power of interpretation before the sand be wholly blown away. But, in truth, it will need a high wind to do it, begin when it may.

"THERTY DAYS HATH SETTEMBER."—A correspondent of Notes and Queries gives a very old Latin version of this popular stanza from the De Componendiis Epistolis, by Hieronymus Cingularius, rector of Goldbert (Aurimontanus) Silesia, and printed Leipsic, in 1515:

* Jamus, Aprilis, September, sive November Triginia luces reliquis tu ana supersit. Ocio et viginu Februarius accipit ortus. Si bissextus erit tunc unus jungitur illis."

The Great Circle of Easter, containing a short rule to know upon what day of the month Easter day will fall, &c., published in London, 16th November, 1553, contains the following

> Thirtie days bath November. April, June, and September, Februarie liath twentie-eight alone, And all the rest hath thirtie and one."

REFORE OF MANNERS.—Gentleness in the gains what simplicity is in the dress. Violent gestures quick movement inspire involuntary disrespect. One looks for a moment at a cascade, but one looks for hours, lost in thought and gazing upon the still waters of a lake. A deliberate gait, gentle manners, and a granious tone of voice—all of which may be acquired—give a ediocre man immense advantage over those vastly sup-To be boldly tranquil, to speak little, and to diger effort are absolutely necessary to grandeur of mind presence or proper development of genius.

THOMAS ADDIS ENMET.

On the 14th of November, 1804, Thomas Addis Eramet, the On the 14th of November, 1804, Thomas Addis Eramet, the elder brother of the lamented Robert Emmet, and one of the Confederate or United Insh Society, arrived with his tamily at New York, from Bordeaux, in the U. S. brig Rolla, Capt. Harrison. On the very same day, in 1827, in the U. S. Circuit Court, he was secred with an apoplectic fit, while pleading a cause, and expired the following night. He married a daughter of Rev. J. Patter. Preshyterian minister. Channel who becomes him ten Patten, Presbyteran minister, Clonnel, who brought him ten children, one of whom was born in the Scottish Highlands, while tier father was a state prisoner, before being permitted to go into for life

When arrested in Dablin, March 12th, 1793, he was el confined in Newgate jail, but his wife obtained leave to visit lime there, and refused to que his prison. Government ordered her to be kept out when she next went out, but the affectionate lady, when she heard of that order, did not for twelve weary months leave the jail, except once, secretly, to visit a sick child. O, that were affectionate like Mrs. Emmet! what a happy world

Mr. Emmet was a man of great learning, an eminent orator, and a profound flavyer. His tees from private practice alone, soon rose to \$15,000 a year in New York, and free and a half vears after his arrival in America he was appended Attorney General of New York State. Many leading lawyers of New York agreed to have no professional intercourse with "the Irish ribel," but in Chief Justice Spencer, Governor Clinton, and Vice President Tompkins, Mr. Emmet found true friends, which in in his prealist situation at the time must have been very gravigng.

The House of Representatives at Washington on the 17th met. childhord, in readment for such occasions. It would be far a provide a readment appropriating \$50,000 for the erection is that great a minoring-fan, such as would, authors injury to human cap of a breaze equestrian action of Washington. The Senerges and large, bloss away the sand saids huffer the monaments of concerned in the measure. Casta Mino, and designed and of Egypt. What a scene would be laid open before them. One executed the statute of Jackson, is the artist who is to perform statue and succeptages, brought from Memphis, was buried one the work. PRAIRIE LIFE.

A THRILLING TALE OF KEVENGE.

Although much has been written on prairie life, many a wild edventure, and yet many a wilder accene has been undescribed. Pror Ruxton, who died in St. Louis, left us a highly entertaining and valuable work, "Scenes in the Far West," which is enriched with many a story and scene that no doubt to the people of the East, seem like tales from the Arabian nights. There is so much originality about the manners and habits of the trapper and frontiersman, that one is struck with their peculiar language or mode of expressing themselves, as well as their singular costume. They are, in fact, as distinct and marked a class as asilors, and have as many odd and quaint sayings. It is generally the commission of crime, some disappointment in life, or a mative love of adventure and peril, that makes these men desert the comforts of civilized society for the wilds and haunts of the red man. We can imagine the terrible re-action which takes place when the storm of passion, or the wreck of disappointed impes, sweep over the sensitive soul, and leave a desolation, a sum of the former man. It is misfortunes like these which corch and dry up the finest feelings; some mortal wrong or injustice committed by others toward them, in revenging which they have been compelled to leave their homes and become exists in the Far West. A story is told of an extraordinary meeting an act of revenge, se'd to have taken place many long years ago, on the fork of the Pawnee. A party of four, who had been rowing in the West, all strangers to each other, were one day needentally thrown together, when a strange and bloody scene crossed. These men presented a strange and bloody scene crossed. These men presented a strange contrast in feature. The youngest was delicately made, with long, light hair, and blue west, his exposure had given him a rich brown complexion. There was a dark void on his features which told that with him Although much has been written on prairie life, many a wild There was a dark void on his features which told that with him the light of hope had gone out. He was travelling on a mule, with his rifle in his gun leather at the bow of his saddle, when he overtook a man on foot, with a gun on his shoulder and pistol in his belt, who was over six feet, and had a deep, wide scar on his right cheek. As the day was drawing to a close, they proposed to camp, and brought up at the head of the fork of the l'awnee. Shortly after they had camped, a man was seen reconnotiering them, with a rifle in his hand, and having satisfied himself that the aign was friendly, he came moodily into the camp, was asked by Scar Cheek to "come to the ground. He was a stout muscular man, much older than the other two, with a dead, liabitual scowl, long black, matted hair, and very unprepossessing stout muscular man, much older than the other two, with a dead, habitual scowl, long black, matted hair, and very imprepossessing features. Some common place remarks were made, but no questions were asked by the other party. It was near twilight when the young man, who had gathered some Buffalo chips to make a fire to cook with, auddenly perceived a man approaching on a mule; he came steadily and fearlessly on to the camp, and casting a look on the three said, "Look ye for Indiana?" then glanced at the deer-skin dress of the trio, he observing "Old leathers—some time out, ha?" This man was about fifty years old, and his stev hairs contrasted strangely with his dark bronzed features some time out, ha?" This man was about fifty years old, and his grey hairs contrasted strangely with his dark bronzed features upon which care and misfortune were strongly stamped. He was only half-clad by the miserable skins he wore; and as he dismounted. Scar Cheek asked "where from?" "From the Kaw," (Kannaa,) he replied, throwing down a bundle of otter-kins. After ansaddling and staking out his mule, he brought himself to the ground, and taking his rifle looked at the priming, and shaking the powder in the pan, he added a few more grains to it; and then placing a thin dry skin over it to keep it from the damp he shut the pan. The group watched the old irapper, who recemed not to notice them, while Scar Cheek became interested and showed a certain uneasiness. He looked towards his own rille, and once or twice loosened the pistols in his belt as if they incommoded him. The young man, and the stout man with the scowl, exchanged glances, but no word passed. So far no question had been saked as to whom the other was; what little conversation passed was very laconic, but not a smile wreathed the tron med been stated as to whom the other was; what inthe con-versation passed was very laconic, but not a smile wreathed the lips of any of them. The little supper was caten in silence, such town seemed to be wrapped up in his own thoughts. It was agreed that the watch should be divided equally among the four agreed that the watch should be divided equally among the four each man standing on guard to hours—the old trapper taking the first watch, the young man next, and Scar Check, and he with the scowl following. It was a bright moonlight night, and over that wild waste of prairie not a sound was heard, as the three has alseping on their blankets. The old trapper paced up and nown before them, and then would stop and matter to himself. "It cannot be," he said half aloud, "but time and that scar may have disguised him." That boy, too,—it is strange I feel drawn towards him; then that villain with his scowl," and the muscles of the old trapper's face worked convulsively, which, moonbeams falling upon, disclosed traces of bygone refinement.

The transer noiselessly approached the alsening men knosling

at the old trasper's face worked convulsarely, which, moonbeams falling upon, disclosed traces of bygone refinement.

The trapper noiselessly approached the sleeping men, kneeling down, guased intensity upon the features of each, and acamed them deeply. Walking off, he mattered to himself again saying, "it shall be," and then judging by the stars that his watch was up, he approached the young man and wooke him, pressing his finger tyon his lips to command silence at the time, and monined him to follow. They walked off some distance, when the trapper, taking the young man by the shoulder, turned has face to the monalight, and after gazing at it wasfally, whispered in his ear, "Are you Perry Ward?" The young man started wildly, but the trapper pervented his replying by asying 'enough enough, 'He then told him that he was his nucle, and that he man with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and that he with the scar was the manderer of his father, and the trapper of forgerly by his false such a more star of the scar was the manderer of his father, and the trapper of forgerly by his false such a scar was the mander to the trapper of forgerly by his false such a his ride, moved towards the camp. "No, no, said the old the man that I forgre him-all. I will not be a fool to please him or anybody co."

"Why I save a scool bleed; give them a chance." They cast towards the more appears if I could fill up a blank declaration with the scar, and the two

fatal wounds. The struggle was a fearful one, however, and the young man also received several bad cuts, when his adver-sary fell from the loss of blood, and soon after expired. Thus ended this strange meeting, and thus were ather and uncle

Mumorous.

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

BACHELOR'S HALL.

Bachelor's Hall! what a queer looking place it is, Kape me from such all the days of my tife; Sure, but I think what a burnin' disgrace it is, Never at all to be getting a wife.

See the old Bachelor, gloomy and sad enough, Placing his taykettle over the fire, oon it tips over-by Patrick !-he's mad enough, If he were present to-night with the squire.

Now like a hog in a monar-bed wallowing. Awkw'rd enough, see him kneading his dough; Troth! the bread he could ear without swallowing, How it would favor his palate, you know.

His dish-cloth is missing—the pigs are devouring it.
In the pursuit he has battered his shin— A plate wanted washing, grimalkin is scouring it; Thunder and turf, what a pickte he's in!

Pots, dishes, and pans, such greasy commodities.

Ashes and pratta skins layer the floor:

Hes cuphoard's a store-house of control oddities,

Thougs that had never been neighbors before

His meal being over, the table's left sitting so, Dishes take care of yourelyes if you can! But hunger returns, then he's fuming and fettering so! Och! let him alone for a beast of a man!

Late in the night he goes to bed shivering— Never a bit is the bed made at all; He creeps like a terrapin under the kivern'— Bad luck to the picture of Bachelor's Hall!

An indignant tailor intends opening a shop opposite to the "Spiritual Rappers," with a tremendous notice over his door to the following effect: "Do not be deceived! This is the best shop for rap-rascals!!"

In whatever shape evil comes, we are apt to exclaim with lamlet, "Take any shape but that!"

When men try to get more good than comes from well doing,

they always get less.

"Mother," said a little fellow, "I'm tired of this pug nose! It's growing pugger and pugger every day !'

It is said that the devil has many imps; we presume the following are among the number:—Imp-erfection, Imp-etuosity, Imp-lacability, Imp-udence, Imp-ertinence, Imp-lety-

Why is a man who sroils his children like another who builds castles in the air? Because he indulges in fancy too much.

"I am sitting on the 'style' Mary;" as the Irishman said, after taking a seat on a bonnet of "the la st Paris fashion."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if bad fish were sold to the poor, the knavish fishmonger was decorated with a necklace of his own unsavory commodity, and was then perched on a stand in the market.

Transported for life. The man who marries happily. Which travels at the greater speed, heat or cold?—Heat; because you can easily catch cold.

SINCERE ATTACHMENT.

"Hast thon ever yet loved, HENRIETTA?" I sighed
"I should rather imagine I had," she replied;
Oh, did not my glances my feelings betray
When you helped me the third time to pudding to-day?"

COCKENT EITTAIN FOR A COOK .- "Peace to his hashes."

General Lane siad, one day at Indianapolis, in his apeech after nner, that he was " too full for utterance."

"You seem animated by this fine autumn scene my dear An-nie," said a lover "No," said she. "I never shall be Annie-mated till I become your wife."

At a camp meeting a number of ladies, continued standing on At a camp meeting a number of ladies continued standing on the benches, notwithstanding frequent limits from the minister to sit down. A reverend old gentleman, noted for his good humor, arose and saud:—"I think it those ladies standing on the benches knew they had holes in their stockings they would sit down!" This address had the desired effect; there was an immediate sinking into the seats. A young minister standing behind him, and blushing to the temples, said, "O, brother, how could you say that?" "Say that?" said the old gentleman, "it's a fact, if they had'nt holes in their stockings, I'd like to know how they could get them on."



Ladies' Department.

THE FIRST GRAY HAIR.

The Matron at her mirror, with her hand upon her brow, Sits gazing on her lovely face—aye lovely even now.

Why doth she lean upon her hand with such a look of care?

Why steats that tear across her check?—She sees her first gray hair.

Time from her form bath ta'en away but little of its grace; his touch of thought hath degulied the beauty of her face, I et she might mingte in the dance where maidens gaily trip; So bright is still her hazel eye, so beautiful her lip.

The faded form is often mark'd with sorrow more than years; The wr. ikle on the cheek may be the course of actual tears; The mountai tip may murmur of a love it ne'er confest. And the dimness of the eye betray a heart that cannot rest.

But she hath been a happy wife;—the lover of her youth May proudly claim the smile that proves the trial of his truth; A sense of slight—of laneliners—hath never banish'd sleep; Her life hath been a cloudless one :—then, wherefore doth she weep?

She look'd upon her raven locks :-what thoughts did they recall? Oh' not of nights when they were deck'd for tanquet or for ball. They brought back thoughts of early youth, ere she had learnt to check.

With artificial wreath, the curls that spotted o'er her neck.

seem d to feel her mother's hand pass lightly through her hair, And draw it from her brow, to leave a kiss of kindness there; She seemed to view her father's smile, and feel the playful touch. That sometimes feign'd to steal away the curls she prized so much.

And now she sees her first gray hair, oh! deem it not a crime For her to weep-when she beholds the first foot-mark of time : She knows that, one by one, these mute mementoes wai increase, And steal youth, beauty, strength away, till life itself shall cease.

'Tis not the tear of vanny, for beauty on the wane—
Yet though the blosson in sigh to bud, and bloom again,
It cannot but remember with a feeling of regret.
The Spring for ever gone—the Summer sun so nearly set.

Ah, lady! he d the monitor! thy mirror tells the truth,
Assume the matron's folded veti, resign the wreath of youth;
Go!—bind it on thy daughter's brow, in her thoult still look fair;
'Twere well that all would wisdom learn who behold their first gray hair!

FANNY FERN ON WIDOWS.

I hate widows. They're the very—! I've heard the heathen called benighted; they've sense enough to him widows when their husbands die—and that's a step farther in civilization than we have taken. There's nothing like 'em. If they make up their minds to marry a man it's done. I know one that was terribly afraid of thunder and lightning, and every time a storm came up she would run into Mr. Smith's house, (he was a widower,) class her little hands and fly round till the man was half distracted for fear she would get killed; and the consequence was, she was Mrs. John Smith, before three thunder storms had rattled over her head. Wasn't that diplomatic? Then there's hutle blue-eyed Widow Wilkins. Didn't she drop her nrayer-book coming out of church, for my handsome husband They're the very --! I've heard the heather prayer-book coming out of church, for my handsome husband to pick up? And didn't I see him squeeze her hand when he handed it back to her? And when I told him a long riginarole of handed it tack to her? And when I told him a long rightance of a story to divert his mind from the minx, didn't he answer "yes" and "no," at random, and laugh in the wrong place? And didn't he next morning put salt in his coffee, and sugar on his beefsteak! And wont she be Mrs. Samuel Jones No.2? An-I should like to out her up into small pieces with r me that. a dull jack knife.

But it is no use to struggle against fate. I shall have to put my pride in my pocket, and tell Samuel it is my request that he should marry her when I am gone, and that will 'pull wool' over the people's eyes, and save has credit, for he'll have her if an earthquake should be the consequence.

It's astonishing widows will be so indelicate as to dolf their weeds. It is nothing more nor less than a waiking advertisement for another husband. Mrs. Lee was spending a short time at the sea shore, in her new regimentals, when one of the ladies at the tea table, struck with a sudden thought, sail very innocently—By the way, Mrs. Lee, where is your husband? I should have been very sorry to have told where I thought he was, for the way he used to swear when he talked was awful to mention. It's astonishing widows will be so indeheate as to doff their

Now what a glorious example I'd be to the sex, if Providence Now what a glorious example 1'd be to the sex, if frontdence should see it to make me a widow. I wonder if Samuel will pup off? I should hate to put my curls behind my ears, and wouldn't so much, as look at a man, unless it was Tom King, Wonder if ho'd marry me? Well! there now. I've spoken in meeting! It can't be helped now as Deacon Smith said, when his daughter surprised him kissing Widow Moore—"It's nature, Sally, it's nature."

[ORIGINAL.] TO MISS A- H-.

The sweet to see thy face again, Those eyes that shine so bright; It forms a link (in memory's chain,) To memonts of delight.

Moments sweet, but brief as day, That live in memory now, When hopes that signifier in the clay, Were wreathed around my brow Colleges, Feb 1833.

When hours, that restled close to mine,
Gave words their sweetest tone.
And even now dim, then bright as thine,
With Love a soft saste abone

Then smile again when o'er we meet, With jubasure in thine eye, And waken thoughts of in aneuts aweet in happy days gone by

ETHIOPIAN ESTIMATION OF WOMEN.—Since very early times, a great estimation of the temale sex appears to be a very general custom. We often find reigning queens of Ethiopia mentioned. From the campaign of Petronius, Kandake is well kn m-a name which, according to Plmy, was bestowed on all the Ethiopian queens. In the sculptures of Merce, too, we find very warlike and doubtless reigning queens represented. Their genealogies were not counted by males, but by females; and the inheritance did not devolve upon the son, but the daughter or sister. The Batuta reports the same custom to be existing among the Messofitees, a western negro race. Even now, the court, and upper ministers of some southern princes are all women. Noble ladies allow their mails to grow an inch long—a sign they are to command, and not to work-a custom which is found in the sculptures among the shapeless queens of Meroe .- Letters from Ethiopia, by Dr. Lepsius.

To Bake Apples.—Sweet apples properly baked and eaten with milk are excellent. The best method of baking tart apples is, to take the fairest and largest in size, wipe them clean, it thin skinned, and pare them if the skin is thick and tough; cut out the largest portion of the core at one end, and place the truit on well glazed earthen dishes or pans, with the end which has been cored upwards, and fill the cavity with fine powdered sugar. Then place in the oven or other apparatus for baking until suffi-ciently cooked. Then take out, and when cold they are perfectly

Mrs. President Fillmore has caused a very beautiful gold comb, weighing fifty-seven penny weights and ornamented with twenty-three diamonds to be made and presented to the little idiotic Indian dwarf, known as the "Aztec" girl.

O TURN AWAY THOSE MELTING EYES!

O turn away these melting eyes, So full of love, and joy, and light, I cannot check these tender sighs I cannot; cannot, say good night.

I fain would go, I still remain I fain would go, I still remain,
The reason why I cannot tell,
But searching whispers in my brain,
Thou canat not say farewell, farewell

Then since it is so hard to part, Stiff, still together let us in,
? O give to me thy trusting heart,
And mine alone I'll give to thee.

The zephyr folds his silken wings,
I jour the violet in the dell.
So to my smil thy vivage clings,
Sweet most I cannot say farewell

CHANGE IN OUR DRINKING CUSTOMS.

We have occasionally alluded to the eneering and encouraging circumstance, that a great change has for years past, and is now, gradually taking place in the drinking hamts of our country. Unintoxicating beverages are to an extraordinary extent taking the place of those noxious beverages which deluge our country with misery and crime. In the Examiner Newspaper, for Dec. 18, under the head "Exploded Budget," there was an able editoral article on this subject, pointing out in a more striking man-ver than we have before seen it done, the particulars of this gratifying change, which we now subjoin.

"There could be no rational expectation of an increase in the consumption of malt (observed the writer) even if the whole duty were taken off-ti'l less is it to be looked for by taking off one half of it, and suffering all the excise restraints to remain. The unquestionable fact is, that less gross, and even less noxious substitutes are, and have long been, taking the place of Beer. It does not suit the purpose of Mr. Disraeli to admit this notorious face, and he offered to turnish the House of Commons with sta-trates in disproof of it, but his statistics were not forthcoming. There are tolerably clear statistics the other way. In 1831 the quantity of malt which paid duty in the United Kingdom was 37,390,453 bushels, and in 1851 it was 40,337,000, being an increase in 20 years of little more than 8 per cent. The population had, within the same time, increased by about 24 per cent...

bothat in fact the consumption of malt had virtually declined 16

I have nothing to say to those veterans in the cause of Temperper cent. Let us now see what has taken place with respect to
the increase of the competing beverages. In 1831 the consumption of tex was 50,000,000, and in 1851, it was 54,000,000. An success of 80 per cent, which is 56 per cent beyond the increase; turn over to the impresses and moving example of the Caucis besuccess of 80 per cent, which is 56 per cent beyond the increase; turn over to the impresses and moving example of the Caucis besuccess of 80 per cent, which is 56 per cent beyond the increase; turn over to the impresses and moving example of the Caucis besuccess of 80 per cent, which is 56 per cent beyond the increase; turn over to the impresses and moving example of the Caucis themselves, and amount I

derived that the increase of the ever respectively.

The consumption of collect in 1831; for me—but I shall address the Caucis themselves, and amount I

derived that the increase of the ever respectively.

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derived the consumption of collect in 1831; for me—but I shall address the caucis the consumption of collect in 1831; for me—but I shall address the caucis the caucis the c 50 per cent., being above sixfold the increase which reak place in mair. It has been the same with cocoa, of which the consumption in 1831 was about 1,000,000lbs., and in 1851, above 3,000. 000lbs. From all this, it seems to us a matter of no doubt whatever, that, bating eight per cent. no less than 24,000,000lbs. of tea, 10,000,000lbs. of coffee, and 2,000,000lbs. of cocos, have

absolutely taken the place of beer and spirits, in the general consumption of the inhabitants of these kingdoms,"-Bristol (Eng.) Temperance Herald.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS -On the 23rd and 24th February a Temperance Convention was held in Penn-ylvania, and was addressed by Neal Dow and General Carry. A stringent temperance iaw of a prohibitory nature is to be introduced into the legislature. The people of Michigan have sent in 20000 signatures to the legis-The people of Michigan have sent in annount grammers to the contrast of the contrast is equally attiking and grammer latting for a Maine Law. In Virginia there is a large division among a servers. The contrast is equally attiking and grammer movement. Last the students of the university of that State. The State of Michigan a state of things before and since the temperance movement. Last the students of the university of that State. The State of Michigan and things before and since the temperance movement. Last the students of the university of that State. The State of Michigan and the state of things before and since the temperance movement. Last the contrast is equally attiking and grammer movement. Last the university of that State of Michigan and the state of things before and since the temperance movement. Last the university of that State of Michigan and the university of the July next. Welt done? The proper of Phinderphia were lately 1 cm Canada which I visited with so much gratitude and delight, and entertained by Dr. Control Jewett with a most tititude temperance; I felt the compliment which was paid to me throughout Norfolk, at becare. A grand jury of New York have lately presented that in 1951 the number of commitments to the city prisons was 21,792, of which number 19,453 were intemperate persons. What a comment to this upon the traffic and the licensing of taverns. IT Yet there are editors in Canada aboung Town Councils for refus. 1 to license such nupances. The grand juries of all the great American enters. and of Canadan cites and towns, attribute vice and crime to drink. The majority for the Mame Law in Vermont is In Rosson the members have a Legislaire Temperance Socrety. The LI Suprise Delaware Temperance Adricate says that among the CHEROKER NATION OF INDIANA districts of the Source are new being spened. One Dresson exors there numbering 200 Sons, which works very harmoniously.



Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—Proceeds c. 22 r 0

GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth, Nor yet one half so dear. The better than distinguish'd birth, Or the us ends gain d'a year.

It gives to poverty content, To sorrow w hispers peace; It is a gift from heaven sent, For mortals to increase,

It meets you with a smile at morn, it tails you to repose.

A theser for pour and peasant born,
An overlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,
To lessen every care.
Turns tears to smiles, makes dulness
gay.
Speands gladness every where.
—English Exchange.

And yet 'tis cheap as summer dow,
That geans the hij 's breast,
A magic charm for love, as true
As ever man possess'd.

As smiles the rainbow through the chad, When threat ning storm begins, As music 'mid the tempest loud, That still its sweet way wins

As springs an arch across the tide, Where wases conflicting foam So comes this scraph to our aide, This angel of our home.

tiend temper! 'tis the choicest gift, That weenen honeward brings, and can the powest peasant lift To bliss unknow, to kings.

THE INSTITUTION OF CADETS.

Below will be found some very sensible remarks by the present Commissioner of Crown Lands, made at the late Cadet Soirce in Quebec. In the first place we would remark that nothing reflects more credit on him and all persons holding a high position in society than to see them come forward and advocate so noble a moral movement as that of this cause of entire absunence from alcoholic drinks. The disadvantage that temperate people often sabor under, and it is peculiarly so in Canada and in England, is that those occupying what is called the respectable, learned and official classes in society stand alouf from or affect to despise total abstinence from intericating drinks. God has given such people their position and influence to set a good example to those who look up to them. In no way can they better their fellows more than by practising and recommending temperance. When they allow custom to blind their eyes they shew themselves far infenor to those they affect to despise. Wisdom, in the conduct of life, alone tests the value of the man. Dr. Rolph is a man now far advanced in life, being over sixty years old. He is a scientific and learned man-a man of deep thought and morality-and there is no doubt that he has been for many years a very temperate man. He never could have acquired his present intellectual auperiority and knowledge-his known vigor of mind and health, had he not been uniformly temperate in all things. What an example this is for the young to follow and look upon. Not only is he a pairon in temperance but he is also a student of nature, and has always been the friend of the poor and oppressed. Whenever we see a public man come forward and do his duty as Dr. Rolph has done in this instance it gives us deep pleasure to speak of it. LADIES AND GENTLENEN .-

who maintain an undue anegrance to the bottle-Tor an such I shall infection, than to hazard recovery from it. And the rale of ento be one with them.

We are all, I hope, the friends of temperance, and I may be easilities you that I belong to the old school. In the earlier era of our cause, our exertions were directed, as we used to say, against King Alcohol, who exercised a most despoise away over a mutitude of most devoted subjects—I ought to say slaves. The war was one of extermination on both sides; we destroyed his bottles as uncompromisingly as he destroyed his subjects. His tyranny was met by the most determined and radical opposition, by entire abstinence from ardent spirits. I rejoice in the share I took in that contest, and I look back upon the taunts, the sacers and the dension cast upon us in that day with the same pleasure as a soldier feels in showing his wounds of recounting his battles. I can bear testimony to the incal-culable amount of good which has been heretolore accomplished, however differently that amount may be estimated by different observers. The contras is equally striking and gratifying between the Braniford, and at Dandas, by banning all mioxicating isquers at their public fertirines. Nevenbeless festivates they were indeed hearra were abundantly warm and our enthusiasm abundantly display ed upon good cold water. The dominions of his Alcoholic Majerty. like the dominions of Mahomet, exhibited that spointion and decay which, though not complete, were so many spien id trophies won by his uncompromising enemies, the friends of temperance. Since that first movement in the Temperance came, another step has been ta ken, a progressive step in the right direction. Having made marked mroads against alcoholic miemperance, new warriors have arisen to engage m a new war against a new tyrant, the Roman Bacchus In this sailer campaign I have had tess siner, and although, during the has twenty-three years, I have religiously abstanced from the one of "goods, is said to be a mederate dose of aftertising,

ardent spirits. I have not extended the same rule in the same un promising degree to the occasional use of wine, though often payears together without taking wine at all; yet I do most hearily prove of your rule of entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors att kinds. You, my young friends, are entering upon the world c am about to leave it. You are entering apon a entical period human site and a critical and progressive era of the world, and, be sured, entire abstinence is the safest rule for you and for us all, your example is a worthy and philanthropic contribution to an ini perate world. There is little danger of your carrying this rule of far. Not one of this assembly ever knew of an individual ruines in his health, his morals, or his fortune, by too much abstemiousness, while the memory is crowded, in a moment's reflection, with the melancho,y history of thousands who have been rumed by excess In endeavoring, therefore, to determine the latitude of our in-gence, it is wisdom to err, as it is improperly called, on the safe a fe

The manner, in secring over a fluctuating sea, takes into seco.i., amidst alternating tempests and calms, those uncertain tides and rents which defy minute calculation and leave asfety only to be found in large and prudent allowances. And in marking out upon our moral chart the course we ought to pursue between the abstentionances of the temperate and the excess of the torrid zone, we ought to take into account those unhappy bearings of our nature ever urging us to inc regions of passion and indulgence. Hence, those who have taken the rule of drinking what they please as their compass to steer 'r, have found it too often subject to such great and anomalous variations as to threaten them with wreck and destruction. And if, happing they meet with notes and administrations upon the chart of the Sons of Temperance to save them from immediate catastrophe, they still find themselves often mortifie to by aberrations from the course prescribed. till repeated mortifications deaden their sensibility and ripen titter

moral temperament for unbounded indulgence.

Every man has a choice of two rules—the safe one of total ais. nence, and inc unsafe one of drinking what he pleases, and although under the latter rule, some men may, with impunity, meet over bottle, yet, observation upon others, if not experience in ourselvmust have taught us that our best resolutions may be weakened ranquished, as one insidious glassfull after another begules the rea. and steals away the prudence of the drinker.

and steals away the producte of the drinker.

No man becomes a drunkard all at once. He begins with a live, a little leads to more, more leads to much, to too much. And from the cheerful cup of the joyial table there is no difficult transition to habitual and inverneyable excess. You therefore have adopted the

wise rule of abstaining from incornating liquors altogether.

Let him who thinks it difficult to abstain from a little, reflect Foor much more difficult it is to abstain from drinking too much when ... habit has been once acquired. It is just one of those declivities down which a man easily descends. But which he reascends with grant perhaps breathless difficulty. Call to mind the remedies which have been contrived to reclaim the drunkard. We used to mingle in he cup the nauscating drug, a drug so nauscating that it excited a disg set stronger than his predilection for his favorite drink.

But remember how often this proved unavailing. When the counter association had worn away, he returned to his dram, "as the dog to his vomit, and the row to her wallowing in the sure."

The remedy was powerful, but the disease was still more so Moral remedies also are often unavailing with the habitual deuniard, and yet moral remedies are of all the most legitimate; they are implanted in our nature, we are endowed with them from above. They are agencies which no legislature can give, and which, thank God, no legislature can take away. Even these means are often unsuccessful in a melanchoty degree.

You may present to the drunkard the denunciations of Script.... You may prize in the distriction of morals, and the beggary of tunes. You may bring under his very eye the rags, the fifth, and the ignorance of his neglected children, and the sorrows of the afflic...d mother, unless she has been unhappily drawn within the same vor X you may point him to his hearth, where the embers of domestic p. 2 sure have ceased to glow. You may point him to the gloom of his family circle, lately lighted up with social joys types may bring to bear upon him the almost overpowering importunities of friends, and the imploring urgency of the Christian minister, all feelingly alive to the wreck of his family, and his own fast approaching eternal destiny.

But how few habitual drunkards have we known reclaimed by tion viewing the tragedy of their own creation. Have we not found their grow more desperate as their case grew more hopeless, and rather than indulge in painful reflections, do they not rush to drown them in the intemperate cup of forgetfulness. You have therefore chosen the wise rule of total abetinence. Hence it becomes the more dirable to recommend entire abstinence, became comparatively few of those who are allured into excesses are reclaimed from it. It is much easier to persuade a man not to commence the use of inticating liquors, than it is to persuade him to leave their, off, when one of them has become habitual. It is assuredly more meritories to divert a man from the road to intemperance, than to await one necessity of converting him to solinety; to prevent as evil is born l carier and wiser than to hazard the correction of it. In pestien a seasone, persons often carry about them some drug, supposed to b. correcure of the epidemic poison, justly deeming it better to a deration that drunk conces is an almost incurable malady. And

Adhere then, my young friends, to this rale. When you are my table, your role of entire abstinence will ever meet with my n respectful approbation. And, when I am at your table, the abre of the bottle will fill me with greater cheerfulness and pleasure i could be afforded by the choicest viands from Europe or from : 7

I GO. SWEET FRIENDS.

BT MES. HEMANS.

I go, sweet friends ' yet think of me When spring's young voice awakes the flowers. For we have wandered far and free, In these bright hours, the walet's hours.

I go-but when you pause to hear. From amant hills, the Sabbath bell On summer winds that silvery clear. Think of me then ' I loved it well'

Forget me not amend your hearth When cheerity smiles the ruddy blaze : For dear hath been its evening minh To me, sweet triends to other days

And O, when more a voice is beard. To melt in strams of parting wor.
When hearis to sure and girlf are stirred-Think of me then! I go, go

The most effectual cure for maths, so common in at area ...

CITY SUBSCRIBERS' NOTICE

The papers of city suiscribers was hereafter be descreted as follows Those having boxes will receive theirs through the Post Office on Tuesdays, without any add. const postage. Yonge Street papers. Tuesdays, without any add, ional prestage. Young Street pay between Carlton Street and Agues Streets, including all papers de erable on this last street and hack streets, which is need at Mr Webb's Bakery. All papers between Agnes and Albert Streets including Albert Street, will be received at Rubert Taxlor's Grocery All papers between Athert Street and Ko von Yonge Street, will be received at the Office of the Editor. -p statis, over B. M. Clark's Grocery. All papers on Long Street, not sent to the Post Office, will be received at J. W. Woodall's Book Store, Market Buildings, and Charles Baker's Tanors Shop. All papers of Queen, Bay, York and Richmond Streets, not sent to the Post Office, will be received at Mr. J. Ward's Flour Store. Yorksille subscribers will receive papers in that Post Office.

NOTICE—Epiton's Office Son of Teneralice, a removed to the core of Yonge and Temperator Street next door but one to Lawson and Cyknon ever B M Clisho and Co's new greery up anirs. C. Dorand entor a city and country payments for the paper will be received at this office.

The Canadian Son of Comperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1853.

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

Blessed be my home my happy home, Where peace and gladness reign, A smiling wife doth meet me there, There prattling babes proclaim me welcome; Domestic joys dispel all pain, Its sweet content let me e'er share.

If ought there is like heaven on earth Tis found in home's most cherish'd scenes, In infancy and manhood's prime We cling to home its priceless worth-Its holy peace the deathbed screens, As dear in death as 'tis in birth.

OUR HOMES AND TEMPERANCE.

Nothing has proved so great an enemy and disturber of the peace of families as the use of intoxicating drinks. Alcohol may be said to be peculiarly the enemy of the family circle. Home is of all others the place which man should seek for peace and quietness, where the wife should be loved and respectedwhere the children should witness a sober example and a happy union of feeling and semiments between man and wife. Seated around the quiet hearth with an honest purpose to struggle for his livelihood manfully, and with a heart trusting in God, who ought to be so happy as the laboring man or the farmer? When troubles fall upon us thickly-when enemies slander and sickness takes hold of us, home is the port we enter for peacethere at least on smiling face will meet us-there trusting and feeling hearts will strive to calm the troubled bosom. Alas, how changed is this cartily heaven of test when the head of it becomes a drunkard—when he raises his hand or foot to injure the partner of his bosom and his secrets-when he repulses the offered caresses of his babes and turns that home into a scene of cursing, quarrelling, and disquietude. Who can paint the feelings of the wife as she anxiously listens for the return of him she yet loves, hoping each time that he returns that some change for the better has come over him, that at least a good resolution has seized his soul and he has abandoned forey rathe dram-shop. But if on the contrary he returns besofted as usual to insult and abuse, she sinks again into despondency, yet once more to hope and love Seeing his disrespect for their mother, the children too imbibethat feeling to their parent, and with contempt or pity for their father and want of affection for their mother, they enter upon a cald and selfish world to do as they have been taught.

THE GRAND SCRIBE AND WORTHY PATRIARCH.

II It may be interesting just now to know the exact duties of those officers. The Grand Seribe apart from his cificial duties here pointed out can do nothing; and if he use the seal of the Grand Division for any other purpose he prostitutes it:

KULE VI.

"The G. W. P. shali preside in the Grand Division; he shall have power to visit any subordinate Division under his jurisdiction, and require a compliance to the rules and usages of the Order. He may summen any one of the Grand Officers, and require from him information respecting his office. He shall appoint all officers which may be required in this Grand Division ut less otherwise ordered. He shall have power to call special sessions, when requested in writing by at least five members, representing not less than two Subordinate Divisions; but no afterairen affecting the general interest of the Order throughout the province shall be made, except at the annual Session. Fie shall, personally, or by deputy, visit each Division under this jurisdiction, at least once a quarter, and make a report at each quarterly Session; he shall also see that the annual returns are made out and forwarded to the National Division.

RULE VIII.

THE GRAND SCRIPE shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Grand Division; he shall keep a correct roll of the members, and notify meetings. He shall, as soon as possible, furnish the charman (he who is first appointed) of every committee, with a copy of so much of the minutes as relates to the business of such committee. He shall receive, file, and record all appeals, politions, and applications, and centry all documents from the Grand Division; he shall receive, and properly recerd I tion.

all monies of the Grand Division, and pay the same over to the T. without delay, taking his receipt therefor. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Grand Division under its general rules, the direction of the G. W. P., and the established usages of the Sons of Temperance; he shall attend all meetings of the Grand Division, with the necessary writings under his control, and at each two Quarterly Session present a report of the important transactions during the term, with the amount of mones received, and from what sources, he shall also prepare the annual returns, in accordance with part ten of the constitution of the National Division, and shall send to the National Divison all documents referred to it."

PLL SING NO SONG IN PRAISE OF WINE.

BY WILLIAM EARLE BINDER.

I'll sing no song in praise of wine,

Ter it beloe as fair—

Such theme, my horp shall never be

thine,

Such shathon shalt not share
To higher, notice bays I'll strike
Thy consecrated strings.

And thou and I, sweet herp, allke,

Will shun "tar best!" that stings

Filsting of water, sparking bright,
That makes not sick nor mad—
That turns not day to checkess night,
But makes the heart feel glod
My harp shall give its avectest tones,
he praise of water pure—
That trings no tears or sighs or growns,
Nor makes man sick or poor

This water makes the cheek more red, And makes the eye more bright, and scatters on the drinker's head, A crown of tadeless light O, could I and no other theme, Then water for my song, sull new the subject I would deem, and sing it all life long

Weman is often pledged in wine,

When runs the tevel high—

But such shall be no act of mine,

A true rithed 'I'll try

I'll pledge her in a liquid pure,

Which hings no sin or share;

And she will thack me, I am sure,

And bless my humble name

Hundreds have sung their burning Itundreds have sung their burning songs, in praise of my wine—
And cared notion the tearful wrongs. At which so many plue Years have been wested thus capraise, A devil falsely lair—
And meny a harp thus weke its lays. To that which brings deep in

Methinks he'd never touch his lyre, Nor sieg mother song,
in praise of that consuming fire,
} The roat of sin and wrong.
Hut unto spiritling water giv,
The comme of his mind;
} For then in road men's heavis he'd live,
And in their routs be shria'd.

CUMMISSVILLE DEDICATION OF TEMPERANCE HALL, 3rd March, 1853.-We were invited by the good Brs. of this Division to attend their Dedication, and did so at great personal sacrifice of time and comfort. It afforded us, however, great pleasure to aid them and to see that their Soirce was well attended, and that, although a very small Division, they had so much enterprise as to build in a commanding situation a neat and convenient Hall, costing near two hundred pounds. We arrived there after a forty two miles ride over bad roads, just in time to listen to an impressive speech made by the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith of clamitton. This speaker is decidedly useful and talented. He occupied about an hour in speaking. An old friend and that sterling Son of Temperance Br. Typer was in the chair. The Hall had been dedicated before we entered and the ladies treated the guests to a very good supper and tea. The Hannasville Brass Band were in attendance, and the room was decorated with evergreens. About 220 took supper, and there were probably 300 in attendance at the meeting, composed of the Cumminsville Division and their neighbors, and portions of the Waterdown, Wellington Square, Carlisle, Zionshill, and Nasagaweya Divisions. On the piatform were Dr. Vanorman, the Grand Scribe, the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, and the editor of this paper. After a long drive we of course did not feel like a long speech, and were happily retieved from making a long one by the Rev. gentleman from Hamilton. We there and here again strongly recommend the people of Cumminsville to now come forward and join this noble bule Division, and let there be a Division there that will fill the Hall , once a week. Our friend Br. J. Mathews we were sorry to hear is about to leave that place for Brantford. Some little incidents of this journey, as well as remarks on the Soirce, will be reserved for our next number.

THE LONDON (C.W.) FREE PRESS, AND OUR POLITICS -Some one has sent us a copy of this paper of the 3rd instant, in which some remarks are made concerning the son of Temperance, and its committee on the passing events of the country. It seems our allusion to the conduct of Mr. Hincks in withholding information from Mr. Brown about the Great Trunk Railway, did not please some tondy our duty in life of which, we can't help it. It has ever been our aim to do our duty in life openly and candully, and we speak what is right and honest et all parties. If we were now, or ever had been, an office-seeker, our rule would have been different. It happens that we were struggling for the great principles of constitutional government in Canada before Mr. Hincks came to it at all, or was even heard of Our exertions, with pen, tongue, and example, for the people's rights, are of an old date and a recent date, extending over a period of twenty-five years in Canada. It is a prood teffection to us to know that although few have been more injured than we have been for the assertion of honest convictions on all subjects, yet that the line of condget we have marked out has not been in view of office, or governed by the principles of MODERN TOADVISM. We can respect : though he be a conservative, if he be honest, and as theroughly detest an office-seeking reformer. Men are not to be valued for they name or party, but for what they do It is altogether likely this London editor is the pap-secker of wire-puller of some minister. Be that rance paper remarks on men and patters are impartial. When they do what is right we will praise them, and if they are inconsistently they shall! THE VERI feel our lash. We belong to no political party in the conduct of this day a-week.

IJ The Divisious of Canada -It is a granifying thing for up to find that nine out of ten of the Divisions in Canada are opposed to Sons aiding in sequent appeartures. This is right-let us keep pore! or abandon the work. The Divisions of Hamilton, we prophecy, will rejent of their tracking to the Canadian. It would be well now for all the TAVERNS in THAT CITY to pay the TERFERaxee Error of the "Spirers" extra for advertising their literors.

TO WHISKET AND BEER IS THE COUNTY GAOL.—It was pobliely stated at the public meeting in this city on the 23rd February that intoxicating tiquors were sold in our County Gaol to prisoners by the gaoler, or his underlings. Is this so f If it is we ask the authorities of the County to see to its immediate aboli-

CANADIAN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE -On the 1st of February 1853 the London Division passed a resolution for the distribution of temperance tracts, and a joint committee was formed from all the associations of that town friendly to temperance for the purpose of carrying out the object. The result of the conference of this committee was a resolution to form a "Maine Law League" for Canada. We have just received a prospectus of the Constitution of the League, signed by S. Morrill, Esq., of London, and W. G. Telfer, secretary, giving the whole plan and scope of the association. It is to be called the" Canadian Temperance League." Its objects are 1st, The suppression of intemperance-2nd, Using all Constitutional means to obtain the enactment of the Maine Law in Canada. The Committee have in this prospectus published a plan of operations, and ask all Divisions and bodies friendly to the movement to send in their assent or delegates by the 21st day of March instant, when a meeting of delegates is to take place. This prospectus has only just reached us, and we are not prepared to enlarge on it. It is a pity, as the movement was begun over a month ago, that earlier notice was not given. At present we can view the movement as one that might do a vast deal of good if properly and faithfully carried out. We will enlarge on this subject in our next, wishing in the mean time the enterprising Sens of London, success in their movement.

YORKVILLE! Yorkville! where art thou? At the late village election this locality elected three temperance men out of five councillors, and all true Sons and haters of drunkenness, hoped that no mus would be licensed, or if the public required liquor, that one inn would be quite sufficient. Alas it has turned out differently. Some one has said leave the work an OAD—let things remain as they were. Now what was all the late fuss in Yorkville about? What have the Sons gained? Would liquor men have been sed more than three inns? We question it very much. Moral courage has been at a discount in all this. In life what we do let us do manfully. There is no occasion for one liquor selling mn in Yorkville—and the Division will find that their friends have done what will effectually retard their progress There are now three shors where sons can be unhade faster than the Division can make them !!

OWEN SOUND SETTLEMENT .- Is situated on a Sound of that name 16 miles long and nine wide at its mouth, forming a deep safe harbour for shipping. It is connected with Lake Huron, and is one of the best harbour's on that Lake. From 3000 to 4000 barrels of whitefish, besides trout, are taken in this Sound. The village and settlement contain 1000 inhabitants. There are seven vessels belonging to it. The Sydenham river which empties into the Sound affords numerous and superior mill-privileges. The trade at present consists in fish and timber, which are sent to the United States, where the fish now bring 85 per barrel. The land in the vicinity is good for agricultural purposes. The settlement commenced in 1846. A reduction in the price of Government lands there has lately been made. There is a Division of the Sons in the village, and another on Georgian Bay,—W. I. Carney is our agent in this village. A growing commerce is new carried on between this place and the Lake Superior

37 THE PRISONERS in the good of the city of Toronto some weeks ago sent a petition to the Mayor and Council, stating that they came there through drunkenness, and asked the Council to abolish all licenses.

PORT SARNIA TEMPERANCE DINNER AND SOIREE.—The Shield of the 25th February gives a long account of a pleasant Soiree held in the vicinity of Sarnia by the temperance people. A pleasant repast was served up and speeches were made by Messrs. D. Ferguson, E. Watson, Charles Taylor, and Alex. McKenzie. The music on the occasion was also very good. The "Shield" calls it a nusti Somee, and says it was well attended by lads and lassies. That is right, let the people enjoy themselves and be happy and merry and social on good tea and the bread of life, without the maddening bowl.

In Massachusetts some of the members of the Legislature are behaving disorderly, although it is thought the anti-liquor law would remain in tact. Numerous remonstrances are coming into Boston against its repeal or modification. We would judge from appearances that the eider question had something to do with its repeal. Perhaps the farmers do not like to be deprived of the sale of cider. We would hope that any sensible farmer would sooner sacrifice the little profits made from cider than injure the good of the community by its sale. It seems some of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature secretly introduced spirituour liquors into a committee-room. In Rhode Island the new amended liquor law has passed both branches of the Legislature, and will become a law in May next.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—A member of this body w iting to the Cayuga Chief," says, that there is no chance for the Maine Law A large majority of those elected are inveterate drinkers, and voted down a resolution to take one copy each of the temperance paper called the "Indiana Chart," although there were i rumpublishing papers in abundance taken.

THE VERNORT ANTI-LIQTOR LAW will go into operation this

IF A silver pitcher 16 inches high of solid silver, has been presented to Neal Dow by the State Central Temperance Commince of New Jersey, on which is engraved various devices; snewing the evils of intemperance and the benefits of total abstinence.

II The three leading temperance papers of New York State. all excell in in their way, have on account of their large circulation, jet the post-office advertising; viz., the "Cayinga Chief," the "Linea Tectotaller," and the "New York Reformer" of Jefferson County. That is right. Let those who act the honest candid part be supported.

IF The just winter in California has been very severe.

There are three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight persons of the name of McDonnell and McDonald in Glengary, the whole population being 17,000.

ABRIDGED CORRESPONDENCE.

DEATH OF MR. M'TAGGART OF BEAVERTOWN -MORE DEINE. MR. EDITOR,-I see that you, as well as other Editors are

misinformed in reference to Archibald McTuggart, who was trozen to death in Thorab. You state he was a temperate man, I was not acquainted with him personally, but I saw him several times, and I aiways understood him to be one of those moderate drinkers. I happened to be in Beavertown the day of his funeral, and on enquiring into the cause of his death, was told that he was drunk; in fact I was speaking to persons that were drinking with him the evening of his decease, and they told me that he wont away from the village quite drunk. So we see if the went away from the village quite drunk. So we see if the Maine Law was in force in Canada Archibald McTaggart would be a living man among us to day.
Yours in L. P. and F.,

GEO. MUNRO.

[Had a Coroner's inquest sat upon this man their verdict would have been, "died by the visitation of God." Alas, how many visitations of death are daily occuring in Canada!! visitations of death from liquor drinking.]-Ev. Sox.

DEDICATION OF THE WELLINGTON SQUARE TEMPERANCE HALL.

DEAR SIR AND BR,-I take the liberty of transmitting to you a few lines for publication in your valuable paper. I am persuaded that you are glad to hear from any locality where the Sons of Temperance have been established, endeavoring to effect a moral reformation, and renovating the usages of society. As a Division we are in a prosperous condition, our influence, interests, and members are increasing, and our principles are being better un-derstood by the community at large. On the 24th February we dedicated our new Temperance Hall to the three virtues "Love, Purity, and Fidelity." The attendance was large and the officers rurny, and ridenty. In amendance was large and the officers to whom parts were assigned acquitted themselves with great credit, D. G. W. P., O. Riley, presided on the occasion. The site on which the Hall is built was a donation from Messrs. Torrance & Co. of Montreal. The building is brick 54 by 32, the best public building or Temperance Hall between Toronto and Hamilton. The building is worth \$1400 and with a debt of only \$250 on it. It is to be free for all religious meetings connected with the village, and under the control of three Trustees ap-pointed annually by the Sons of Temperance. The testival commenced at 6 o'clock; there was a very large attendance, up-wards of 400 persons. The Daughters of Harmony Union assisted by other ladies furnished all the refreshments for the occasion, for which we as a Division are under great obligations. After the repast the D. G. W. P., O. Riley, again took the chair, and called on two Cadets to address the audience, who did so with much ability. Judge Marshall and the Rev. Mr. Golds inthe addressed the audience. Their addresses comprised that happy mixture of the serious with the humorous, which is so eminently calculated to command the attention of a mixed audience. In the intervals between the speeches the Hannasville Brass Band enlivened the proceedings. A juvenile choir, under the direction of Dr Van Norman, interested the audience with some beautiful pieces of music, and we have reason to believe the and evening will not be soon forgotten.

A Sox of Taurehance.

TRAFALGAR CENTRAL DIVISION MEETING.

Mr. En. and Br .- The Sons of Temperance of "Trafalgar Central Division, No. 377," held a public meeting on Saturday evening the 19th inst., our neighboring D. G. W. P., Br. H. E. weening the 19th inst., our neignooring D. G. W. P., Dr. D. E. Wilmot of Milton being present, was called to the chair. After the meeting being opened by Br. E. McCann, Chaplain, it was Moved by Br. W. Henderson, P. W. P., seconded by H. A. Graham, D. G. W. P., That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present state of society, with respect to the drinking usages, calls for the immediate action of the well disposed, individually as well as collectively, to strain every nerve in order to suppress a traffic so detrimental to the best interests of society, sending thousands of its votaries into the presence of their Creator in a state of insensibility, while tens of thousands more fortunate, but not less miserable, fill our common julis, entailing a heavy tax upon the sober and industrious. With these awful facts daily staring us in the face, we see no just reason why our Legislators as accountable beings should not act in accordance with the wishes of the majority of their constituents, and at once give us a law similar to that of Maine. Being favored with the presence of the celebrated Judge Marshall, he responded to the resolution in a very eloquent and impressive manner, showing that the Legislature of Canada have a perfect right to enact such a law, and finally the necessity and practicability of enacting the same. Br. Samuel Clarke, Esq., R. S. of Milton Division also spoke in a very able manner. After which the resolution was put and carried without a dissenting vote. A vote of thanks was then voted to Judge Marshall and Br. Samuel Clarke for the able manner in which they have responded to the resolution, and Carned.

Moved and seconded, That the proceedings of this meeting he forwarded to the "Son of Temperance" for publication, and it t a copy of the same be forwarded to John White, Esq., M. P. P. for this county. (Carried.)

Yours in L. P. and F.,

The Line Pick Cond. 1852.

Trafalgar Feb. 12nd, 1853.

KINGSTON SONS.

I am happy to state that the order here is in a very prosperons The Frontenac Division is every night adding to its condition. The Frontenac Division is every night adding to its numbers. It is in a most prosperous condition both as regards funds and numbers, and there is a very kindly feeling among the members. I have also reason to believe the other Divisions are in a similar condition. There are to be 13 new members initiated in Kingston Division on Tuesday evening next.
WM. RUISTONE, D. G. W. P.

The above are very gratifying news for this city. Kingston probably is the most grog ridden locality of Canada, not excepting Toronto, which is decidedly less cursed than its old rival. Lot the Divisions go on in this way, and then do their day at the civic elections.]-Ed. Sen.

BE. WILLIAMS OF HAMPTON DARLINGTON informs us that Darlington Township Council have decided that there shall be no beenes granted this year. Well done-let all go and do likewise. When we are right why should we he state to act. Turn all taverns in Canada into good Temperature beuses.



Che Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL.]

THE WINTER SUNSHINE.

BY MRS. CAROLINE DUNN OF SCARDORO.

Welcome sunshine, welcome glitting thing, More than the light that diamonds bring, I had thee on this frosty morn, Whilet snow and ice the earth adorn; Cheering nature, and gladd'ning all Where'er thy gen'rous sintle doth fall. Thou givest warmth to the rudest cot, And peopest in each dismal spot; Smiling on the humble poor as free, As on the rich of high degree; Constant sunshine pure bright and free, The rich and poor are alike to thee.

Not so the wealth of sordid gold. Its niggard gifts the rich do hold; Nor so the diamonds of the mine, Their beauties beam for ladies fine; But thou fair sunchine brighter are Than golden ore or diamond's star.

To thee I'll give my warmest praise, Blest be thy light, thy gen rous rays; Welcome ever, welcome in my room To drive from thence the winter's gloom, Cheer then ever my home retreat, A grateful heart thy simle will greet Shine pure sunshine, shine bright on all, From lordly seat to cottage wall.

The fittle boys they welcome thee Whist piling snow with youthful give. Those little birds all twittering sweet. Thy radiant presence gladly greet; The poultry near the granary door With cheerfuit noise thy warmth adore. Unsheltered cattle from the night Are thanking thee for generous light; You beggar with his thin clad breast, Thy rays upon his heart do rest; From mourner deep to laughing boy, From high to low thou givest joy; Once more then sunshine take my praise For welcome 'ght and warming rays.

SCARDORO' February 1853.

THE BEAUTIES OF POETRY-THE POETS' LICENSE.

Pope was born in 1688-died in 1744. He was considered ; the most classic and learned poet of his day; courted by the aristocracy, he was vain, and like Byron, to some extent misanthropic and vicious in his habits. It is said Byron resembled Pope very much. Originally he did not seem destined for a great poet, nor did Byron; chance or the sneers of the world turned their minds to rely upon their own internal greatness. Pope's pertry and success were the result of labour. Judges of poetry prenounce his poetry to be faultless in its kind and remarkable for its smoothness and harmony. Pope was in England for over twenty years what Byron was for the same period, the courted and admired!! In loddy appearance there was also a similarity between him and Byron. Byron lived in a more advanced age and was consethese verses in both of which the rules of measure are not ob-

> "Rept into future times, the bard begun. A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son, From Jesse's rion behold a branch anse, Whose sacred flower with fragrance fills the skies The Ethereal Spirit o'er us leaves shall move, And on its top- descends the injetic dove."

In the second of the above lines we see twelve poetical feet, in others ten, and others eleven. In his "Windsor Forest" we find these verses :-

" Thy forests Windsor" and thy green retreats, At once the monarch's and the muse's leats,

In one of those verses there are nine and in the other ten poetical feet. Again- .

" Ye vigorous swains while youth ferments your blood, purer chimic swell : ow range the huls, the gametal woods beset Wind the Shrik horn, or spread too waving net."

Pape's "O's on Solitude," a beautiful thing, inserted in the agricultural page of this number, was written at the age of 12. Pope's " Advice to Poets" is this, and it is wise and just :

First follow unders and your judgment frame. By her just standard, which is still the same? Parring nature, still divinely bright. One elear, mechanged, and universal right, Life, force and beauty, must to an impact. At once the source, and end, and test of art " In ranto second "Rape of the Lock" we find this verse.

Not with more glottes in the etheral plain, The son his, rives over the purpled main."

In "Elosa to Abelard," we find these verses

'In these deep solitudes and awful cells, Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells,"

Pope almost uniformly wrote in ten feet measure. Throughout his poetry it will be found, he varies from ten feet to cleven, and sometimes twelve feet. Pope's greatest effort was his "Essay on Man," and it is an effort of a most splendid kind, that can be read and re-read with pleasure. In his Equatic 3rd, we find this verse-

> "Here then we rest, the universal cause Acis to one end, but acts by vatious laws "

In his Moral Essays, Epistle 1, we find this verse-

Court virtues bear, like geins, the highest rate, Born where heaven's influence scarce can penetrate." In Epistle 2-

"Choose a firm cloud, before it fall, and in it, Catch, ere she change, the Cynthia of this minute "

Cowper was born in 1731, died in 1800. He was a finished poet and scholar, a deep admirer and observer of nature, and withal a man of a pure mind and piety. In the latter part of his life he became quite melanchely. Thompson and Cowper are very much alike, and it is difficult to say which is the superior. In Cowper's "Passing time anticipated," we find the verse—

" I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau If birds confabulate or no.

Cowper's verses on "Alexander Selkirk" are very beautiful. In his poetry he frequently varies one foot in measure. Cowper's "Catharine" is a chaste and sweet Poem, almost unequalted in the English language. Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night' is something of the same kind. "per's poetry "On the receipt of his mother's picture." surpasses all his previous efforts, and shows that he had a heart big with affection. Let every youth read this most affectionate, lovely and subline production, and it will teach him to love and adere his mother, his best friend.

"Could time his flight reversed, restore the hours.
When playing with thy vesture's trisued flowers,
The violet, the pink, and jessamine. I pricked them into poper with a pin, (And thou was happier than myself the while, Would softly speak, and stroke my head and smile,) Could those few pleasant hours again appear, Might one wish bring them, would I wish them here? I would not trust my heart—the dear delight Seems so to be desired, perhaps I might.

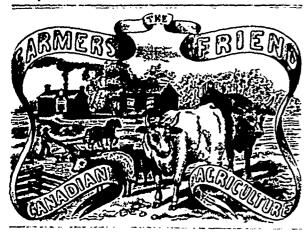
Robert Burns was horn 1759, died in 1796, aged 37. He was the child of nature, the poet of the fields-the poet of Scotland's honest farmers, her rustic clans, and her lads and lassies. He was houest and independent, loving and true to the instincts of his country. "To a Mountain Daisy," "A Vision," his "Cotter's Saturday Night," "To Mary in Heaven," point him out nature's and affection's true poet—and his other poetry shows that he was a sterling friend of Liberty and of man. What then is poetry, and who said consists the true was a few seconds. and wherein consists the true success of poets. It is simply to be true to nature—true to the instinct's of the heart. All men are not and cannot be poets, for to be such, requires a vivid imagination, and great observation of natural truth.—[To be resumed.

THE CANADIAN PARTRIDGE

Is a beautiful bird, about half the size of the common tarn fowl and of the wild grouse species; its flesh is very white and very excellent food. The flesh of the wild turkey is dark, as is also that of the Western prairie hen. The flesh of the quail and the Partridge are white, and they are the choicest game of Canada, very similar in all their habits. The quail however, is not a denizen of the deep silent woods like the Partridge-but on the contrary can only be found in the settlements of our Province, in the fields, or the thickets about fields, and in the winter very often about the farm yard. The Parindge seeks the most secluded recesses of the forest-attent thickets-sunny hollowswind falls-hemlock thickets and cedar swamps. It may often be found in the vicinity of beach ridges late in fall and early in spring. Valleys in which the thorn grows, on the berries of which it feeds, elder patches, and sometimes the more retired grain fields of the farmer are its favorite haunts. This bird lays a dozen eggs more or less of a white color, half the size of the quently a superior scholar and poet. Pope in his "Messiah," has hen's, and builds its nest on the ground, of leaves and sucks. It is remarkably careful of its young, and its instinct and matienvres to clude search for them and to preserve them are wonderful. The young are covered with down and are of a brownish colour. The partridge lives on berries, seeds, and nuts. In winter it promibly lives principally on the beech nuts and on bads of I trees. It stops in Canada during the winter. Its legs are clothed with reathers down to the feet, especially in the winter. In the most northern parts of America and in Russian American, where this bird is also found, it is said it turns nearly white. The ordinary colour is a beautiful chestnut barred with alternate bands of black and white, especially the tail feathers, which are very beautiful and fan-like. The Indian women often make fans of the this feathers. The male has a sort of ring or collar of long black feathers protruding out beyond the rest, and is more giv in his plumage. The head and neck are long in comparison to the body, the legs strong and thick, of a flesh colour and scaly. The leak is strong, something resembling that of a hen, black and slighly curred at the point in the upper mandible. This bird has its young in June, and lays early in May. We have often come upon a brood in the woods, and it is almost impossible to see them owing to their colour being like that of the brown leaves. The hen when you come upon them, alights on the ground and tumbles over, flutters and acts like a crazy or wounded bird. If you felhew or send your dog after her she will flatter on in this way as long as she can and then arise. We have cen her flutter for a hundred yards in the opposite direction from where the youngwere concealed in the bushes. She exhibits great effection and cun-

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE

larger, they fly with her to the trees, where they sit like the old one perfectly erect. The partridge never flies far, and when he alights he sits perfectly erect with his long neck raised, and it is very difficult to distinguish him from a brown branch. The partridge is said to drum, that is in pairing time or whilst the young are being hatched, he will make a noise resembing the sound upon a small hollow drum, but more subdued. How this noise is made we have never been able to ascertain, if any of our readers can inform they would oblige. It has been our opinion however that it is done by the throat, instead of with the wings, as many suppose. On the great prairies of the west the male prairie grouse, makes a noise something similar, and we know it is done by pulling up the wind of the threat, and so discharging it, by which a hollow guttural sound is made, which may be heard in the prairies for half a mile, and has a peculiarly mournful



Agricultural.

ODE ON SOLITUDE-THE FARMERS' PEACE!

WRITTEN BY PUPE WHEN THELLE BEARS OLD.

Happy the man, where wish and care
A few put runt series bound,
Content to breath he nature air
In his own ground

House, days, and years slide soft awa
In health of body, page of mind,
Quiet by day

Whose herds with milk, whose fields with frend, Whose flocks supply him with stiles, Whose trees in summer yield film

In wroter tire

Blest who can us concernedly find

Sound sleep by night; study and case, Together noted, sweet recreation And imocence, which most doss please With meditation.

Steal from the world, and not a stone.

Tell where I he.

THE FOREST TREES OF CANADA.

We give below a lengthy article on the remarkable trees of other lands. Its perusal will be interesting. There is nothing we love to gaze on more than a beautiful tree. So refreshing is its green foliage to the eye, so calm and peaceful its silent beauty. Spring will soon be upon us, and nature will cause the sleeping sap by some magic power to mount from the frozen carth to the topmost boughs, whose beautiful flowers and leaves will again scent the air, glitter in the rays of the sun and afford shelter to the singing-birds, the little flies, and the beautiful butterflies.-Gentle zepliyrs will wast the foliage to and fro, and the sweet silvery rays of the moon will rest in beauty upon the green forests. Already the axeman is preparing to tap the sugar-maple, from which will spring the mounting sap-already the woodpecker sounds on the hollow tree for his Spring-time partner, and the jay calls aloud on the beach ridges-already the swelling brooks and rivers with the smoking woods, give evidence that i Spring is at hand. Sugar-making and sugaring-off, with the rejoicings of farmers' girls and boys in the sugar bush, must form a separate article. In Canada we have many beautiful trees, which we intend to describe one by one in coming numbers. Among them most conspicuously known are the pyramidal spruce—the sombre hemlock hanging its boughs to the earththe ragged cedar with its scented wood and green foliage-the towering pine that plays with the northern winds—the reddening soft maple, whose blossoms and boughs already begin to redden, t and whose beautiful variegated colors delight the eye in autumn. Then we have the white bittonwood with its large glossy leaves, the walnut, butternut, and hickorynut trees, with their rich fla-The chestnut with strings of white wreathy flowers -the prickly burs and the fuscious brown nuts of autumn. The degwood with its snowy blessoms and red berries. The thorn with a flowery head of show, the wild plumb in all its variety-and the beautiful plossoms and truts of the high bushed cranberries. The quivering poplar with tremulous leaves—the balm of Cidead that this the air, just fresh from the summer shower, with its pleasant perfume. The willows with their pendent heads, and the white-birch, from which for thousands of years the red man has built his swift canoes or covered his summer hat. The sturdy oak and brech with their crops of nuts and heavy wood are valuable. The wild cherry with its fruit-the currants of the marsh-the cratherry and the hazle, and the shadowy elm, are all to be prized. Lotely trees, and flowers, and -sweet scented groves and green fields-fishes in the warning waters—gushing springs and clear skies,—we delight | known. A few months since a tree was discovered on the 15th- | gress.

ring in leading the enemy off the scent. When the young are in their contemptation. The little lambs will soon begin to greet the farmers eyes—the fish to seek the bursting rivulets, and the water-fowl at night will seek the north.

WONDERFUL TREES.

Among the remarkable trees in the world the following, of which we have here compiled brief descriptions, are some of the most curious:

THE GREAT CHESTAUT TREE .- On the one side of Mount Ætna there is a famous Chestnut tree, which is said to be 196 feet in circumference, just above the surface of the ground. Its enormous trunk is separated into five divisions, which give it the appearance of several trees growing together. In a circular space formed by these large branches, a hut has been erected for the accommodation of those who collect the chestnuts.

The Dwarf Tree.—Captain King and Fitzroy state that they saw a tree on the mountains near Cape Horn, which was only

no or two inches high, yet had branches spreading out four or feet along the ground.

THE SACK THEE -There is said to be a tree in Bombay called

The SACK TREE — There is said to be a tree in Boinday caused the Sack tree, because from it may be stripped very singular natural sacks, which resemble "felt" in appearance.

The Ivony Nut Tree.—The Ivory nut tree is popularly called the Tagua plant, and is common in South America. The tree is one of the numerous family of palms, but belongs to the order designated as the Screw pine tribe. The natives use the leaves to cover their cottages, and from the nuts make buttons and various other articles. In an early state the nuts contain a sweet milky liquid which afterwards assumes a solidity nearly equal to that of ivory, and will adent of a high polish. It is known as Ivory nut, or Vegetable vory, and has recently been

brought into use for various purpses.

The Brazil Nut Tree.—The Brazil not tree may justly command the attention of the enthusiastic naturalist. This tree thrices well in the Province of Brazil, and immense quantities of its deficious fruit are annually exported to foreign countries. It grows to the height of from lifty to eighty feet, and in appearance is one of the most majestic ornaments of the forest. The fruit in its natural position resembles a cocus-nut, being extremely hard, and about the size of a child's head. Each of these shells contain from twelve to twenty of the three-cornered nuts, meely contain from twelve to twenty of the three-cornered inits, incely packed together. And to obtain the inits, as they appear in the packed together. And to obtain the nuis, as they appear in the market these shells have to be broken open. During the season of their folding, it is dangerous to enter the groves where they abound, as the force of their descent is sufficient to knock down the strongest man. The natives, however, provide themselves with wooden bucklers which they hold over their heads white collecting the fruit from the ground. In this manner they are perfectly secure from many. perfectly secure from injury.

THE CASSON BALL THEE.—Among the plants of Guinea one of the most curious is the Cannon-ball tree. It grows to the height of sixty teet, and its flowers are remarkable for beauty and fright of sixty feet, and its flowers are remarkable for beauty and fragrance, as is the fruit for its fragrance and contradictory qualities. Its blossoms are of a delicious crimson, appearing in large bunches, and exhaining a rich perfume. The fruit resembles large cannon balls. Hence the name. However, some say it has been so called because of the noise which the balls make in bursting. From the shell domestic utensils are made, and the contents conmin several kinds of acids besides sugar and gum, and furnish the materials for making an excellent drink in sickness. But, singular as it may appear, thus pulp, when in a perfectly ripe state, is very filthy, and the odor from it is exceedingly unpleasant.

The Sorkowick Tree.—At Goa, near Bombay, there is a

singular vegetable—the Sorrowful tree—so called because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen; and yet, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell; but the sun no sooner begins to shine upon them than some of them fall off, and others close up; and thus it con-

times flowering in the right all the year.

The Cow True.—This tree is a native of Venezuela, South America. It grows in rocky situations, high up the mountains. Baron Von Humboldt gives the following description of it:—"On the barren flank of a rock grows a tree with dry and leathery On the barren flank of a rock grows a tree with dry and leathery leaves; its large woody roots can scarcely penetrate into the stemy soil. For several months in the year, not a single shower moistens its foliage. Its branches appear dead and dried; yet as soon as the trunk is pierced there flows from it a sweet end nourishing milk. It is at sunrise that this vegetable fountain is most abundant. The natives are then to be seen lastening from all quarters, turnished with large bowls to receive the milk, which grows yellow and thickens at the surface. Some drain their bowls under the tree, while others carry home the juice to their children; and you might fancy as the father returned home with this milk, you saw the family of a shepherd gathering around and receiving from him the productions of his kine. The milk obtained by the incisions made in the trunk is tolerably thick, free from all acri-

from him the productions of his kine. The milk obtained by the incisions made in the trunk is tolerably thick, free from all acridity and of an agreeable and balmy sinell. It was offered to us in the shell of the calabash tree. We drank a considerable quantity of it in the evening before going to bed, and very early in the morning, without experiencing the slightest injurious effect. The Britist Prett Tree.—This tree is found on the Islands of the Pacific Ocean. The trunk rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and attains the size of a man's body. The fruit grows about the size of a child's head. When used for food, it is gathered before it is fully ripe, and baked among ashes, when it becomes a whelesome bread, and in taste somewhat resembles fresh wheat bread. This is a very useful tree to the natives; for besides its fruit which supplies them with food, its trunk furnishes besides its fruit which supplies them with food, its trunk furnishes timber for their houses and canoes; the gum which exides from

timber for their houses and canoes; the gum which exudes from it, serves as puch for the vessels, and from the fibres of the inner bark a closh is made to cover their persons.

The Uras Ther.—For some ages it was beheved that a tree existed in the East Indies which shed a peasonous, blinghting and deadly influence upon all animals that reposed beneath its branches; and that so fatal were its effects that birds attempting to fly near it ten to the ground and perished. For several years past, there being no reliable authority that such trees really existed, it has generally been supposed, among the intelligent, to be fabulous, and hence termed the "Fabled Upas Tree." But a few years since a tree was discovered in a recular locality in the East years since a tree was discovered in a peculiar locality in the East Indies, which it is believed gave rise to the wonderful accounts of the Upas tree. In the location where this modern Upas tree of the Upas tree. was discovered, there is a constant and drive collection of car-bonic acid gas; and consequently all animals that come near it die by treathing this poisonous gas. The cause of such an abundance of gas being collected in the locality of these trees is unmus of Darien, which appears to have a similar influence on animal life. The Panama Star says:—"A man named James Linn, being tired, lay down under a tree to sleep, and, on awaking, found his limbs and body swolen and death soon followed.

tle avoid eating or runninating under this tree."
THE TALLOW TREE.—This tree is found in China. led Tallow tree because a substance is obtained from it resembling tallow, and is used for the same purpose. It g ows from

twenty to forty feet in height.

LACE BARK T. EE.—In the West Indies is found a tree, the inner bark of whe he resembles lace or net work. The bark is very beautiful, co sisting of layers which may be pulled out into a fine white web, three or four feet wido. It is sometimes used for ladies' dresses.

SPRY OLD GENTLEMAN.-An old gendeman living in the SPRY OLD GENTLEMAN.—An old genueman nying in the county of Monroe, Alabama, whose years number 93, attended a party near Claiborne, a short time since, and danced four or two condons with some of the young laddes, with all the ease and gracefulness of youth, and really enjoyed the pleasure of "tripping the light fantastic toe."—Petersburg Intelligencer.

EFFECTS OF FOOD UPON CHARACTER.—The varieties of food are said to influence the characters of nations; nor is this in the least degree improbable. To the plain black bread and broth of Sparia's public tables, may, I think, be partly traced the stern simplicity of that iron-sine wed race. In the simple fare of Lycia continuing for ages unaltered—a cluster of dates and a little water, flesh being seldom tasted except at a feast, or the arrival of a stranger, &c.,—we view the partriarchal tent-life of these ancient and interesting desert-folk, whose characteristics have remained unchanged while the whole world else has undergone a revolutionary avatar. From the habit of devouring raw tood, et cetera, common among uncivitized races, may arise that ferocity and irreverence for life which distinguishes barbarians; and I have heard it contended that our own simple "roast and boiled" has had vast influence in nurturing that sturdy honesty of heart which is the special heritage of an Englishman. If certain kinds of food affects individuals, why may they not affect the mass? Fuseli and Mrs. Radeliff, the nuthoress of Mysteries of Udolpho, it is affirmed, were in the habit of courting wildness Effects of Food upon Character.-The varieties of food of Udolpho, it is affirmed, were in the habit of courting wildness of fancy by making use of undressed meat. Sir Isaac Newton, during the composition of his renowned work on optics, is known to have lived entirely on vegetables, finding that this regi-ne enabled him to reflect more deeply than any other.—Family Tutor.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A large meeting was held in January in London, on the subject of the perfectation of the Protestants in Italy. The Lord Mayor presided, and numerous resolutions were moved and seconded by eminent men, declaring the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. The modern world will not be enthralled in religious opinions much longer. The throne of error and monkish superstitions must be thrown

Viscount Melbourne, long the prime minister of England, died the 28th January, in his 71st year.——Considerable excitement on the 28th January, in his 71st year.—Considerable excitement exists in England and Ireland on account of the ducovery of nunerous Ribbon Societies.—It is supposed there is a general league secretly formed in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for league secretly formed in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for some political and religious purpose, in connection perhaps with movements in Italy and France. Several of the parties have been arrested and documents found on them establishing the fact of the feague.—The ice on the River Hudson about Albany, has nearly all disappeared, and the river was rising very fast.—The correspondence between Bishop Charbonnel and the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, has been republished in many American papers.—Mrs. Stowe is about to publish the facts on which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was founded.—It is said the Emperor of Japan is making great naval and military preparations to renel any attack on Cabin" was founded.——It is said the Emperor of Japan is making great naval and military preparations to repel any attack on the part of the Americans. He has one million of soldiers ready to fight, and many war junks about his coasts.——Ex-President Van Buren has gone to Europe.

The Indians of Michigan and the Chippewas about Mackinaw have sent numerous petitions to the Legislature of that State to abolish the license and sale of intoxicating drinks.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW OF ILLISOIS turns out to be a p. x thing after all, although to some extent an improvement over that repealed. No license can issue for any sum under \$100. The innkeeper to give bonds in \$500 to keep an ORDERLY HOUSE!! Persons without license can seli 18 gallons or above. This law is a sheer humbing, and will be evaded everywhere.

A physician, Dr. Gilman of Massachusetts, has offered to give \$1000 to any medical man or chemist who can prove th alcohol is in any case necessary as a medicine for man. His offer is not taken up.

New Jersey introduced into her Legislature a law similar to that of Maine. We are sorry to hear it has been voted down.

In Albany of 498 reasons committed to the penitentiary, 451 were of intemperate habits. In this city there are 426 licensed and 336 unlicensed grog-shops. The proportion throughout the State is about the same. If Behold its fruits in penitentiaries!

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS -The franchise law has been advipersons in towns and cities are to vote on a rental of £7 10s. In the townships all persons asserted at the sum of £50 will be entitled the townships all persons assessed at the sum of £50 will be entitled to vote; this is a very useful improvement. The new University Bill, from what we can learn is a good measure for the country, it is, to be read a second time in a few days. A call of the House had? been made to discuss the new Representation Bill, the first week in March. A petition has been presented by forty Roman Catholic voters from Three Rivers, protesting against the Bishops Cathedral Bill; it was presented by Mr. Brown. It seems there are Catholics who are opposed to such an unjust taxation. We see that a discussion has taken place in Quebec on the subject of the accorporation of some Roman Catholic charitable institution. Mr. Brown moved an amendment which was voted down, Christic, Hattman, Wright and Brown voting for it. Col. Prince is acting the courtier to the French faction. Unless a stop be put to this incorporation of religious societies in Lower Cauada by Upper Canada votes, a terrible reaction against the present ministry will take place. One would think the Lower Canada members a parcel of old grannies, sent there to legislate for old women in numeries. The Lower Canada incombers with a few exceptione, are haters of everything like civil or religious progress.

FORE!GN NEWS.

Pegu, a territory belonging to Burmah, has been ANNIXED by England to the East India possessions.—Lord J. Russell says the estimates for 1853 for the public service would be greatly increased.

A.B., todo away with the Jewish disabilities is to be brought I rward, also, bills to abolish the Australian penal settlements, and to allow the Canadian Parhament to legislate on the Reserves, are to be introduced.—A revolt has taken place in Milan on the part of the patriots. Proclamations of Mazzini were posted on the city walls, and Kossuth has issued a proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in Lombardy to fight for freedom. Little clouds of troubles begin to arise in Europe.—It is the intention of the English Government to call out the whole Milatia of England for one day to exercise in April or May next, when an Adjutant General isto be appointed.—A newspaper in New York city is to be printed by caloric power.—Recent accounts speak of unjust treatment on the part of Emigrant ships to Australian emigrants.—The Earl of Shaftesbury has answered, through the Times (England) the rejoinder of the American ladies to the appeal of the ladies of England. An influential Scotch paper thinks the Earl has failed in this answer. All this squints very much towards woman's rights and power.—A young Englishman named Stonehouse has been unjustly imprisoned in Austria by the authorities.—The rising of the people of Milan appears by late news to have been put down, or to have been but a partial one. inan named Stonehouse has been unjustly impri-soned in Anstria by the authorities — The rising of the people of Milan appears by late news to have been put down, or to have been but a partial one. Milan contains 150,000 people, and is under Aus-tria—The Montenego revolt in Turkey is exciting some uncasiness in Southern and Eastern Europe. The Monteneguis are a small nation of Christian recoile of the Sclavonic race, on the Adriatic sea in The Montenegrins are a small nation of Christian people of the Sclavonic race, on the Adriatic sea in Turkey; they belong to the Greek Church, and are ailies of Russia, although under the Sultan of Turkey. It is thought that Russia and Austria are ready to pick a quarrel with the Sultan on the ground of his war with this race, secretly to be revenged of the Kossuth affair, and to endeavor to dismember the Sultan's dominions. England would hardly consent to this. It is now 400 years since the Mahomedans conquered the Byzantine Empire, and some say in this year. Islamism will fall in the Manomedans conquered the Dyzantine Empire, and some say in this year, Islamism will fall in Europe.—Some great events are about to take place in Europe in 1853 or 1854.—The Legislature of Van Dieman's Land have asked England to recall Covernor Dieman's resulted to succeeding the property of the pr recall Gevernor Dennison for misconduct.

IT A woman's temperance demonstration on

a very large scale came off at the Metropolatin Hall, New York, on the 7th ult. Mrs Bloomer and a number of other ladies addressed the meeting, and the attendance was immense.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A runaway or elopement affair has jost come off at Simcoe, Norfolk. A Dr. A. B. Gordon, with large whiskers and a goatee, has eloped with a Mrs. Hawke, a handsome married woman, leaving her disconsolate husband minus of some hundreds her disconsolate husband minus of some hundreds of dollars. The Dr. is a speculating adventurer.—Professor McCoy from the United States is lecturing on Americans and America in Montreal.—A serious riot has taken place near Montreal on one of the railways; Sheriff Bowen and two of his deputies went to arrest some men, and were attacked by about one hundred of the laborers and very severely beaten. A militua force has been called out to arrest the rioters.—Mr. Wilson has been elected Mayor of Montreal —Dr. Rolph has introduced a Bill into the House to increase the facilities of the marriage contract, enabling the pastor, or head of any religious sect, or a magistrate, or tachities of the marriage contract, enabling the pas-tor, or head of any religious sect, or a magistrate, or mayor, &c., to effect a legal marriage contract, the same to be recorded in the office of the County Treasurer, and also in the office of the Provincial

Parliamentary.—The Representative Bill has been discussed at length and read a second time at Quolece. Mr. Crawford of Brockville has introduced a Bill to build a railroad from Broxiville to Pembroke. Mr. Brown has without from Broxiville to Pembroke. Mr. Brown has without from Broxiville to Pembroke. The Globe says mat Mr. Hincks has intimated in answer to caquities that he intends to carry through his retalatory commercial policy against the Americans. The Government have informed Mr. Bildout that it is their intention to remove the seat of tenerenment to Toronto at the expiration of four years. On the 2nd March a delete occurred at Quebec on the introduction of a Bill, by a French member, Mr. Padett, to legal for the theoretical for the Bishop of Thire Rivers in twain the Catholic people. Mesers Brown, Christic, and McKenzelegright on this question. The Maine Law Bill letime Parliament is as yet slumbering, nothing has been done in it, not has any report been made by the committee.

Agents for this Paper for 1853.

Our Agents would greatly oblige by canvassing their eighborhoods. There are many who only require to be shed to subscribe. To pay even a moderate compensation 1833 we require at least 800 more subscribers. This numer could be obtained for this paper in one month were our remassible.

i 1823 we require at least \$500 more subscribers. This number could be obtained for this paper in one month were our agents active.

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Receipts since our last Issue.

Accetiffs since our assessment fiscand \$\circ\) on 1852 and \$\circ\) on 1853, he had all the volume of 1852, we cannot take \$\circ\) for subscribers of 1852. W. B., Churchville, \$\circ\) 1853. J. McD., king, 3s. 1d. c., on 1853. W. W., Hampton, \$\circ\) 1852. J. McD., Landon, \$\circ\) 1853. Wim. R., Kingston, \$\circ\) 1852. J. McD., Landon, \$\circ\) 1853. Wim. R., Kingston, \$\circ\) 1853. The 1853. Wim. R., Kingston, \$\circ\) 1853. The 1853. The 1853. The 1853. The 1853 the 1853 the 1854 that was fixed to the Arcaster Division for advertisement of 1852 was received. The Brockville Division subwased by received. Wr. H., Toronto, \$\circ\) 3. G. of Oromo, a subscriber has taken 9 papers of 1853 and we cannot stop without payment of his subscription.

Communications.

Communications.

Poetry "on death of my mother" is not accompanied by the name of the author. Editor's rules require this in all persons who write. We will however insert it when noon permits. Letter on twerns from bing abridged will appear in our next. Letter from Aneaster. Poetry from Forest Bard. Sayings of Irishmen from S. of Toronto. Caledonia resolutions and some other unities on hand will appear be our next. "The Broken Hearted" a temperance take by F. B. R. is received. We will insert it in duo course. Poetry and letter from Spencertifle is received. The com. from Brimpion is received. Letters from Stratford are duly received.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, MONDAY, 7th March, 1803
March came in mild and spring like. Winter is now fainy broken, but yet the weather is cold. We have had some warm warm sunny days, wind generally west and north west. The markets of New York and England remain firm in the piace of thour and gravisions. The tendency is rather up word. Wheat has gone up in Toronto some in consequence. The following are the prices of leading stricles this day in this market.

Wheat per bushel 4s. 4d.; Flour ner home in the pre hashed to the consequence.

this market — Wheat per bushel 4s 4d; Flour per barrel 22s, 6d; Oats per bushel 4s 3d to 1s, 10d; Barley 2s, 3d to 2s, 6d; Pork per 100 lbs, \$5 to \$6\frac{1}{2}\$. Bort per do \$4 to \$5\$. Calces control to and are sold at good prices. Butter per to 10d forch, tub 7d to 9d, Lard per do 5d, to 6d. Hay per ton \$5 to \$13; Wood as usual \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ ler cord best; Poultry of all klings very scarce and high; Wood 1s, to 1s 4d.; Hidds \$4 to \$5; Straw \$5 to \$7; Apples 2s, to 2s, 3d.; Potatoes 2s to 2s, 3d, wholesale; Eggs \$6 to 5d, per doz. The roads are getting very bad in this vicinity, and we must now look out for dull markets until the latter end of April.

NOTICE .- BAD NOTE.

ms is to forbid all persons against purchasing a note of and in favor of Thomas Haysted, Weston, for £12 10s. cy, ayable in turniture, for which I received no value, and will

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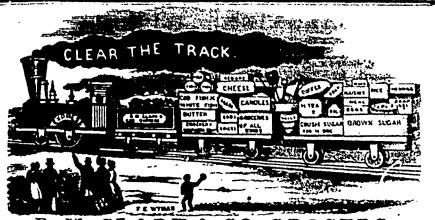
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GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform

array impress takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community not the positive agencies, that are sufficient more, as he has done for the iver any years, in keep the above moment house, on strictly temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, committing and choop nome, while sopping in the cay, to give him a case. This house is well local for business men, being

No. 28 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of ment of the Sicambests and Baltroads in the city.

JOHN BENTLEY,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, 71. Youge Street,

Has constantly on hand a bare and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Per-fumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c.

ALSO, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Partfallon and

GENERAL STATIONERY.

N. B.—Welesale Depot for Bantley's Baking Powder, Smith's improved five and Vermin Externation, Juliey's Pills, Farrell's Amban Lamment, &c. &c. &c.

RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILLS
AS USUAL.
Toronto, January 1-23

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER "MAZEPPA."



IS now maning regular fetwern TORONTO and WEILINGTON SQI ARE
Leaves the QUEEN WHARE, Every Morning at Eigh
office, deniedly accepted:
RETURNSO Leaves Wellington Square at one o'cheak,
bonching at the Intermediate Ports each way, wind and
weather permitting
For I reight or Passers, apply to the Captain on beard, or
to IL Mattland, City Wharf
Toronto January 21, 1812

HENRY LATHAM,

BARRISTER,
ATTORNIVATIAN, &r &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his Out-Origin, over Henderson and Ce's Story, 5 over of Kong and News, Savets
Toronto, January 1853.

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

A. HIBBARD & Co.

国□ AL YEE EF SEC.

Lampelitunes, Glores and W. L. Lanterns, telrandoles, thendeless, &c.

FANDY GOODS,

Robert, Toys, Combe, Brinshov, Perturers, Printy Scope, Workland v. P. Brinsky, J. 41 C. Seva Bends, Short C. p. 44

BRITANNIA METAL WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS, mis there places.
Toronic Jan 1st 1803

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

Main Page, and Leader, A. And Appendix Appendix to the broad of George Logic, and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic, and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic, and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic, and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic, and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic, and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic, and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic, and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic and Leader Returns to the broad of George Logic and Leader Returns to the Boots and Control of Co

A. HIBBAPD & Co

T. PRATT'S

TEMPI' 'NN F H 4 SE, Dr. mis Streets, near the Wastf CORM Rt. - wood Stabling Stucked.

Gebourg, January 19

GREAT BARGAINS!

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

J. CARMICHAEL, 68, KING STREET EAST,

2 Doors West of Church Street,

Preparatory to making extensive alterations in his pretaises, is now selling off the whole of his extensive atock of Sisple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Millinery.

As his expects large importations of Spring Goods, he has duced his present stock to such prices as will ensure a early sale, and meet the approbation of the most econo-lical mechanic.

NOTICE.—Such as are exclusively Fall and Winter Goods he will sell at

COST PRICE AND UNDER! rather than keep them till next fall, or have them on hand to be destroyed by planter, &z , in time of altering the shop.

His Rouncis & Cloaks, Ribbons, Flowers,

Blankets, Cloths, Lionskins, Shrash, Scorfs, Hose, Flannels, Gloves, Orlevas, Unbourgs, Stuff Goods, Plaids, Prints, &c. &c., he will sell on these terms for each.

J. C. has also on hand a choice velection of Jewellery and Pancy Goods, Brooches, Eve draps, Wriellets, Gold Penells, Lockots, Shawi Pins, Rings, Watch Keys, &c. &c. (Follows) and and detail.

CHARLES BAKER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 37, KING STREET WIST, TORONTO, begs leave to
inform the public, that in addition to the above business, he
has on hand, (or will make to order) all kinds or 3mir
Plags, Preemanov's Arnoss or Hard. Agency for F
Matin's Paris and New York Pistes of Fashions—also, for
J. II. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion and
8yatem of Cutting.
Toronto, January 1853.

J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer,

No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto. The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general, that he has on hand a large assortment of Per, Chimney, Tollet and Shaving

Glasses and Fancy Goods,

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

pared to sell at New York Perces. WHOLESALE AND HETAIL. N. B. Country Merchants will save 30 percent, by call-ing before here purchasing elsewhere Toronto, January, 1833.

JOHN PARKIN,

Plumber and Gas Titter,

Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St. Copper, Brass, Lond, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted

up and repaired
Gas, Water, and Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets,
&c. &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the
mostliberal terms
January, 1833

T. WHEELER,

ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

COMPANY and LODGE SEALS executed in the best stric, and designs furnished if required. COATS OF ARMS found and emblisoned.

January, 1853.

SONS AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Subscribers beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish Bassers for Divisions and Sections of Sons and Codets of T_n in the best style, at from £12 10c to £25 cy

each.
They are also manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand, Caulters? Officers? Caps. REGALIA and SASHES; Graud Division Regalia, Deputies, Emblems Sans and Cadets, S of T Emblems, Blank Rooks for Britisions, &c. SEALS engraved to order ODD FELLOWS' REGALIA kept constantly on hand.

P. T. WARE & Co., King St., Hamilton. D. T. WARE & Co., Dundas Street, London. January, 1853.

Ningara Temperance House, NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY.

J H BAYLEY. Proprietors.

accommodations can be had at all times at this Bouse at moderato charges

BOARD OVE DOLLAR PER DAY

NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE H. H WILSON.

Bris leave to announce to the Travelling Community, the Friends of Temperance, and the Soas in particular, that he has opened a convenient House in the village of Newmarket, C.W., a few doors south of Mrs. Particistics Store, for the Accommandation of Travellers, &c., suicily on Temperance Provides

Good Stabiling is attached to the premises. Newmarket, Jan., 1833.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Lucentiate of the Honorable Society of Apothecarics, London, England, formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liverpast South Dispensive, licensed by Sir John Colborne to Pactice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western Sanada. Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1832. Bradford, January, 1833.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

H. BROWNSCOMBE,

BETS to return his thanks to his numerous. P trans and the Public generally, and to acquaint them that he less re-moved to the Premiers late in the occupation of the C Fish-er, 120 Youge Street, NEXT ELLIES HOTEL, -01Pho SITE HIS OLD STAND (recently destroyed by the 4 where ho patends selling off his present Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES

THE R. solicition cuty cell from purchaser, as he is

DETERMINED to self-CHEAP FOR CASA.

N. R.—All orders perceptly nurshed to at the sign of the

RID AND BLACK BOOT, 129 Young Street, bent to En
siz's HOTEL. IIR's HOTEL. Turinto Jan. Sth., 1852.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjaining the Court House, Toronto, have on hand THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

t	,	9. U. 1			* ",			~ .	, ,
Men's Brown Holland (Costs, from	4 44	Mon's Black Cloth	Vests, fro	m 7 6	Mon's Maleskin ?	Prouvers,	from 7 (5
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do Black Alpaca	do	20 U [do Pancy Satin	do	8.9	do check'd do	ų,,	5 (ו
do Russell Cord	do 1	126	do Holland	do	3 4	do courderos	4.,	7 0	
do Princess do	do	12 6	do Panev	da	4 41	do satinett	do	11 3	3
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White Shirts, Linen F.		4 41	Men's Clath Caps.	40		Red tlannel shirts		4.4	11
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200				37 0		/1			

Men's Paris Satin Hats-Black and Drab. New Style Business Coats-in all materials.

Muslio dellaines, yard wide, from 1s. Table linens, quilts, counterprines, 1914
Prints, fest colors, do from 744
Prints, fest colors

" 4a 4id. " 4a 4id. " 2s. 6d.

TTNO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Strees!, adjoining the Court House.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER DRY GOODS.

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

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

Imparted expressly for this trade, and is replete with every article in the line, including all the latest styles in dress goods, colourg cloths, orieans, circussian cloths, gala plaids, prints, ladies wool scarf shawls, wool polkas, (all sizes,) ribbons &c.

And assortment of Staple Goods viz Grey cottons, white cottons, heavy stripe shirtings, red, white, blue, and plak financis pludings, derrys ticks Hungarian cloths, Bloomer cloths, Heaver, Elephant, Whitney, and S. F. cloths, deskins, cassimers, tweeds, satinelts, Canadian grey cloths, Etoffes, &c. &c. Buckskin mitts, gloves, hoslery, wool

This stock will be found large and well assorted, with fresh, seasonable goods, which for QUALITY& OHEAPNESS is of surpossed in the city

of surpassed in facety
intending purchases are respectfully solicited to inspect. his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere,
SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos , a prime article in Cotton Batting, Black and White Wadding, &c.,
WILLIAM POLLEY,

Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, Jan. 1853

Third door west of Church Street.

1853.

WINTER. 1853.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS & MILLINERY, DRY

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, Victoria Row, No. 60 King Street East, 6 doors west from Church Street, TORONTO.

J. CHARLESWORTH has pleasure in acknowledging the very liberst share of public patronage afforded him since his commencement in business in the city, and would now call the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally, to his large and well-assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER,

with great inducements in Bonnet and Cap Ribbons: Bonnet Ribbons worth 9d. selling for 64d. per yard; Cap do, worth 7d selling for 54 per yard; and a great variety in the same proportion. Also a large lot of Cashmere Clottes, Cobourge, Orleans, Printed Belaines &c. &c., for Ladies' Dresses. Weallen Hosiery, Gloves, &c., Woollen Scarfs and Square Shaule, Silk Velvets, &c.—J. C. has within the last few days bought at very low prices a large lot of BLANKETS and FLANKETS. Which will enable him to sell them to retail buyers at wholesale prices—thus effecting a saving for the benefit of his customers. His

Staple or Domestic Department

will be found well furnished, and offering great Bargains, having been bought within the list two months with nearly the same advantages as the Blankets and Flannets already mentioned. Particular attention is called to the Bleached Sheetings, tray Factory Cotton and Sheetings, Strayed Shirtings, Prints, Dernes and Bentins, Drills, Rough Hollands, Dispers and Huckstrecks for Towels, Grey Codis and Satinets & His Williamery Departments will be found replies with all that can be requisite for the season, in thack, Cop. Head-dresses, Bonnets, in Sils, Still, Funds Silk and Cotton with all that can be requisite for the season, in thack, Cop. Head-dresses, Bonnets, in Sils, Still, Funds Silk and Cotton Velvets, Terrics, &c. and for price and quality be has no hesitation in vaying that in an honort way of doing business, no house in the Province of Canada can undersell thin, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no comprison whatever. The whole Milliary Stock being manufactured on the premises, with every advantage in cutting and making up, is best calculated for giving satisfaction to happen. It is not be reasonable to the manufacture of the best calculated for giving satisfaction to happen.

I C has a few maxims in the manufacture of the daily increasing business, which, from principle, he cannot deviate foun, vir the all occasions speaking the truth, whether in fever of himself or otherwise. Seving a customer in a way that secures their calling again, should an opportunity present true feel. Desire with others in a way that he would with others to deal with himself. Asking the lowest price at once. A number superness in what has a building. Small profits and quick returns make a heavy putse.

An examination of Stock and Price is respectfully solicited.

Reseaser Tile Toronto House, Rock of the Compact House and the superness and the superness are calculated.

I C HARLESWORTH.

G. HARCOURT & Co., 1

The subscribers I eep always on hand a large assuriment of West of England Broad Cholles, Cassimerer, Docklas, Tu cods, Venetion and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of

Vestings of the richest style,
the consisting of Franch Plantes, Satin and Figured Material of almost evers do READY-MADE GARMENTS.

Hals, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, And Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University
ROBES,

Of every Degree and quality, made to order G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, January, 1833.

WILLIAM WHARIN,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWEL ER. &c.,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

11. North Side of King Street,
Directly opposite the Globe Office, Toronto.

Touch, Watches, Time pieces, and Jeneflery, of every description reported transct and Watches, Jewellery and Fancy goods constantly of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy goods constantly fight for sale.

Toucht, January, 1837

J. FOGGIN, DYER AND SCOURER, 93. YONGE STREET, TORONTO. KID GLOVES CLEANED.

HAYES BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. 27. YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES,

NEAR TORONTO,

JOHN DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures 2 500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week, through the

These Patteries excal all other potteries in the Upper Produce for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Productal Show, and have done so at other Pairs.

go at other Pairs omnote Presencial Show, and have done Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Were, and Brown Citage, Milk Paris Crocks, Bottes, Pickle Jars English Pots, and Ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice.

J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada better, the can recommend it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than the miser this yellow and dairty white looking trash made in some places.

Journ 1953.

YORKVILLE TEMPERANCE GROCERY.

JOHN HISCOCKS,
Returns his sincere thanks to the public for the like of support for has received since commencing business, and respectfully intimates that he has received a large supply

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUIT, FISH, TOBACCO, DRI GOODS & CROTKERY, subside to the serven, which for quality and price cannot be surprised in the trade. The following is a list of prices of a new of the leading articles.

TEAS.

Fine Young Hyson at 24 3d.
Superfor do at 24, 6d.
Very Fine do at 34.
Fine Gunpawder, 23, 9d. 34, 35, 35, 3d.
Risck—Goad strong Souchong, 24,
Fine do, Pekoe flavored, 24 6d.
Finest Colong, 34

COFFEES COFFEES.

Good Strong Ground, 10d.
Very Superior do 1s
Finest Java or Mocca, 1s 3d.
S U G A R S.

Mascovado, 41d, 5d, 51d. London crushed, 7d. Pinest Loat, 74d. FRUIT, &c.

FRUIT, & c.

Good Cooking Raising, 5d.

Superior do 6d.

Finest Muscatel, at 74d to 9d.

Fine Evente Currants, 54 to 6d.

Fine French Prunes, 1s 4d.

Chron, Lemon. Orange Peel, 2d. per oz.

Superior Mized Spire, 4d. per oz.

London Pickies, 1s, 6d. per bottle.

Washing Soda, 24d. per ft.

Figest Salad Oil, 2s, 6d. per bottle.

FISH.

Salt Water Salmon, Salmon Trout, Cod Fish, White Fish, North Shore Herrings, Luce Herrings, Scaled Herrings, &c.

And every other article in the above Line equally low, January, 1833

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

Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

This Valuable Family Medicine, of lone-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Imputilies of the liver, and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Imputilies of the liver, and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Imputilies of the liver, and symptoms of which are Costiveness, Flattalency, Spasins, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fullness after cating, Diamess of the Lyes, Drowiness, and Palns in the Stomach and Bowels, Palns in the Side, in and between the Shoulders, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the Bowels, and still, in this most excellent cambination of Medical Agents, by a life perseverance, be effectually removed.

A very lew does will convince the affilieted of their salutary stength. The stomach will soon regain its strength: a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidnoys will speedfill take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, paln, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quark result of taking these Medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unito the recommendation of a mild action, with the most su residual effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and for telectly people they will be found to be the most confictively Medicine offered to the public.

Females at a certain age should never be without them. Tirey are warranted to contain no Calomel or any other deleterious ingredient.

For Safe by Iffuter & Son, London, Johnson & C. Edinburgh; McLaughlane & Son, Glasgow; and the showing Foreign Agents —

Forega Agents —
Calcutts, East Indies, McIntosh & Co.
Madias. F. Corbyno.
Sterm Leone, M. Louis.
Sterm Leone, M. Louis.
Steretsburg, Rustia J. R. Morolff.
Vienna, Austria, Dr. F. C. Mulden.
Rome, Itsly, Dr. J. Rubini.
Berlia, P. esia, Dr. R. Vonilufland.
Cuntertury, New Zealand, John Tennison.
Hamburt, Holland, Dr. J. N. Muller.
Paris, I rame. F. N. Watson, M.D.
Havann, C. Hill.
New Orleans, U. S. A. C. Hay, M. D.
Charlestown, I. Cohen & Co.
New York Dr. R. B. Douglas.
Sun Francisco Al. Statt & Co.
Antigna, West Indies, J. R. Fraser
Lime, Peru. D. C. Wells.
Sydney, S. S. John Konney.
Hawant Town, V. D. Jand, II. Roberts.
Laucecton. J. W. Mackay.
Laucecton. J. W. Mackay.
Laucecton. J. W. H. Morion.
Southar, Turkey. W. H. Morion.
Signaria, Chill. A. L. Webuer.
Rio Juncin, Brazil. John Hall, and
S. F. URQUHART, Toronto, Canada,
General Agent, British North America.

JOHN McGEE,

General Agent, British North America.

TIN AND COPPER SMITH, 43, Yonge Street.

tir on hand an extensive a description of Pixin and Japaned Tru Hare and State Irang description of Pixin and Japaned Tru Hare and State Irang Hare. All kinds of Jobbing attended to punctually, and moderate charges, Steamboat, Mill, and Browery work; Brofing, and Papes put on or repulsed, and warranted to give axitefaction. Hot Air Furnaces and Papes fixed up on: an approved plan.

STOVES: STOVES::

The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Totunto, and his customers generally, to his large Stock of Cooking Parison and Hox STOVES, including the unrivalled CROCKET STOVE, the best in the world—Lion and Premium, which I am destructed to furnish with the best materials, and sell at Lower Prices than any house in the City.

2018 McGFF

Toronto, Jan 1853

JOHN MESSEE.

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

Se ...