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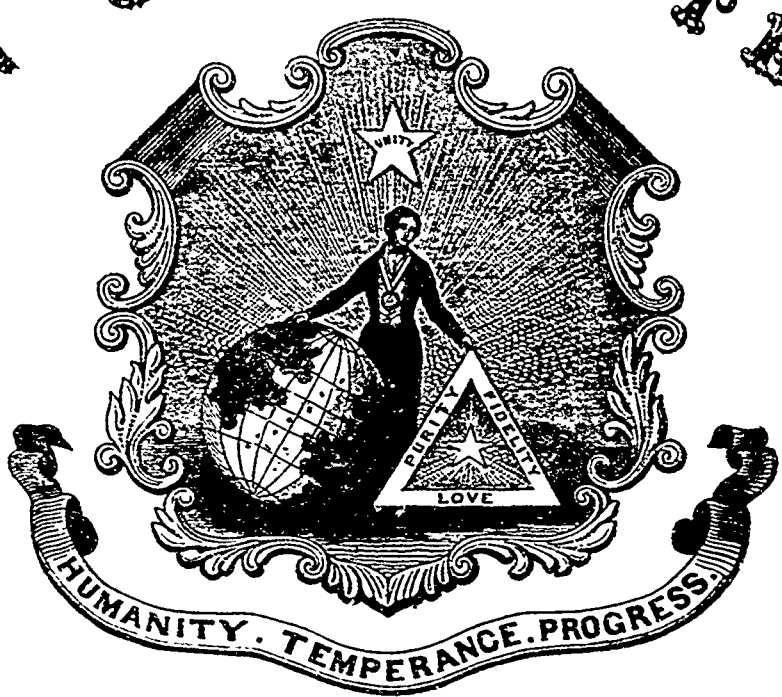
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ADAMSON OF THE BRITISH



VOL. II.

TORONTO, C.W., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

No. 11.



LOOK UP.

BY M. TROWBRIDGE

Look up! look up! can ye not see
Some promise of a better time—
The dawning of a day to be
Free from the stains of wrong and crime?
Soon shall the people shout aloud,
From out the depths of their despair,
And hope, within her silver cloud,
Shall answer them their earnest prayer.

Look up! look up! from out the sky
See the pale angel faces lean;
All heaven seems full of melody,
While God's great shadow moves between.
And harps whose strings are starlit rays,
Gush after gush their music fling;
While a great promise seems to blaze,
Filling man's soul with wondering.

EXCAVATIONS IN POMPEII.

The little difference that exists between the habits and customs of our time, and those of the folks who lived very eighteen centuries before us, may be gathered in the following account: of that old Italian city, which the Rip Van Winkle, went to sleep—what a fearful sleep it was!—in the first century, and woke up in the sixteenth:

The streets of Pompeii were, as you may remember, narrow—not more than fifteen feet wide, and few as then that—the widest thirty; with raised side-walks about two or three feet wide, raised as much as a foot and a half above the central carriage way—higher than the city. In these usages, the descendants of the Pompeians in the modern Italian cities have failed, unwisely imitate them, which are all without side-walks. The remains are of the same large, every-way-shaped flat-roofs, which are found in the ancient streets of Rome. The shops are small, which still is characteristic of Italian towns and cities. Many of the dwelling houses of

the better sort are extensive, as those called houses of Diomed, Sallust, Pansa. That of Diomed is of three stories or flats; the lowest consisting of subterranean arches, fifty feet perhaps each way, and overhead, a square court, which serves as a garden, with a large basin of water in the middle, and around chambers and rooms for common use, then the usual vestibule, the atrium, impluvium, triclinium, in the universal way in Pompeii. It was interesting to see the baker's establishment, the stone mill for grinding his grain, and the oven, which might be used to-day as well as ever. So the shop for selling wine, with its five or six earthen amphoræ set in the brick counter, with a marble facing, on which are visible still the circular marks of drinking vessels. In the corner of one of the rooms is shown the remnant of a broken square of glass still sticking in its place. Glass windows to dwelling houses seem not to have been common. The rooms and chambers were lighted from the inner court of the house, either by the doors, or by openings defended by wooden shutters—that is the common statement, though it is not easy to see why, in all such cases, there should not have been glass; and also in the fronts of the shops, where there is always a wide opening in the wall, just where a window of glass ought to be, and would be so convenient. So with the houses of the first class, it is not easy to see how they could have been inhabited with comfort, or in any elegance, without an extensive use of this substance. And the occurrence of it in a single instance, in an obscure corner of a small tenement, would seem to prove with sufficient strength, that it was a material as common as with us, and would be used in the same way, and for like purposes. The fragment I saw was thick and smooth and looked more like our heaviest plate glass than our common. Its transparency had been obscured by time, or by being ground, or, like so much modern plate glass, from having been badly compounded. But besides this, I find on inquiry that in one of the baths, a window was discovered nearly three feet square, of a single pane, two-fifths of an inch thick, and ground on one side, to prevent persons on a neighboring roof from looking in. Another window of a large size was found, the single frame set in a bronze frame secured by screws of the same metal, so that it might be removed at pleasure—or it might have been only the usual way of setting.

In regard to the common use of glass for windows, however, it is to be remembered that in the climate of Naples it could be considered hardly at any time as ne-

cessary for the exclusion of cold; and accordingly, if it were a substance more costly than with us, or if the manufacture of only the heavier kinds was understood, it would have been employed with comparative infrequency, which may explain why more was not found. Shutters of wood for warmth, or fixed windows of linen cloth would be used instead. Glass, except for a few months in the year, is hardly needed more in Naples than in the West India Islands. In a word, there is scarce anything in common use, and convenience now, and here, which was not in use among the Romans of Pompeii in the 79th year of our era. Doors were found to have been made of wood, as with us; the wood more commonly used, the fir; they were hung not upon our butt hinges—though I do not know that even they have not been found among other things but more usually, at any rate, they revolved upon pivots, like our barn doors; they were fastened with bolts hung by chains and at night closed with shutters. Bedsteads were found sometimes of wood, at other times of iron, stone, earthenware, for both common and religious uses, trumpets, bells, grinders, colanders, saucers of bronze, some lined with silver, kettles, ladles, moulds for hot jelly and pastry; urns for keeping water hot, on the principle of our modern tea urn; lanterns, wick horn lights; spits, and every various article for kitchen use, with almost the single and singular exception of forks, chains, bolts, locks, and scourges; portable fireplaces, with a contrivance for keeping water hot, dice, some found loaded, a complete toilet, with combs, thumb-sticks, rings, &c. paint for the cheeks, with the proper brushes for laying it on, cosmetics, ear-rings, but no diamonds, almonds, dates, nuts, figs, raisins, grapes, cherries, loaves of bread, with the name of the baker stamped upon them, iron stoves, apothecaries' drugs of all sorts; among other things a box of pills gilded, surgeons' instruments, of all kinds, much such as are used at the present day, play-bills, quick advertisements, notices of heights and shows posted up at the corners of the streets—according to Johnson in "monstrous bad Latin" opera tickets on ivory, bits for horses, cruppers and stirrups, candelabra, and other lamps of the most graceful, delicate and ingenious designs, and which to-day serve as models for articles of the kind in present use.

These, and other objects of a similar kind, more than could be easily enumerated, crowd the halls and shelves of the two museums at Portici and Naples.

EPITAPH TO EBENEZER ELLIOT.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Stop, Mortal! Here thy Brother lies,
The Poet of the Poor,
His books were rivers, woody and skies,
The rainbow and the sun;
His teachers were the torn heart's wall,
The tyrant and the slave,
The street, the factory, the jail,
The police and the grave!
Sin met thy brother every where!
And is thy brother blamed?
From passion, danger, doubt, and care,
He no exemption claim'd

The meanest thing, earth's feeblest worm,
He feared to scorn or hate
But honoured in a peasant's form
The equid of the great,
He bless'd the Steward, whose wealth makes
The poor man's little more,
Yet leath'd the haughty wretch that takes
From plunder'd labour's store,
A hand to do, a head to plan,
A heart to feel and dare—
Toll man's worst foes here lies the man
Who drew them as they are.

JOHN ADAMS AND DR FRANKLIN IN ONE BED.

In the third volume of the Works of John Adams, just published in a handsome octavo form by Messrs Little & Brown, we find a singular incident described in the journal of that great patriot and statesman, which occurred during a journey made to Staten Island by Mr. Adams, Franklin and Rutledge, in 1776, as a communique of Congress to wait on Lord Howe.

The tavern was so full we could with difficulty obtain entertainment. At Brunswick but one bed could be obtained for Doctor Franklin and me, in a chamber little larger than the bed, without a chimney, and with only one small window. The window was open, and I who was an invalid, and afraid of the air in the night, shut it close. "O" says Franklin, "don't shut the window; we shall be suffocated." I answered, I was afraid of the evening air. Dr. Franklin replied, "The air within this chamber will soon be, and indeed is now, worse than that without doors. Come open the window and come to bed, and I will convince you. I believe you are not acquainted with my theory of colds."

"Opening the windows and leaping into bed, I said I had read his letters to Dr. Cooper, in which he had advanced that nobody ever got cold by going into a cold church or any other cold air, but the theory was so little consistent with my experience, that I thought it a paradox. However, I had so much curiosity to hear his reason that I would run the risk of a cold."

The doctor then began to harangue upon air and cold, and respiration and perspiration with which I was so much amused that I soon fell asleep, and left him and his philosophy together but I believe they were equally sound and insensible within a few minutes after me, for the last words I heard were pronounced as if he was more than half asleep. I remember little of the lecture, except that the human body, by respiration and perspiration, destroys a gallon of air in a minute; that two such persons as were now in that chamber, would consume all the air in it in an hour or two; that by breathing over again the matter thrown off by the lungs and the skin, we would imbibed the real cause of colds, not from abroad, but within.

I am not inclined to introduce here a dissertation on this subject. There is much truth, I believe, in some things he advanced, but they warrant not the assertion that a cold is never taken from cold air. I have often asked him whether a person heated with exercise going suddenly into cold air, or standing still in a current of it, might not have his pores suddenly contracted, his perspiration stopped and that matter thrown into circulation or cast upon the lungs, which he acknowledged was the cause of colds. To this he never could give a satisfactory answer, and I have heard that in the opinion of his own able physician, Dr. Jones, he fell a sacrifice at last, not to the stone, but to his own neglect, having caught a violent cold which quite choked him, by sitting for some time by an open window, with the cool wind blowing upon him.

SCULPTURES FROM NINEVEH.

Through the kindness of a friend, we yesterday had an opportunity of examining some fine specimens of the ruins of Nineveh. They were forwarded to this country

by Rev. D. W. Marsh, a Missionary of the American Board at Mosul, and were received at the Agency of the Board in this city, a few days since, by the arrival of the bark *Cornelia*, from Beirut and Smyrna. We believe that no other specimens of the kind have arrived in the United States; and these will therefore be looked upon with peculiar interest.

Mosul is situated on the opposite bank of the river Tigris from the site of Nineveh, and the sculptures forwarded by Mr. Marsh, were obtained directly from the ruins. They are twelve in number; or, more properly, there are six or eight specimens, in a state of fair preservation. The largest slab is broken into several fragments, but the outlines of the figures are so preserved as to be readily restored. Although the designs are not uniformly legible, the works were evidently intended for ornaments to private dwellings, or the more elegant public edifices. In several instances, the marks of the chisel are still fresh apparently, as on the day they were cut; and the beauty and delicacy of the workmanship is such as to excite the unbounded admiration of the beholder.

The material upon which the inscriptions are portrayed, is a soft greyish marble or limestone. Some of the specimens consist of earth or burnt clay, resembling brick.

One of the smaller pieces, broken into an irregular shape, contains a representation of the warrior in his chariot. The head and bust are perfect, but a portion only of the chariot and bow are preserved. The upper rim of the chariot wheel is very perfect. The chiseling of this specimen is exquisite and the stone retains its polish with a remarkable degree of endurance. The mode of dressing the head in the time of the Assyrians, may be studied here to excellent advantage.

Another slab represents a man in the act of running, and apparently in pursuit of an enemy. The head of the principal figure is deficient. We noticed in this specimen, a remarkably accurate delineation of muscular development.

A war-horse, fully caparisoned, forms the subject of another representation. The head and neck are nearly perfect, but the body is lost. In the man the trappings by the hand of time are scarcely visible.

Another represents a flowering plant, or a badge of royalty, shaped like a palm; the use of which is not clearly understood. It is evidently constituted insignia of office, and overshadows a chariot, in which is standing a warrior fully equipped for battle. Behind him are a number of other heads with invisible bodies. Above these figures is a heavy line in bass relief, supporting a new series of representations. In this upper portion, only human feet are visible.

The largest specimen is also a representation of the warlike preparations of the people, in whose days these curious works were wrought. The design is clearly intended for a picture of soldiers on their way. Two shields, circular in form, and admirably preserved in outline and finish, occupy the centre. Behind these appear the heads of two or three warriors crowned by conical caps, and protected by ear flaps. There is a remarkable variety in the styles of head dress observable in these specimens. One charioteer wears a flat turban shaped head covering, and others are furnished with peaked, square, and otherwise diversified forms. In the largest slab, the same representation of a palm shaped standard occurs.

Besides these there are two fine specimens, of the uniform or arrow-headed character, which are preserved in great perfection. The inscriptions are such that they cannot be represented by ordinary types, and of course cannot be translated without difficulty. The characters are deeply cut in a species of burnt clay, and are from a quarter to an eighth of an inch in depth. They will form an interesting study for the antiquarian.

These interesting relics of a bygone age, and departed splendor, are invested with a melancholy interest. The hands that fashioned them have decayed with the lapse of years, but the imperishable marble remains, as a memento of the age of opulence in Nineveh. The untiring exertions of Mr. Layard have opened a field of novel interest, and the few specimens of Assyrian art which have thus reached a world once unknown, will be prized as invaluable acquisitions to our archaeological archives.

PETRA.

Unlike Jerusalem, whose many revolutions fill the page of history with their burthen of glory and guilt, and whose final destiny is yet a subject of mysterious

interest, with Petra are connected neither great nor deathless names; her associations, like those of Tyre and Palmyra, are principally commercial, and them, too, never again is she destined to be from ruin. But were the Book of Job, as some count a production of Edomite origin, depicting the city of that land at a period when Jerusalem was yet founded, what a halo would not this cast over the late Idumea and her perished capital, a monument of her past genius and greatness, nobler than the proud her rock hewn temples, and lasting as the hills themselves! And whatever may be the conflicting opinions of the commentators—assigning the poem, they do, to different authors and periods, from Me to Isaiah—the best critics have at least, admitted there is about some portions of it a breadth and simplicity of style which breathes the very air of the infancy of the world, which seems like the unstudied and majestic utterance of the first inspired fathers of mankind. If we are thus to regard it, its incidental notices of arts, wealth, and refinement of the people among whom it was composed, point to a state of civilization as equalling at the same period that of the Egyptians themselves—in regard to their ideas of the nature and attributes of Almighty, indeed, far higher; and if supposition be rejected, the fertility and populousness of Edom, at the time when the Israelites sought to pass through its defiles, are apparent from the very terms of their request. "Let us pass, I pray thee, through thy fields, or through the vineyards, neither will we dig thy wells; we will go by the king's highway." Edom came out against him, with much people, with a strong hand."

How fallen is Edom now! Could the Jewish people who animated with national hatred and the same wrong, poured out the burthen of denunciation upon Edom, awake and behold her utter ruin, they would weep at the fulfillment of their prophecies. "The terriblest hath deceived thee, and the pride of thy heart. O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, that holdest the height of the hill, though thou should make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence: saith the Lord. Edom shall be desolation: every one that goeth by shall be astonished, and shall hiss at the plagues thereof. No man shall abide there, neither shall a son of man dwell in it."

The Great Wall in China—I passed the great wall which divides China from Tartary, and will serve to be considered as a wonder of the world. The Chinese say that it is more than ten thousand miles in length, which is equal to more than three thousand miles; but I have been assured that it does not exceed 15 hundred. Its course is not always even, sometimes descending into deep valleys, at others rising to the tops of lofty mountains. Its height constantly varies, but is much greater in certain situations especially in the valleys, whilst in some places it does not rise higher than fifteen feet. In some parts this wall is built entirely of stone, in others of brick, in others of stone and brick mixed, and such is its breadth, that carriages drive along the top with ease. I was informed that the interior of the wall was filled up with earth, and that it was built of that breadth not only for convenience in time of war, but also to facilitate the transport of materials when it was building, as it would otherwise have been impossible to carry it over steep and precipitous spots. It would, in fact, have been beneath the advanced civilization of the Chinese to build a national barrier, passing over rocks, ravines, and mountains, without providing a passage for horse and foot soldiers. Examining this work I was greatly astonished to find that although it was built more than eighteen hundred years ago, it is so perfect that it does not appear to have been finished above a century. It is decayed only in a few places, and these dilapidations the Tartars are now in possession of China, do not trouble themselves to repair. They only preserve and defend the gates through which there is much traffic. Under the present Chinese government one million of soldiers are employed to guard and garrison this marvellous work.

Another Survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill—A subscriber to the "Journal" informs us of another survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, Deacon Enos Blane, who resides in Kindig, N. H. He is nearly one hundred years old, and when our informant saw him last, some months since, was able to attend a town meeting. He was an active participant in the stirring scenes of '76.—*Journal*.

We have many subscribers in various parts of Canada, who are teachers in schools. The following article written by one of them, and will be read with interest all who are friendly to the great educational interests of Canada.—

FREE SCHOOLS.

In this age of radical improvement, among philanthropists, more particularly on this side of the Atlantic, two most absorbing—and certainly the most important questions of the day, are the adoption of coercive measures to put down the Liquor Traffic, and the establishment of Free Schools.

I intend in this to consider the Free School system in two fold point of view—its *utility* and *justice*. For it is manifest, that however beneficial they might be to a portion of the community, if they were not morally just to all classes, they could not be contended for by an honest mind a single moment.

That ignorance is a blight, and a curse to any country, no matter how great its natural resources, while knowledge is a source of wealth and prosperity, no matter how limited those sources, will not be denied by the most casual student of the history of our world. Look Italy, with her vine clad hills, her sun-lit and fertile plains; once the seat of the muses,—the arena of the world's greatest orators, and most renowned Generals,—a model of all that was chaste and beautiful in the arts, now the type of intellectual imbecility,—the embodiment of moral degradation, an eternal memento of non-effective resistance to the most unrelenting political and religious despotism the world ever saw. Contrast it with the bleak, but romantic hills, and comparatively sterile glens, together with the semi-Siberian waste of Scotland, whose people are every where deficient for intellectual acuteness, unflinching champions of freedom, as well as for their national improvements that causes the painful difference between the two countries? Most certainly the difference of education; rather, the want of it in one, and the extensive provision for it in the other.

In the same way, we might contrast Spain with England, South America and Mexico, with the United States and Canada, and receive the same answer. Or, a better for our purpose, we might contrast the poor degraded, of both Ireland and England, with the affluent and prosperous; and still stronger would the contrast stare us in the face, that ignorance brings with it want and misery, while intelligence commands affluence and power.

Again, it is found that one of the principal concomitants of ignorance is crime. From the most reliable statistics it is found that by far the greatest portion of criminals are unable to read and write. Hence the education that some receive in their youth is confined to the lower propensities and semi-intellectual faculties, teaching them in common with the insensate brutes, merely to provide for the wants, and to gratify the passions of the animal nature; while the moral and active faculties are entirely neglected, or what is worse, made subservient to this same purpose; how can we expect, other than that they should grow up as slaves and terrors to society, especially when these children were born in indigent circumstances. They would then have wants without the means of supplying; desires that could only be gratified by resorting to the most desperate measures. Hence in many instances we have petty thieves, our burglars, our robbers, and our murderers.

Although it may not be agreed on by all hands, yet it appears true, that intemperance makes its most fearful ravages in the ranks of the illiterate. This is quite natural. Man is so constituted, that he must have stimulation of some kind or other; and if he has no other means of seeking proper excitement in the pursuit of knowledge—in the cultivation of the higher faculties, he seeks it in the giddy fumes of the intoxicating bowl; his animal nature is excited—his reason drowned in his conscience stifled—his self respect lost—all his moral sensibilities blunted—all the powers of his soul estranged and deranged. Intemperance, however, is confined to the illiterate: some of our most prodigally learned, and illustrious men have fallen victims to its results not from the want of sufficient excitement, but from their possessing an ardent temperament, and thereby yielding to the omnipotent power of a *genteel*, though debasing custom—a custom, year, thank Heaven, that is becoming less genteel every succeeding day. While the learned are victims

only through fashion, the unlearned, in addition to this, are impelled to ruin, by the necessity of their circumstances.

Viewing the question, then, in the light of political Economy, Morality, Religion, or Self Interest, which combines all these; no greater boon could be conferred on mankind, than a system of education, that would provide for—not a particular class or classes, but ALL classes, making knowledge as accessible as the limpid stream, that comes dancing joyously down the hill side, to lave the luxuriant vale below. The Free School system is the only system that accomplishes this Divine object. Comprehensive in its plan as christianity itself, it embraces the poor, as well as the rich. It says to the child clothed in rags, whose downcast eye betokens his wretchedness, yet whose forehead bears the impress of Deity—"Weep not thou child of sorrow, thou wert born to be happy; only cultivate the powers which the God of Heaven has given thee, according to the organic laws of thy nature, and thou wilt be so; neglect them, and thou wilt be miserable. Thy father is poor, and unable to pay for thy instruction, yet the laws of thy country say, although thy circumstances are unfortunate, thou art not to blame, and a double injury shall not be inflicted, by shutting thee out from knowledge; therefore thou hast as good a right to be educated, as the son of thy rich neighbor. Come thou to the fountain of knowledge and drink freely, without money or without price. Become wise and virtuous, and thou shalt be a blessing, instead of a burden to community; a joy to thy parents, bringing plenty to their board, and happiness to thyself." No condition of life is so desperate, that it may not be ameliorated, by the renovating influence of Free Schools.

How different is the picture that the present system presents—excellent as it is in many respects. True it is, that there is some provision made for paupers, by throwing them on the *benevolence of individuals*: but this has proved miserably deficient, as may be seen by the hundreds of children, growing up in ignorance throughout the numerous Towns and Villages of this flourishing Province. When we consider that there are in this Province about 260,000 children of school age, and that out of these, about 160,000 attend school, leaving the startling number of 100,000 of our youth growing up in lamentable ignorance, is it any longer questionable, that Free Schools are the greatest desideratum of our Country?

Nor is the increase of attendance the only consideration; but schools will be kept open more months in the year, and become better in character. The regularity of operation will accelerate the improvement of the pupils. This in turn will create a demand for Teachers of higher attainments, whose services can only be obtained by the offer of respectable salaries. Good salaries will offer young persons of talent inducement to make suitable preparation for the profession. And while we have on the one hand, lucrative situations, and on the other, such an excellent institution as the Normal School, to afford the proper training, there will be no lack of efficient Teachers.

This communication has already extended itself beyond the proper length, and the remarks on the justice of the system, will necessarily be deferred till a future occasion. In conclusion. If, in those countries, already alluded to, where a system of education, only partial in its application, has produced such great results, in elevating them so much above other countries, enjoying better natural advantages, but not such liberal education; what would have been the results, had the institutions of learning been acceptable to all classes?

CONSTANTIA.

Yonge St., 16th March, 1852.

Pulpit Advertising Extraordinary.—One of the richest jokes of the times came off a few weeks since at one of the churches in Newburyport. A new pastor had been installed; a stranger in these parts; and on Sunday, a notice of an anti-slavery lecture was sent for him to read. This announcement changed to be written on the back of a shop bill, setting off a long list of boots, shoes and findings, to be found at Deacon's store. The new preacherman happened to take the bill, printed side up: not once dreaming of the chirography in pencil on the reverse; he thought it a queer way to advertise wares, but it must be the custom in these parts, or it would not be sent in: perhaps the man is poor and needs a little lift; thus concluded the parson, and forthwith he went into the details of the deacon's stock in trade, with an occasional remark, in an under tone,

touching the analogy of some of the article to spiritual matters, thus. Boots and shoes of every variety; also, findings of all sorts, such as lasts and boot trees, form screws and boot forms, clamps, hammers, lap-stones, sewing and pegging awls, punches; I trust they are not made of brandy; Lee's thread-linings, and bindings; I hope his zeal in the church will be both *lasting* and *binding*; webbings, galoons, and ribbons, bed cords, sole-leather, keep a good look out for the spiritual as well as the temporal *soles* of our flock, if you please, deacon, blacking, bayberry, tallow, bees-wax, and brogans, these cannot be for the southern trade, I trust—morocco, goat skins, let's keep the goats out, deacon; rolling, rubbing, splitting, and crimping machines, &c. and so on, for sale at Deacon's store, cheap for cash, amen!"—*Boston Post*.

An Incident at Niagara.—A short time since, an American family who has been staying some weeks at the southern side of the Falls, took it into their heads to cross over for the purpose of having it to say that they had "stood on British ground." They remained a day or two at the Clifton House, enjoying themselves, and were preparing to return, when one of the party, a slave girl of about 18 or 20 years of age, demurred to returning, saying she was "in a free country now, and would prefer to remain." Every persuasion was tried to induce her to change her mind, but without avail, and the family were compelled to depart *minus their slave*.—*Toronto Patriot of last year*.

Actual Extent of the Metropolis.—The present area of the metropolis, according to the census returns, is 44,850 square acres, or about 70 square miles, that upon it are erected 323,611 houses, of which 16,889 are uninhabited, and that on the 31st of March, of the present year there were 4917 houses in the course of erection. In 307,722 houses there resided 2,361,640 people or at the rate of 77 persons per house, and the estimated value of property rated for the relief of the poor is about 90,000,000. To have a better idea of the magnitude of the metropolis, compare it with other places or countries. The population of the whole of Ireland, by the last census was 6,515,794. Scotland had 2,370,784 inhabitants; and Wales 1,158,821. The great manufacturing counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire contained a population respectively of 2,050,029 and 1,786,689. So that the metropolis contains within its boundaries a population more than one-third as great as that of all Ireland four-fifths as great as all Scotland, twice as great as all Wales, one-seventh more than Lancashire, and one fourth more than the entire county of Yorkshire. By the income-tax returns, it appears that the assessed rental of the metropolis amounts to the enormous sum of £2,186,708 1/2, but any attempt to estimate the wealth of the metropolis would be useless, as there are no sufficient data whereby to judge. If, however, any one will look at the shipping in the Thames, the immense range of warehouses, the enormous capital of our different insurance companies, the 17,000,000 of bullion in the Bank, the almost incalculable amount of merchandise, the income derived by our several gas and water companies, the number and magnitude of our charitable and benevolent institutions, some faint idea of the wealth of the richest city in the world may be formed, but not realised.

Discovery of a Statue of a Slavonic God.—As some boatmen were lately dredging the river Zoruz, which separates Gallician from Russian Podolia, they came on a colossal statue in stone, which they succeeded in bringing safe to land. The height is about eighteen feet, and the figure has four heads covered with curly hair, and without beard. It was recognized immediately to be the representation of Svantovit, one of the principal gods of the old Slavonic race. It is supposed to have lain in the water for at least ten centuries, and is in excellent preservation, nothing being wanting except the bow and horn, the former from the right hand the second from the left. This divinity had a celebrated temple at Arkona, in the isle of Rugen, where human victims were sometimes offered up. This temple, remarkable for the wealth it contained, was destroyed in 1169 by Wallemar I. King of Denmark. This statue, which is the only one extant of the divinity, has been presented by Count Pototski, on whose ground it was found, to the University of Cracow.



Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL]
SPRING.

BY MRS M. F. H. THOMAS.

Stern winter's dreary reign is past, again
 'er the wide field, the wood, the cultured plain,
 Gay spring her verdant mantle spreads in woe,
 While joy and beauty in her smile abide
 Month of my heart of budding trees and flowers,
 Thou comest, April, with thy sunshine and thy showers,
 With thy life giving breath, and promise gleaming ray,
 To melt the weary chain of waking earth away!
 With sounds of rushing streams amid the fresh'ning shades,
 Which now is thine, from life leap free along the glades:
 While songs of many birds, with their deep voices blend,
 And full to the high God, the hymns of praise ascend.

Holy and beautiful thou art oh spring!
 A type of that best time when man shall sing
 Aside all passions, death's now dreadeth chain;
 And rise triumphant from the dust again.
 Twice born from senseless dust—that second and purer birth
 (If spirit worthy do, thou may'st not stain oh earth)
 This, this thy power oh spring! to cheer the weary heart;
 A type of better things, of pure life thou art,
 Yet midst thy sunny hours, deep sorrow often dwells,
 And human spirits bend beneath unnumbered ills,
 But th' best spring that waits beyond the wintry tomb,
 Shall mingle with its light, no shade of care or gloom.
 BROOKLIN April 12, 1852.

WHAT IS WOMAN DOING?

A great deal just now in Canada. A general desire in many localities prevails to form Unions. The young ladies are always favorable to them; but we mean thorough temperance ones. The largest and most active Union we have heard of is at Hamilton, where the Union numbers over 60 members. It is doing wonders there too. A strong desire is evinced to form one in Oakville, and at Wellington Square. The ladies at Lambton and Mimico, should immediately combine and form one. A stirring meeting of the Woman's Temperance Convention, will take place next Tuesday, 20th, at Rochester. Great activity prevails in all parts of the Union; on the part of females in the Temperance cause. Woman, feeble and gentle as she is, is all powerful in civilized society, and few when her lovely hands present a petition for a good cause, can withhold their signatures. Thus in the cities and counties of the United States we find women, young and old, everywhere circulating petitions, and urging on the men to enact the Maine Law. Yes but—what is the use of Unions, say our enemies? Why, my dear friends, the use of them is to form a nucleus, around which woman in small localities may rally—from which she may seek aid, advice; and through which she may act all over Canada in concert. In Unions, however make it a point to agree, harmony being as necessary there as in wedlock. Apply too for good deputies. Do not put in office ineffi-

cient officers. Miss Leggo of Brockville will give you all the advice you desire, and will be happy to confirm your choice of a deputy in each village of Canada. A great want is felt in not having good active female deputies to open Unions.

[ORIGINAL]
ACROSTIC ON THE ALPHABET

BY MALINDA SMITH

As I was straying through the fields alone,
 By morning light, I saw the rising sun
 Come bursting through the clouds in splendour bright,
 Driving away the gloomy shades of sable night

Each moment as I trod the verdant grassy mead,
 Fondly to pluck the violets around me spread,
 Gently blew the breezes there and the birds did sing,
 Harmonious voices sweetly through the groves did ring.

I stood and gazed awhile with sweet delight,
 Just by a rivulet all clear and bright,
 Kingfishers darted o'er my head with speed,
 Like bees skimming along the Jewey mead.

Methinks a lovelier sight was never seen—
 Nothing more pleasing than this silver stream;
 Onward it rolls, wherein the scaly tribe
 Play through the rippling waters side by side.

Quiet along its banks the herds do stray,
 Returning homeward at the close of day,
 Safely to seek their shelter for the night—
 To rest in quiet till the morning light.

Unwearied gull, I roam for something new,
 Viewing the grandeur of the mountain view,
 Where with one glance I can survey
 Xebecks come skimming o'er the boundless sea;
 Yea, while I stand and view their lofty sail,
 Zephyrs refresh me with their soothing gale.
 NORWICHVILLE, Oxford, March, 1852.

ZION HILL DIVISION AND UNION OF DAUGHTERS.

SIR AND BROTHER—I am requested by Zion's Hill Division No. 198 S. of T. to solicit a small corner in your very valuable Journal, to publish the following Resolution which was adopted by this Division on Monday evening the 29th day of March, 1852. On motion of Brother N. D. Jaques, seconded by Brother George Fearnley, it was

Resolved, That no communications be received by this Division after the first day of May, 1852, except from the Grand or National Divisions, unless the Postage be PREPAID.

I am also requested to inform you that our next meeting is Monday instead of Friday as published in your Journal. I would also inform you that this Division was instituted on the 23rd day of January, 1851, it now numbers about fifty members, and we are receiving almost weekly additions to our numbers. I am sorry to say that we have had to expel some, still I think the Division is in a prosperous condition. The Deputy Grand Presiding Sister, Mrs. HALL of Guelph, organized a Union of Daughters here on the 9th day of March, 1852. There were twelve respectable ladies admitted into the Union, and I believe they are daily expecting some additions. It is named the Rose Union No. 45 D of T. meets on Tuesday. There is also a Section of Cadets in anticipation. I believe they have got seven to the requisition, and I hope they will soon have the requisite number. So much for the English settlement in East Flamboro.

Yours in L. P. and F.
 NICHOLAS D. JAUQUES, R. S.
 East Flamboro, March 30, 1852.

THE CRISIS OF LOVE.

There is no other such crisis in human life as the crisis of Love. The philosopher may experience uncontrollable agitation in verifying his principles of balancing systems of worlds, feeling peculiar as if he actually saw the creative hand in the act of sending the planets forth on their everlasting way, but he knows at such a moment no emotions so divine as those of the spirit becoming conscious that it is beloved; be it the peasant girl in the meadow, or the daughter of the sage,

or the humble artizan beside his loom, or the man of letters musing by his fireside. The woman about to strike the decisive blow for the liberties of a nation is not in a state of such lofty resolution as those who, by joining hearts, are laying their joint hands on the whole wide realm of futurity for their own. The statesman in the moment of success, is not conscious of so bold and so intimate a thankfulness as they who are aware that their redemption has come in the presence of a new and sovereign affection. And these are many: they are in all corners of every land. The statesman is the leader of a nation; the warrior is the grace of an age; the philosopher is the birth of a thousand years; but the Lover—where is he not? Whenever parents look round upon their children, there he has been: whenever children are at play together there he soon will be, wherever there are roofs under which men dwell, wherever there is an atmosphere vibrating with human voice there is the lover, and there is his lofty worship gone—unspeakable, perchance, but revealed in the brightness of the eye, the majesty of the presence, and the temper of the discourse. Men have been ungratefully perverse; they have done what they could to counteract it, to debate this most heavenly influence of their life; but the laws of their MAKER are too strong, the benediction of their FATHER is too patient and fervent, for their opposition to withstand: and true love continues, and will continue, to send up its homage amidst the meditations of every eventide, and the busy hum of noon, and the song of the morning stars.—H. Martineau.

A WORD ABOUT MATRIMONY.—Marriage does not give either lady or lord a tyrannic or arbitrary power over the other. The exercise of such a power is, indeed, contrary to the will and happiness of any rational being, and must, in consequence, render life uncomfortable. Before you go to church, and say, "I will," be sure that the man you are going to say "I will" to, is one to whom you are prepared to give a wife's entire submission; and when the words are said, be sure you always "obey." "But," exclaimed Lady Sybil, violently breaking through the restraint imposed by the fairy, "if the husband should be overbearing, an unreasonable man—an unkind and exacting man—" "My dear," said the fairy, with unruffled composure, "there is no remedy in the world for any fault of man like gentleness. If that fails, the case is hopeless. Do not mistake sullenness for gentleness, and fancy that you are only sulky. Many ladies whom I know, believe they are really pattern- of amiability, never breathing a word of reproach, and, indeed, seldom saying anything at all. Their silence is intolerable to the sensitive heart of man. Pray you avoid this."—World of Fashion.

MORE ROMANCE.—A work has been circulating in the French circles of Vienna, for some time past, which has caused no little sensation. It is a new edition of a work published in 1829, from the pen of the Baroness Newborough, mother of Lord Newborough. The Baroness declares herself to be a princess of the house of Orleans and Louis Philippe, the son of an Italian attendant in the prisons, to have been substituted immediately after birth to obtain the desired object of a match her to the Orleans branch. The revelations in question are contained in very circumstantial letters of this same attendant of the prisons, Lorenzo Chiappina, and in death-bed confessions of other individuals taken on oath. The rising of Lady Newborough to the peerage, and the fact of the previously needy Chiappina having left considerable property at his death, gave weight to the statements; but most of all, the extraordinary striking resemblance of Lady Newborough and her sons to the very marked features that characterized the Bourbon family. Louis Philippe was unlike them in build, in features, and in the decided enmity of his character (till within the last few years of his life). In France there have been many persons who believed and repeated this story; and when asked what Louis Philippe said to it, they always asserted it to be the rock on which he built his strength. "Should there be another revolution on Republican principles he will fall back upon his real origin, enfant du peuple, and tell the Republic be his man, no aristocrat, but Louis Philippe, the child of the people."—Correspondent of the Globe

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.—We direct attention to the advertisement in this number of this very excellent agricultural and family paper. It is one well worthy of the patronage of the Canadian public.



Youths' Department.

MY LITTLE ANGEL BOYS.

I may not hold their features
Save in memory's faithful glass,
But I feel that they are with me
Each moment that may pass.

I feel them in the promptings
Of good which thrill my heart,
I hear them in the voices
Which pleasure most impart.

When the sun beams bright around me,
And my soul is full of joys,
I then discern the presence
Of my two angel boys.

They whisper peace unto me
When sorrow's hour is nigh;
They fan hope's fading embers
When hope's last beams do die.

Their voice is sweetest music,
But it greeteth not the ear;
The heart alone receives it—
The heart alone may hear.

As I lay me to my slumber,
Peace in my breast doth reign,
For I know my angel watchers
Amid the gloom remain.

Spirit eyes gaze on me,
Eyes that know not night;
Spirit hands unite to bless me,
Hidden from my sight.

Hidden, but, oh blest assurance
Which faith doth impart,
Living, loving still around me,
Gladdening still my heart.

—Carpet Bazaar.

YOUTHFUL TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

One of the most gratifying features of the temperance reform in England, is the great interest taken in it by the youth of the large cities, and the parents of children. By the account given below, it will be seen that thousands of children assemble and address the throne on the subject of temperance. Habit is all powerful, example equally so. Bring up children in the principles of total abstinence, and there is little fear of their being intemperate. Lord Brougham has beautifully described the power of example and habit on children. The two great means that must be used in this generation, to put down intemperance, are prevention, by bringing up children "in the way they should go," and by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. The law to prohibit may be passed and sustained by one generation, for a few years, but if the minds of the rising generation, are not kept in tune with the law, it will be either repealed or be a dead letter. More depends in Canada on temperance among the young, than on any thing else. The Order of Cadets as yet in Canada, has been only partially understood, and its effects hardly visible. Parents stand aloof from it, because they fear to have the control taken from them. Night meetings, especially if kept open too late, lead to bad habits in boys. Parents fear this, and will only have confidence in the system, when they know that elderly and moral persons superintend Sections, and boys receive moral instruction therein. In place of some three or four thousand cadets, which now exist in Canada, if the system were rationally carried out and fully understood, being always under the super-

intendence of intelligent and senior teachers, fifty thousands of Cadets might be assembled once a week in the different sections of Canada. The influence of children on parents, and parents on children, is reciprocal, and parents are often made temperate from the conversation of their children.

'TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

'May it please your Royal Highness—

We who take the liberty of addressing your Royal Highness, are part of a very large body of Juveniles, sections of which, amounting together to many thousands, are formed in almost every part of the United Kingdom, under the title of "Bands of Hope."

We have been called together in Exeter Hall, London, this sixteenth day of Feb., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, by the Committee of the London Temperance League, that we have adopted—namely, entire abstinence from every kind of intoxicating drinks.

We have been induced to adopt this principle for reasons which we humbly submit to your Royal Highness:—

Our parents and friends, to whom we look up for instruction and advice, have assured us, that in my thousands of children are without wholesome food, decent clothing, education, and moral training, in consequence of the drunken habits of their parents; that thousands of parents are brought every year to untimely graves because of their use of intoxicating drinks, leaving their children unprotected orphans; that the use of strong drink is the chief source of the disease, poverty, crime, and misery, which prevail to so great an extent in this country, causing hospitals, lunatic asylums, poor-houses, prisons, and penitentiaries, to be filled to a considerable extent, with the unhappy victims of intemperance—and that the enormous sum of seventy-five millions sterling is annually spent in the United Kingdom, upon various intoxicating drinks, besides the great cost incurred by accidents, fires, and losses by sea and land, occasioned by the use of those drinks.

We have been assured, further, by our parents and instructors, that there is no certain security against the vice of intoxication short of total and entire abstinence from the drinks which cause it. We dread the idea of becoming drunkards, and as we have been assured that strong drinks are not at all necessary but on the contrary injurious, we have, by the kind advice and permission of our parents, formed the solemn determination, in dependence upon Divine assistance, henceforth to abstain from every kind of intoxicating liquor. And your Royal Highness will be doubtless pleased to hear, that our numbers are continually increasing. We thus hope to grow up sober, industrious, and happy; a comfort to our parents and friends, and loyal and devoted subjects of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. We believe that the righteousness which exalteth a nation can never prevail while the desolating influences of strong drinks are felt.

It is our earnest hope that the life of your Royal Highness may long be spared, and that the example of your Royal Highness may be a standing rebuke, not only to intemperance, but to every practice by which evil is inflicted on our beloved country. We pray also, most earnestly, that Divine Providence will be pleased to grant long life and prosperity to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and to all the members of your Royal Highness's illustrious family.

Should Providence permit us to live to become the men and women of future years, it will be among the pleasantest recollections of our youthful days, that your Royal Highness has graciously received this our humble address, and thus encouraged us in the course on which we have entered.

Signed in behalf of four thousand five hundred children and young persons, total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, present this day in Exeter Hall, London.

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, Chairman.

London, Exeter Hall, 14 Feb., 1852.

Raising the Salary—A New Hampshire farmer, going to a parish meeting met his minister and told him that his society thought of increasing his salary. "I beg of you not to think of such a thing," said the minister, "for 't is about as much business to collect my present salary as I wish to attend to, if it should be increased I should be obliged to devote my whole time to collect it."

Who'll turn Grindstone—When I was a little boy, relates a friend of ours, I remember one cold winter's morning I was accosted by a smiling man, with an axe on his shoulder. "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he, "will you let me grind my axe on it?" Pleased with this compliment, I answered, "O yes, sir, it is down in the shop," "and will you my man," said he, patting me on the head, "get a little hot water?" How could I refuse? I ran, and soon brought a kettle full. "How old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply, "I am sure that you are one of the finest lads that I ever saw; will you just turn a few minutes for me?" Ticked with the flattery, like a little fool I went to work; and bitterly did I rue the day, it was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school bell rung, and I could not get away—my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened; the man turned to me with, "Now you little rascal, you've played the truant, send to school, or you'll buy it." Alas thought I, it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day, but now to be called a little rascal, was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since. When we see a man flattering the people, making great professions of attachment to the Union, look out, good people, that fellow would set you turning grindstones. When you see a man hoisted into office by accident or good luck—without any particular qualification to render him either ornamental or useful—alas! deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a poor tool!—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

A few days ago we saw a letter from a little boy to his parents, in which he mentioned that he had been ill of the "Bowl complaint," an orthographical mistake, which suggested the reflection that if many grown people would tell the truth when referring to their maladies, they would frequently have to say that they had been ill of the "bowl complaint." Nay, were medical reports, and bills of mortality as straight forward as they should be, the "bowl complaint" would, we are inclined to believe, figure nearly at the top of the list of human maladies.—*Witness.*

Curious Case—A curious case, occurring at Bath, in which a multitude of needles have been taken from the body of a maid servant, named Ann Hannam, is noted by the Bath Herald. "On Tuesday last, the fifty-seventh needle was taken from her, and what is very remarkable is, that it was broken into twenty-seven pieces. The operations were skillfully performed by Thomas Barret Esq., surgeon, of St. James's Square. The needles which have been extracted from various parts of her body, differ much in size, and it is supposed that they have been in her body upwards of 14 years; since it has been ascertained, by reference to a needle manufacturer of some celebrity in Birmingham, that no needle of the character of those referred to has been made during that period." Many more needles still remain to be extracted, or to work their own way.

A Modern Farmer's Wife—A young lady, who perhaps is better acquainted with French than farming, and is more attentive to her piano than her dairy, was recently married to a farmer not many miles from Dumfries. In examining her new domains, she one day visited the byre, when she thus interrogated her milkmaid. "By the by, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the butter milk?"

Waltzing—A young gentleman, in describing the effects of his first waltz, says he thought he was going to heaven on a band of music. For fifteen minutes he appeared to be swimming in a sea of rose leaves, with a blue angel. This soon changed, he says to a delirium of peacock feathers, in which his brains got so mixed up with low-necked frocks, musk, and melody, that he has sed on flutes ever since.

☞ A Philadelphia Distiller says "that Philadelphia or New-York City, manufactures annually more spurious liquor, said to be imported, than the United States import annually!"

☞ Pennsylvania has 1000 distilleries,—distilling annually 2,000,000 bushels of Corn, and mixing out 6,000,000 gallons of Corn Whiskey to be made into Rum, Gin, Brandy, and all kinds of Wines!



The Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL.]

THE INDIAN'S GRAVE ON THE THAMES.

Flow on—flow on thou gentle river
With waters pure and bright:
There resteth near thy shore forever,
A redman famed in fight

Child of the forest bold was he,
Patriot, warrior true;
He sought the red man's liberty,
Tecumseh's shade, adieu.

Rear on, rear on, ye forests wild,
Oh blow ye trees soft;
Ye ne'er can wake your once loved child,
Tecumseh's gone aloft

Sing on, sing on, ye birds in spring,
And bloom ye flow'rets gay,
Ye cannot wake the forest king,
Tecumseh's passed away.

Moravia's fields of blood and strife,
His deeds of valor tell:
'Twas here Tecumseh lost his life
And bravely fighting fell

No noble dome or sculptur'd urn,
His ashes cover o'er;
In vain the traveler seeks to learn,
Where he resteth o'ermore.

Mighty shade of a spirit brave,
The forest is thy dome,
No other urn thou needest have,
Thy country is thy tomb.

C M D

Some fifteen years ago we wrote a Poem on the death of the great Tecumseh, and the battle of Moravian town, on the river Thames. It has never been published, but we may at times insert portions of it. It was near this place where he fell, in opposing the forces of the invading Kentuckians, then under the command of the late General Harrison and Colonel Richard M. Johnson. No braver man ever lived than Tecumseh. He was one of nature's noblest children, in spirit and bodily appearance. In stature he was full six feet high athletic and of beautiful bodily proportions. He had a soul of undaunted courage, and is said withal, to have been generous and humane. His power over his race was very great, and his braves would follow him, wherever his voice called them. Upon this battle field, he considered himself deserted by Proctor, the British General, who fled in the midst of the battle towards Burlington; yet Tecumseh continued the fight with his warriors, with great desperation. He fell it is said, by the hands of Colonel Johnson of Kentucky, who was lying wounded on the ground, when Tecumseh approached him to kill him, but was himself killed by a pistol shot from the wounded man. His death threw dismay among his braves and they fled.

THE THAMES COUNTRY.

In 1833 we travelled by the spot where this battle took place. We have never visited it since, but distinctly recollect that the whole appearance of the country struck us as very beautiful. The Indian village and the dense forests, the gently flowing river; the songs of birds and the summer breeze, all came before the mind, and one could almost fancy, that the spirit of the red man was hovering around. Since that period this tract of country, which we hope to visit this year, has no doubt greatly changed. Yet we will venture to say it is still beautiful, fertile, and worthy of settlement. Indeed it will be found that the whole tract of country from London to Sarnia, from Sarnia to Amherstburgh, and thence down to Norfolk, is well worthy the atten-

tion of settlers. Our young men instead of going on a wild goose chase to California risking health, morals and life, would do well to seek California in their own country. Thousands of openings present themselves, where, by honest industry, a sure prosperity is before them in this land. It may be that gold cannot be found in lumps, or hordes of excited enthusiasts and desperadoes, do not meet them with tales of riches; but final prosperity with morality, quiet homes and order await them. Here they feel that God is about them and that christian duties can be attended to, there gambling houses, death, vice and crimes, too horrible to mention, with no safety of property or life, stare them in the face and encircle them. In this Western region, towns and villages are springing up like magic. A rich agricultural country is seen, in which all kinds of useful grains and fruits may be grown. New roads are being opened up, and soon the whistle of the iron horse will be heard in the forests wild. The howl of the wolf—the scream of the lynx—the drum of the partridge, and the roar of the forest, will yield to the scream of the steam pipe, the boiler, the stroke of the wheel, or the busy manufactory. The ploughman will whistle to his team, and the lowing herds will fill the pasture fields. The flocks will yield their fleeces, and the hum of machinery will greet the ear.

ALAS! POOR MAN!!

"At thirty man suspects himself a fool;
Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan;
At fifty, chides his infamous doings,
Pushes his prudent purpose to resolve;
In all the magnanimity of thought
Resolves; and resolves; then dies the same"

YOUNG.

How true is this of man in all his ways? It is so in religion, in morals, and in temperance. That which is right, when known ought at once to be done. If man believe in the necessity of a faith in God—a living faith, and as its reward, an eternal life hereafter, how necessary it is, that he at once act as he believes. Irresolution is the greatest of follies. What ought to be done should be done at once. Dost thou oh my conscience believe it to be true and proper! then go and do it at once. Art thou about to do an act unjust, unfair or doubtful in morality, abandon it forever. Is it right to abandon the use of alcohol as a beverage—does duty tell thee so, or art thou a dealer in it or a manufacturer thereof? Why stand halting between two opinions? abandon it forever. Dost thou O man give way to an evil custom or to a wicked and cross temper in thy family, and knowest the folly, abandon it forever.—Thou goest to the church on the Sabbath and resolvest to pursue for the coming week a new course—let not Monday nor Saturday, swerve thee from thy purpose.—Thou standest on the summit hill of life, with the noon Sun pouring its warmth upon thy head; shadows veil thy youth and thy declining years. Hast thou resolv'd to act upon any certain plan? Do it and falter not forever. A few summer suns will come and go, when the green sod will cover thee, and the hushed voice will be heard no more forever. In view of this doth silent conscience whisper any thing? Go and do it and falter not in mind, for God is with thee. The greatest conquest man can make—the greatest work that he can do, is to conquer himself to duty. The greatest problem man hath to solve is to know himself; and the greatest triumph he can make, is, knowing his duty, to do it at once.

WILD CAT AND BEAVER.

Some time since we paid a visit in Toronto to a couple of caged animals of the above species. A female lynx, the fiercest animal of our Canadian forests, and a genuine beaver, with his trowel tail, presented them-

selves to our eyes. The lynx was rather small, but about two feet high and near three feet long in body. The tail only a few inches long. Eyes large, yellow, rolling, and excessively fierce. The skin was of a brownish gray, mixed with a blackish tinge. Ears short, tipped with a black tuft of hair. A sort of mane or tuft of hair like a beard hung from the lower part of the neck, on each side, three or four inches long, whitish and black colour. Fore legs very strong, armed with a set of cruel claws, near an inch long. The hind legs are used to strike. She struck fiercely with her fore paws, and seized a stick with her teeth. The teeth are not very large, still proportioned to the body, and capable of inflicting severe wounds. When we approached she uttered a low growl. The animal was probably one fourth less in size than the male. The lynx can beat any dog, and could easily kill a man unarmed. Some time ago, in the Eastern part of Canada an Indian was nearly torn to pieces by one. It springs upon its prey from boughs of trees. In North America it is said there are three species of this animal. The wild cat much smaller, the panther near twice the size and the lynx. This animal last fall was very common in Canada.

The beaver, an emblem of quietness and industry, the very opposite of the above animal in all its qualities. It loves the quiet forest and water, where it may be itself day by day, in felling trees to stop the stream. Its size it is about 20 inches long, and the tail is about a foot long. The body is plump and oval in form, the head very inclining. Colour a deep chocolate, tail and claws black, eyes very small, animated and black. The tail drags and is bare of hair, the shape of a narrow paddle or trowel, hard and very much resembles a piece of whalebone. It is with this instrument, that the animal builds its house with mud, aided by its teeth. It also defends itself with it. When approached it utters a hissing noise, and suddenly strikes a severe blow with the long tail. The teeth are like those of a squirrel, granivorous. It feeds on the bark of young trees. The beaver is among animals, what the bee and the ant are among insects, very industrious, wise and social. Both of these animals were caught within fifty miles of Toronto, about lake Simcoe. The beaver is now scarce in Canada, having retired to the more northern and western lakes and rivers.

[ORIGINAL.]

THE TRULY GREAT.

BY SYLVICOLA.

O tell me not of warrior's might,
Of conquest on the gory plain,
Of arms that force by strength their right,
And fill the happiest homes with pain.
Such deeds awhile may charm the mind
But who can lasting sanction give?
Far nobler is the act that's kind—
The heart that feels and can forgive!

The maniac's rage—the demon's hate—
The dark avengeful deed of war—
The bloodbought glories of the great
Are splendid but when seen afar;
But where is he whose magic touch
Can fire the heart with virtue's flame—
More hallow'd in our souls is such
Than all their taunted sons of fame.

There is a chord in every breast
But known to those who sympathize;
Howe'er by grief or guilt depressed,
That pulse of feeling never dies.
Go thou and let the kindly word
That innates pulse of feeling wake,
Let once that silent chord be stirred
And thou hast won thy brother back.

Go bid the sorrowing heart rejoice
Go dry the tear and calm the sigh,
Go to the soul array'd in vice,
There conquer, and in conquering die.
Thou wilt thy name triumphant raise
To Heaven by angel hands convey'd,
To him who'll bless the wit the prize
Of glory—that shall never fade!

INDEPENDENT, C. B.

LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.

purpose in a future number to write more at on the scenery and appearance of this ex region, and only allude to it for the purpose of a few words. Great ignorance prevails among mans upon the subject of the mineral riches, and as to the climate and agricultural advantages of country lying north west and north of Canada imagine that it is a scene of eternal snow, and of arave sterility of soil, having neither flowers, of song, or beauties in the vegetable creation. beauty of its scenery we believe is unquestioned. climate is cold but still is not worse than that of European countries densely settled. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and potatoes, which con- the staff of life; and sheep, cattle, horses, and ds of poultry, can be cultivated to advantage, and in most parts of a territory supposed by many to file and unproductive. Fruits such as the cherry, and currant, will grow within it. Abundance of and game abound in the rivers and forests. It is hat for at least six months of the year the country ad in the chains of winter, and the rivers and unnavigable, yet this would not prevent a dense auon being supported there in comfort. e day is coming and that within fifty years, when sides of Lakes Huron and Superior and the whole of the Ottawa River, will be settled with a hardy rious people. British America is well able to y and comfortably support fifty millions of people nery and manufactories may be carried on by in the coldest weather. The people in their long s may enjoy themselves by indoor work, and ir fire sides. Judicious agriculture in their short es will raise all the meats and grains required — r, fuel and building materials and minerals are in all parts of the country. The scenery and s of Superior will yet have their love scenes— omances, and young poets will sing of their beau-

Indian Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Saturday, April 17, 1852.

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

LOOK NOT UPON THE WINE.

BY MARY E. BRYANT.

ger not long where the wine is bright, e not to gaze on its crimson light, ghly it beams, but 'tis false as fair, ger not near it—beware, beware!
ch not the wine cup, there's death in the draught, ostards are ruined who from it have quaffed; e not a moment its nectar to sip, h it untasted away from thy lip.
o are the victims of anguish and woe? ey who in search of the wine cup go? ey who have drunk from the fatal bowl, quenched is forever the light of the soul.
n it—the charm of the tempter is there, ing you downward to death and despair! ht is its radiance—enchancing its glow, eath and destruction are lurking below!
Temperance Watchman.

OUR ORDER AND ITS RULES.

now evident to all reflecting minds that upon der of the Sons of Temperance assisted by the of Daughters and Cadets of Temperance, s the success of the Temperance cause—

depends the success of the rational movement going on all over America for the principles of the Maine law. The Order is sufficiently centralising, self-balancing, and yet based upon the broadest principles of popular rights and democratic representation. In the neighboring American States its compactness, and universality of location, combined with its oneness of principle, have created that mighty upheaving of the popular voice from Minnesota to Maine, and from Ohio to Louisiana, now every where heard.— This Order commenced its career only ten years ago. In Maine by its assistance together with the numerous Watchmen clubs, the anti-liquor law was passed. The same principles and line of conduct prevailing throughout the Order, a general movement can be at once effected. Thus we see in Canada that one spirit moves the masses of Sons—and this spirit goes from them to the community at large, creating as we see a desire in this Province to agitate the Maine law. Upon our unity and pure examples, depends the success of the glorious cause of total abstinence in the British Provinces. In view of these facts any thing that can be said or done to make all the Subordinate Divisions work harmoniously, is at the present time useful. We hinted at the propriety of these remarks in our last issue.— Every Subordinate Division that consults its own prosperity and the interests of the Temperance cause, should see that our excellent constitution be fairly observed and carried out by all of its members. Every member of the Order that enters our ranks, should make himself fully acquainted with the Constitution, and particularly with the *By-laws* and *Rules of Order* of his Division. If he do not many things will arise inexplicable to him, and he will do many things which will annoy and disgust his fellow members. When on the other hand all are willing and capable of abiding by and religiously carrying out rules framed by themselves, the work will proceed smoothly and many angry feelings and little annoyances will be avoided. Let no Division be without good By-laws, and let them be faithfully carried out. Some Divisions we fear, omit to have proper Constitution, Proposition and Certificate books, for members to sign upon initiation. This practice is very wrong. When a member is initiated, his name should be at once entered in all the books. When a member is expelled, suspended or rejected, great care should be observed to have his name noted, so that all may know it in his own and surrounding Divisions.

In no way can this Order be better carried out, than by every member feeling it a duty to aid the Officers of his Division in fulfilling the articles of our Constitution. Unfortunately there is a proneness in some members to carp at every thing, and to fritter away valuable time in useless discussions. Members can best perform their duty by punctually attending on Committees, and by faithfully reporting. Let the plain rules of our Constitution be observed in this respect. We know of nothing wherein members fail more than in the discharge of their duties on Committees. The W. P. should always select as the Chairman of the Committee, an active intelligent man. When a Brother has broken his pledge every effort should be made to cause his return. One harsh word may cause his ruin, when gentle usage would bring him back. Each member of every

Division should feel it a duty, to cause at least one person during the quarter, to enter the ranks. What is the influence of a man worth among his companions, if he cannot induce four individuals in a year to become Sons? How soon would Divisions swell their numbers, if all would work, as we know a few do in some Divisions! When a man is induced to join a Division, a noble act is done, for the man must be bettered morally. Sometime since we remarked that the W. P. of every Division on assuming office should visit at least once a month every member in his Division. This is easily done in small towns and villages, but is difficult in large cities. Still these Officers should encourage the members by their voice and example. If the Officers of Divisions would meet for the first six weeks of each quarter for drill in the ceremonies, on some night in the week different from the regular meeting night, it would be a good plan. Nothing adds so much to the beauty of the Order as going through with the ceremonies with exactness. Another thing we advise is to elect zealous and intelligent representatives to the Grand Division, and for the coming session to take place the latter part of May, let the Divisions be fully represented.

OUR ORDER IS NOT SECTIONAL BUT WORLD WIDE.

"From the very inception of our Order to the present time, have we been hoping, laboring and praying for a *World's Division* of the Sons of Temperance—in which the representatives of nations should hold sweet communion together. More than once has the National Division given formal expression to this idea. Even now this body—originally intended, as its name imports, to be confined in its jurisdiction to the United States—has extended its paternal care to the BRITISH PROVINCES, and to ENGLAND—and its enactments are equally binding on Sons of Temperance in all those sections. The thought, then, that I would impress upon the minds of my brethren, is this. If, as we profess, we really desire to render our Order a *Temperance Brotherhood for All Nations*, the action of the Supreme Tribunal must be as liberal, broad and comprehensive as its jurisdiction. Standing, as we do, at the head of some 300,000 Sons of Temperance, scattered over a large portion of the habitable globe, we must not legislate for a section. In other words we must not narrow down the platform of the National Division. If we do, we shall certainly crowd our brothers off—to the great joy of our enemies, and the lasting injury of a common cause.

No sane person can expect to make our Order useful in England or France, in Italy or Germany, at the South or at the North, if we incorporate into our discipline fundamental laws directly inimical to the public sentiment of these sections. We must either show "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," and abandon sectional legislation at once and forever to the respective GRAND DIVISIONS, or see our beloved Order contracted to an "extremely narrow sphere, and thus shorn of its glory and its fair proportions"—[Extracts from the Report of the M. W. G. S., N. D. of June, 1851.]

With the above remarks we most heartily concur, and trust that every true Son of Temperance does the same. This platform would allow of all that any nation or class of men could desire. It would exclude the discussions of the question of colour from the sessions of the National Division and permit of an Indian or coloured man if duly elected a representative to the National Division to take his seat therein; for it can make no rule to exclude such a person, and is obliged to receive all duly elected Representatives be they who they may. Upon this platform our Order is safe, and is a world wide one. The

National Division has no right, nor has any Grand Division any right to dictate to the Subordinate Divisions what religion they shall follow—what ceremony as to worship they shall adopt, or whether they shall or shall not permit of worship at all in Division rooms. The latter is a matter of discretion with Divisions, allowable and commendable, but not absolutely required. If it were so, different Bibles must be used in Catholic from those used in Protestant countries. The Koran would come in conflict with the Bible in Turkey or India, and upon the election of Chaplains, religious feuds would arise. We have even known of the latter in Canada. "A decent respect for the opinions of all men is what we want." Nothing should be done in a Division room to offend the Jew, the Catholic, the Deist, or the Protestant. Benevolence, temperance and human mental improvement, can be effected in a Division, composed of one third Protestants, one third Catholics, and one third Jews or Deists, but they cannot be if any peculiar religious dogmas, or ceremonies are adopted. No Grand or Subordinate Division can interfere with the customs or amusements of the members of Divisions, so long as they are not repugnant to man's conscience, and immoral by the common consent of the community. Thus no man can be as a Son of Temperance censured for indulging in the amusement of dancing, nor has the Grand Division any such power. It was never established to regulate our customs or amusements. Majorities in Divisions may, keeping within the rules of the Order as to temperance and morality, hold Soirees or meetings in such away as they may think proper. But in this, majorities must ever keep in mind the general good—the feelings of brothers, and the necessity of unanimity of sentiment. In a Division composed chiefly of Catholics, how would a Protestant minority like to be compelled to yield to a manner of worship repugnant to their feelings? This can never arise if Divisions Grand and Subordinate, will only keep themselves within the limits of action, marked out by the original founders of the Order. What have forms of religion, or colour, or political opinions in man, to do with acts of general benevolence and temperance! The good Samaritan was not a Jew, yet could help a Jew. So as Sons of Temperance, a Mahometan Son may be helped by a Jew, or a Jew by a Christian. Let all keep in mind the grand principle of our Order. Let not the bigot sneer because another Son differs with him in political or religious opinions. It would have been better for such a one to have kept out of the Order. God judges man not by words—long prayers—ceremonies—or professions, but by what he really does in sincerity and truth—with an eye to duty to his neighbor and Creator. The founders of our Order never intended Division rooms to be conventicles, and we warn all true Sons to keep their peculiar religious opinions out of Division rooms, and to recollect that we are wholly a secular body.

On the Centre Road, Caleion, 9th April, a large Temperance Gathering took place. Twenty-eight signatures to the pledge were obtained, and among them several hard cases. They are about getting up a Division here. The meeting was addressed by Brother Barry of Brampton, and Rev Mr Coats. Also by Brother Wm. M. Murrell the London Sailor. Mr. M. also spoke the same evening, at the Olive Branch Division, Campbell's Cross.—Communicated.

[ORIGINAL.]
OUR WORTHY BAND.

Come all ye men who sue for good,
And join our worthy band;
We're heroes of the Temperance cause,
Come join us hand in hand.

'Twill guide you from a thousand snares,
Of wretchedness and wo;
Protected by the glorious Pledge,
From which our comforts flow.

We'll meet you hand in hand my friends,
If now you will refrain,
From drinking habits, for from such,
Our laws teach to abstain.

Solomon tells us not to look
On th' cup when it is bright;
For it is like an adder's sting,
A poisonous serpent's bite.

And then again he too hath said,
That wine is true a mocker;
Strong drink is raging, and a fool,
Is made by such vile liquor.

But God of all, who reigns above,
Hath us pure water given;
To keep us sober, that we may,
Prepare ourselves for Heaven.

H. A. GRAHAM.

THE GLOBE ON THE MAINE LAW.

About a month ago we called upon the Editors of the leading newspapers in Canada to come out with remarks on the Maine law. Without attributing the conduct of these papers to our advice at all, we congratulate the public generally, on the general interest that the Press in Western and Eastern Canada, takes just now in the great Temperance movement of the day—We have noticed with pleasure the course taken by the *Examiner* and *Globe*, unquestionably two of the ablest and most influential papers in British America. They are both decidedly in favor of the principle of the Maine law, but the *Globe* only questions the propriety of legislation going faster than public opinion. There is room for argument on this head. True policy would never sanction the passage of a law, which like the *fugitive slave law* of the United States, might remain a dead letter on our Statute book. Until within a few months back we were doubtful whether more than a third or at most a half of the Upper Canadians, would vote for or help to sustain a Liquor law similar to that of Maine. Recent information, we feel happy to state, leads us to believe that a large majority of Upper and perhaps of Lower Canadians, would sign a petition in favor of and support such a law. To effect this, the question has but to be fairly put to them. What is strange is, that even many of the Liquor dealers and drunkards, admire the law for its fairness and straightforwardness. Our contemporary the *Watchman*, and equally so the *Canada Christian Advocate*, are ably advocating the principles of the Maine law. Other Provincial papers are favoring these principles. In Lower Canada the *Pilot* and *Quebec Gazette*, are in favor of the law. The article in the *Globe* does it credit. The North American has said nothing as yet. Several of the Conservative presses are favorable. In an economical point of view—as a municipal saving to Canada—and much more so in a moral and Christian point of view, every patriot should support the Maine law.

DIVISIONS FORMED IN MARCH IN WESTERN CANADA.—The Grand Scribe informs a friend in this city, that there were 19 Divisions opened in March in Canada West. This shows a very healthy state of the Order.

POSTMASTERS AND THEIR OFFICE.

A correspondent from the county of Simcoe letter under the name of "Stulicho," has drawn attention to the practice in some Post offices, of using new-papers of subscribers, and even peeping into them. We have had occasion to see this practice carried so far as papers are concerned, ourselves. Traveling in the Summer, we came to a tavern whose owner happened to be a Postmaster west of Brantford. On going to the parlor table we saw one of our papers lying there, and as if read. Although we could not regret to find in such a place, yet we know that it came to us by other means than through us. It belonged to one of our subscribers in that vicinity. Our correspondent "Stulicho" styles this usage of Printers and other property "mean and base." With this we fully agree. The office of Postmaster is a public and confidential one, and he is acting dishonestly when he permits his property to be used by his family. A newspaper is worth reading let him pay for it. Not many a poor man is made to take a second journey to the post, whilst the Postmaster or his family are deluging the contents of the newspaper. Postmasters are sworn to preserve sacred all letters, and faithfully deliver as they come to them all letters and papers. Using another's property is then a fraud, and is towards the printer. In country offices particularly a man should be made to go twice for his own, and second hand what he has paid for. From our own experience we may rest assured that their papers are mailed under their own personal supervision and if they go astray the Post offices are to blame.

WESTERN STATES AND CHICAGO.

THE TEMPLARS AND SONS IN CHICAGO.—It is gratifying to our friends elsewhere to hear that the Division and the Temple are now doing well, matter than they have done for some time past. Formerly there has been a rapid increase of members some weeks—every night two or three intimated *Chicago Messenger*.

Considerable activity now prevails in the Western States. A lady of great intelligence and zeal in temperance, Mrs. Whipple, has lately delivered an elaborate lecture before a mass meeting of the Daughters, and Cadets of Temperance, lately held at Batavia in that State. This lady is doing a great good work among the Daughters of the State. Illinois Daughters have always been famous for zeal and energy. This great and growing city of the West, for which we have many friendly recollections, seems to be advancing in the good cause. Wisconsin is tired of her half-way temperance system, and is tating the necessity of having a law like that of Iowa. All will find that palliating measures will not do. total prohibition is the only plan. This of course cannot be at once effected, but that should be our first aim.

We have heard nothing from Iowa lately. Michigan has in effect adopted the Maine law. Indiana is still alive on the temperance question. Michigan we hear little about. A brother of the editor, living in Wisconsin, has just written that the Maine Law is now in Wisconsin this spring.

The *Carpet Bag*, published at Boston city, and is of a mixed literary character; Combining humor, satire, and useful general knowledge, is well patronized by Canadians. Price \$1 per year, weekly.

The *American Temperance Magazine* has not reached us yet.

[ORIGINAL.]
TO INTEMPERANCE.

Away! foul fiend! intemperance thou!
The rampant enemy of peace below!
Contention's cup by thee is brimming fill'd
By thee, the heart against remorse is steel'd,
Rage, and hatred, their foul deeds inspire,
And feed their fury, on thy liquid fire!
Deceit, oppression! murder's bloody hand
Are nurs'd by thee! and strike at thy command.
The slaughter'd victims at thy poisoned board
The sinner far, those of ambition's sword
Out-station, rank, no bidding place is sure
No royal couch—the humble cottage floor—
Alike o'er all! thy ruthless horrors swell
The sacred porch! it feels the sting of hell!
Fair youth's despoiler, and the wreck of age!
O manhood's strength thou giv'st thy ceaseless rage
Love's sacred haunts thy lava flood profanes,
And mars the page of infancy with stains!
What woes unnumber'd flit along thy course!
Makes sin itself a demon ten times worse!
When! oh! when! shall thy dread reign be o'er
And man, be free! thy worshipper no more?
When shall he cease God's image to defile?
And make his frame—the sink of all things vile.
When shall he learn intemperance—is sin!
The rankest source of rottenness within?
Life's helious blot! when will he cease to strive
To foster death! and damn his soul alive!

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

WEXFORD, C. WEST, 1852.

SHORT SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND
DIVISION OF LAST OCTOBER.

I have perused this Report, which was laid before subordinate Divisions in February last, but could not before allude to any thing in it. We now only allude to its prominent items. The state of the Order on the 31st of September last, was as follows.—
There were 330 Divisions in operation in Canada.—
Of that time only two Divisions had surrendered Charters, showing a very healthy state of the Division considering the newness of the institution amongst our people. It had then been in operation a little over two years. Number admitted during one year 2,596, number suspended 260, number expelled 1,126, number of deaths 30, and number of contributing members 15,547 up to 30th September last. Number admitted violated the pledge 842, number violating it a second time 84. Number restored 236. The number of breaches of the pledge was considerable, but it is interesting to know that not more than one in three returned to the ark of safety again. Indeed at the time we hear from various parts of Canada that who a few months ago left the Order are again returning to it. Cash received during the Quarter £14s 6½d. Paid for sick benefits during the same time £406 6s. 10½d. Money expended for the expenses of Divisions £1,401 18s 7½d. Cash on hand at the close of the quarter £5,844 17s 5½d. Quarterly dues to Grand Division £173 10s 8d. Number of intemperance meetings held in the quarter 390, tracts distributed 1,126, and number of Representatives to the Grand Division 579. Number of persons withdrawn from the Order 385, number admitted by card 141.—
Number of contributing members would not include the whole strength of the Order.
The proceedings contain, the G. W. P.'s report, which alludes to the point containing some wise suggestions. It recommends three prominent things, the appointment of D. G. W. P.'s by the Divisions themselves, the connection between the Order of Cadets and the Order, and the agitation of the country for the Maine Law. Also recommending the employment of a Temperance Lecturer.
The proceedings contain a lengthy report from Wm. Ellerbeck, Esq. the late G. S. of the Division, containing very wise remarks and energetic appeals. It is supported with much ability and shows this brother to be an efficient officer. We see he attributes the delay in sending to the Order, the proceedings of the Grand Division of last spring, to the printers and a failure to incorporate therein the Act of Incorporation, sufficiently accounts for the delay.
The Session of October several things were done, proposals made of interest to the Order generally. The dues made the per centage to the Grand Division was reduced from 5 to 3 per cent. and we see a motion was made to reduce it to 2 per cent. A Resolution was passed to refer to the National Division, the question of doing away with the fee payable by members on admission by Card.

A Committee was appointed to take means to effect Legislative action in this Province to put down the Liquor traffic. That Committee consist of Brothers G. W. P. Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Rev. R. Dick, P. G. W. P., Wm. S. Burnham, Bro. J. Dracon, T. T. Howard, A. Farewell, of Oshawa and J. M. Ross. This is an important Committee and we have seen no account as yet of the meetings. Who is the Chairman of the Committee, and have they determined on any certain course of action? Brothers Farewell, Ellerbeck, Burnham and Dick, who read this paper constantly, would confer a favor by informing us of the course they intend to pursue. This paper is read by nearly every Division in Canada and is therefore a good medium through which to give the necessary information. Notices of the enactment of By-laws to resume quarterly meetings by the Grand Division and to invest the surplus funds are on the minutes for next meeting. A Resolution was come to, that it is the duty of the R. S. of every Subordinate Division, when a member thereof appeals from the action of his Division, to send a certified copy of the nature of the appeal and its reasons and grounds, under the seal of the Division to the Grand Division. A Committee was appointed to confer with a Committee to be appointed by the Grand Section of Cadets, in order if possible to effect a closer union in action between the two bodies. There is also a notice of motion on the minutes to rescind the rule of the G. D. charging each Subordinate Division 5s dispensation fee on the proposition and initiation of a member on the same night.

[ORIGINAL.]
THE BROTHER'S WELCOME.

The following verses are full of true Poetry, and do honor to their author—[Ed. Son.]

To Brother WILLIAM M. MURRILL, the London Sailor, on his visit to *Inv-ysl.*

Let our forest glades echo with three hearty cheers—
To welcome our Sailor Brother to land
Oh let us remember the Budge that he wears—
And extend him Fraternity's hand.

He steers his brave barque o'er th' Temperance wave,
Tho' tempests howl wildly around,
And fears not their wrath, for our Sailor is brave,
As his barque o'er the billows doth bound—

Mark! the foamers are flying—they stay not to fight,
Swiftly they vanish away with *erwath's* tide;
They yield! for our Sailor advances in might,
And Heaven directs his broadside.

O'er his Temperance Ship our white pennant waves,
By the smile of kind Heaven 'tis fann'd;
Its folds catch the breeze—'tis a signal to save,
And guide the wrecked Drunkard to land.

We'll welcome him Brothers—and share our best cheer,
While he moors in our haven of love,
And thank the Great Pilot, that guided him here,
As we pray for his welfare above.

Our numbers but few, yet with hearts true and warm,
We'll welcome him, during his stay,
Protecting his spars from life's pitiless storm,
And cheering his voyage away.

Come Brother, don't welcome our hearts and our homes
Are open when thou shalt appear,
We boast not of lofty or proud splendid domes
But offer thee—welcome and cheer.

The Budge of our Order—that graces thy breast,
Is passport all others above;
To prove in the Sailor, we welcome a guest,
A Son of the Order we love.

FOREST BARD.

WEXFORD, SIMCOO, MARCH 30 1852.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN TRAFALGAR,
AND NEW DIVISION.

MR. EDITOR—As I believe you delight in publishing short accounts of the progress of Temperance throughout our country. I have much pleasure in informing you that a Temperance Meeting came off here, on the 31st ultimo, which, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, was numerously attended. Short addresses were given by Brother Wilmot, D. G. W. P. and Brother Carroll of Milton Division, and you humble servant. After the evils of intemperance and Order of the Sons were pelucidly explained, we succeeded in petitioning the Grand Division with 13 applicants for a Charter, to form a New Division, to be called *he* "Trafalgar Central." There are several more ready to join us as soon as the Charter arrives.

Yours, in L. P. and F.,

H. A. GRAHAM.

Trafalgar, April 7, 1852.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

DURHAM COUNTY.

SIR.—I have been requested by the Newcastle Division, No. 60, Sons of Temperance, to forward to you for publication in your excellent journal, the accompanying resolutions, and in doing so would just take occasion to notice the prosperity and efficiency of that Division. Though only two years have elapsed since the Division was first formed, it now numbers more than a hundred members, many of them zealous and active promoters of the Temperance Reformation, and not a few of them trophies of a bloodless but blessed victory. Would that such trophies were more numerous! By spirited exertions they have erected a neat and commodious Temperance Hall, and by their liberal contributions they have paid for it.

Our principles are gaining ground—light is being diffused, and its influence is felt; many now discountenance the pernicious drinking usages of the community, and some are giving up the traffic. Much, very much, however, yet remains to be accomplished, before that most seductive and degrading vice *intoxication* will be suppressed. The voice of Legislative authority must sooner or later be heard in this matter, and why not? Legislation has hitherto assisted in fostering the viper, let it now aid in crushing it. We are glad to perceive that this matter is already agitated in some parts of the Province, with a view to petitioning Parliament to arrest the dreadful evil. Speed the day.

W. ORMISTON.

Clarke, March 1852.

IN MEMORY OF BROTHER BLACKBURN OF NEWCASTLE.

Resolved, That, brother Blackburn having been suddenly removed by death, while the brethren of this Division would present humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God that their number has remained so long hitherto unbroken, and would, on this their first call to follow to the tomb the remains of a brother, most reverently and resignedly bow to the Sovereign will of their Creator, and faithfully improve the dispensation of His Providence, and faithfully improve the dispensation of His Providence, by preparing to meet our common lot; they further feel it due alike to their own feelings, and the memory of the departed, to record their high appreciation of his worth, their profound respect for his memory, and their unfeigned regret for his loss.

Endowed with a mind which quickly and clearly perceived the right, and with a temperament ardent and enthusiastic, brother Blackburn was an active and useful citizen, a zealous supporter of every just and liberal measure, and a warm friend to every mover and inducer to the general weal. Possessed of a kind and generous heart which keenly felt another's woe, he was ever ready to run at the call of distress, willing to countenance every effort, and to contribute to every institution, which tended to alleviate the suffering, ameliorate the condition, and elevate the character of his fellow-men. The Sabbath School, Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies, all shared in his personal exertions and liberal contributions.

The cause of Temperance especially found in him an earnest and constant advocate. Among the first to welcome the order of the Sons, he was chosen one of the first office bearers in our Division, and from that time till his decease, a period of more than two years, continued efficiently to serve the interests of our division, in an efficient capacity. Indeed few equalled, none excelled him in well directed, self-denying efforts to extend the principles of total abstinence, to subserve the general interests of our order, and to increase the prosperity of our own Division in particular.

Upright in principle—forgiving in disposition—and amiable in manners, he secured the respect and won the affection of a large circle of friends, and especially endeared himself to the members of this Division, with whom his intercourse was always pleasing and profitable, and to whom his memory will ever be fragrant.

An intelligent and public-spirited citizen—an enterprising and successful agriculturist—a kind and obliging neighbour—a faithful and generous friend—an interesting and an agreeable companion—and withal an active, zealous and consistent SON; his removal from our midst has left a blank, which will not very soon be filled.

By order of the Newcastle Division, No. 60.

THE BASENESS OF A SLANDEROUS SPIRIT.

Slander is a base thing among mankind generally, but it is especially so among Sons of Temperance belonging to the same Division or vicinity. Sometimes one individual in a Division will employ his time to breed illfeeling among the members, not so as that he can be taken hold of, but in a sly and insinuating way. The result is that a general bad feeling arises in the Division or between particular members thereof. Slander is very easily uttered and like the snowball rolled by boys, it unfortunately gathers bulk with every turn. The second relator enlarges, and a third still more, until what was the product of a jealous heart or mean spirit, becomes a truth with many who never hear its contradiction. — Sons who enter a Division are as much bound to lay aside this spirit, towards each other as they are to refrain from the use of alcohol. He who starts a slander little knows where it will end, and the beginner is answerable for all of its results.

Another disposition akin to this, is a meddling vindictive spirit that, when once vexed or provoked in any way by another, will never cease to seek revenge, even although the cause he advocates should be injured thereby. With such a one—*spleen, a little revenge, is far sweeter than the good of the cause, which he pretends to advocate.* What kind of a Son must that be, who for imagined petty injuries, would growl like the wolf, for a little annoying revenge on a fellow worker in the Order? Let such an one examine his heart well and ask himself, whether it be worse to break article 2nd of our Constitution, than basely to intrigue, to injure a man in the same or another Division! This intriguing disposition in the eye of God, is more detestable than all others. Every Son should act openly, fairly to all, with a view to the general good, overlooking little insults, for the greater interests of a noble cause. As base as such conduct is in individuals not filling any particular position, much more so is it in Editors of Temperance newspapers, who will retail second hand, personal slanders, without knowing one word they utter to be true.

GLENMORRIS DIVISION, DUMFRIES.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I will give you a brief account of our Division. About a year ago we got up a requisition. I called a meeting to consider the propriety of getting a Division organized in this Village. The friends here had got hold of a set of By-laws and the Constitution from Berlin, and a meeting was called, well attended, and your humble servant was appointed chairman. A Petition was then presented for signature, to procure a charter. The first man that came forward was a tavern-keeper, I signed next, then three of the old society, and those were all we could get that night, but our little friend from Berlin was again set to work, and in a short time we had fifteen names, all of which were duly initiated the fourth of April past by D. G. W. P. Lemuel Foster, now of Hamilton, assisted by a full complement of officers from the Galt Division. Our numbers have been increasing slowly till we are now double our original number. It was prophesied at that time by some of the good folks, that a few months would turn us from the cold water system, as a majority of us were none of the most temperate men in the community. But the sequel tells that they were wrong for once, for you will see that we are prepared to go the whole hog for the Maine Liquor Law, and we have had only to deal with two cases for breach of article second. One wandered into that by taking a huckle pepper sauce into his cordial and then a little of the rascal, but he came forward like a man, pleaded, paid his fine, and is now a more determined Son than ever. The other confessed but pleaded a confession in other respects and is expelled. Our room is well furnished, we have a set of P. T. Wain's Lectures, and the Ladies presented to with a P.M. 30° P. with the motto "Go on and prosper, the more you have the more you will be." This doth not interfere with all

paid for and money to spare. Glenmorris is located in the centre of other four Divisions, being seven miles from each of the following places, viz Galt, Paris, St. George, and Ayr. We expect to gain accessions, as the result of the enclosed meeting, as the speakers must have convinced every candid thinking man, of the evils of strong drink, and pointed out their duty in regard to it. Let the ball roll thus over all Canada, and the domain of King alcohol will be sealed. Knowing that you are anxious to advance the cause of Temperance in your valuable Gem, I have hurriedly scribbled down the above, and I would say to every Village get up a Division, difficulties can be overcome, whatever they may be, it is sure to do good. I have enclosed you an abridged account of our meeting, and I would also wish you to mention in publishing it, that an opportunity was given to the opponents, to make amendments to the resolutions as they were put, or do vote against them, neither of which was accepted. I have no doubt but that the signatures to the petition will be a great majority of the people in this Township.

Yours in L. P. and F.
JOHN BRUCE, P. W. P.
Dumfries, March 19th, 1852.

THE MAINE LAW MEETING, &c IN THE TOWNSHIP HALL AT GLENMORRIS, DUMFRIES.

On Thursday last 18th ultimo, we had a Public Meeting here for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to adopt a law in Canada similar to the "Maine Liquor Law." D. Christie, Esq M P P was called to the Chair. The Rev. John Bayne of Galt, having opened the meeting by prayer, the Chairman stated the object for which the meeting was called, and alluded to the objections which are commonly urged against the measure, clearly demonstrating their absurdity. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the prevailing opinion, that Legislature interference was an infringement of private rights. He contended that society in itself had an incontrovertible right to eradicate from its midst anything, that had a tendency to derange its social polity, even if such a course should prove detrimental to individual interest. He argued that the present movement, would prove successful, from the fact that his colleagues in the Legislature, were becoming impressed with the necessity of adopting some course, to repel the inroads which ardent spirits were making in our country. He pledged himself to use his influence in carrying a Bill through the Legislature similar to that in force now in the State of Maine. The Honorable gentleman took his seat amidst enthusiastic applause. Mr. Robert McLean being called on to move the first Resolution, stated from an experience of ten years, as an advocate of Temperance principles, he had come to the conclusion, that nothing short of Legislature interference would save the community from impending doom. Moral passion had been already tried and had proved unsuccessful. He proved to a demonstration that the public mind was fast becoming averse to the necessity of such a measure. Mr. McLean concurred by appealing to the Christian Philanthropists, to come forward and assist in the great work of regeneration. Rev. Mr. John Bayne being called on to move the second Resolution, adverted to the position generally assumed by the opponents of the Temperance cause, in asserting that these principles had a tendency to lead to infidelity. He stated these assertions were unwarranted, inasmuch as those who are led captive by the seductions of drink, acknowledge no law, consequently cannot be made recipients of Gospel truths, until the baneful influence of this vice has left its victim and the person has become capable of reflection. Temperance principles beautifully harmonize with and sciently cooperate in extending the influence of the Redeemer's Kingdom. He stated also, that the present scheme was not of mushroom growth, but it had not sprung into existence in one night, but had taken a course of years to come to its present maturity. He launched out in a clear, terse, logical manner against the exponents of wrong rights, and many who came there for the express purpose of evading with what might be said, found themselves incriminated in every point, and went away fully satisfied of its expediency. I find that space will not admit of my giving you even an outline of what has been said by the Reverend gentleman, but I candidly acknowledge that I have never had the pleasure of listening to a discourse of such heart searching signifi-

cance as that of the Rev. Mr. Bayne. Rev. Mr. Bayne of Paris, rose as the mover of the third Resolution. He briefly but pathetically, alluded to the ravages the common enemy had made in all classes of society, its withering and baneful effects were alike felt by all. He contended a leveling tendency, without regard to circumstance, all who came within reach of its influence, were swallowed up in its insatiable voracity. The Reverend gentleman concluded by an earnest appeal to parents to guard their children from the contagion. Your humble servant then read the following—

Resolved, That a Petition in accordance with the Resolutions now passed be presented to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, and to the Government of Great Britain; and that the following persons, &c. be authorized to obtain signatures to said Petition and to carry out the object of the meeting—

The Chair then called on the Rev. Mr. Christie to close the meeting by prayer. A vote of thanks was given to the Honorable gentleman for his able conduct in the Chair. Cheers of approbation were given and the meeting dispersed.

J. BRUCE, P. W. P.
Glenmorris, March 20, 1852.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

In a late number we stated that Lord John Russell resigned and the Earl of Derby, late Lord St. Albans, the most aristocratic man of England, had taken the place. Lord John Russell just before his resignation introduced a Bill to reform the House of Commons that was reformed greatly in 1831 by Earl Grey. By the following statement it will be seen that the House of Commons needs reforming greatly. Believers in fair play in government and honest government in any thing—

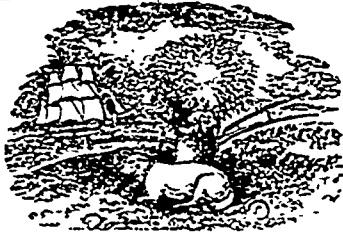
"A Parliamentary return of the number of electors in Cities and Boroughs in 1847, showed that in England and Wales there were—

Boroughs.	Electors.	Returning Members.
26 with not more than 45	350	39
45 "	400	63
75 "	600	110
100 "	600	158
123 "	1090	184

"The remaining boroughs contained from upwards of 1000 to upwards of 19,000 electors in each, and they returned only 151 members, or 33 less than the boroughs containing not more than 1000 electors. No less than 11 boroughs with not more than 350 electors returned two members each; while several boroughs with between 2000 and 3000 electors returned only one member each."

Now from the above it will be seen that the British people as a mass are not fairly represented in the British Constitution calls their House in contradistinction to the House of Lords—the House of the aristocracy. In the latter the few rule as a class, and we say people's House the mass—the people at large emphatically rule. Prior to 1831 the House of Commons was a mere tool of the House of Lords, but it was greatly improved by the Bill of 1831, but it is only a shadow of what it ought to be. We grant that Lord John's Bill came too late to be seen, but there was too much suddenness and late notice. Why did he not think of this Bill some years ago? Why introduce it when he knew he could not get it, and when there were fears of a French invasion? English people at large are loyal and can be trusted to defend their country, why refuse to trust them with a fair enlarged, and really honest political constitution? There is too much humbugging in aristocracy. If they rule in one House it is sufficient. We emphatically believe the English people can be trusted with the largest political reform.

Calistonia.—Laced law still prevails there, men having been sentenced to the gallows without trial. We regret too see an account of a quarrel between two Canadians formerly of this county, John Ham, Esq. and Dr. Hunter. The truth is, parties as well send their children to a criminal prison, and of vice and desperadoes. Morality and justice, and social conduct, are disregarded over its whole region.



Agriculture.

WASHING DAY.

BY G. W. HOLMES.

It chanced to be our washing day,
 And all our things were drying;
 The steam came roaring through the lines,
 And set them all a flying.
 I saw the ahirts and petticoats
 Go riding off like witches—
 I huz!—oh, bitterly I wept—
 I lost my Sunday breeches!

I saw them straddling through the air,
 Alas! too late to win them,
 I saw them chase the clouds, as if
 The devil had been in them
 They were my darlings and my pride,
 My boyhood's only riches—
 "Farewell! farewell!" I faintly cried,
 "My breeches! O, my breeches!"

That night I saw them in my dreams,
 How changed from what I knew them,
 The dew had steeped their faded threads,
 The wind had whistled through them!
 I saw the wind and ghostly tent
 Where demon claws had torn them!
 A hole was in their hinder parts,
 As if an imp had worn them!

I have had many happy years,
 And times I led and clever,
 But these roving pantaloon have gone,
 Forever and forever!
 And now, my fate has set the last
 Of all my earthly stitches,
 This aching heart shall cease to mourn
 My loved—my long lost breeches!

the best outlet for the produce of Canada proceeding from Toronto, Cobourg and Kingston, and their vicinities. Our true policy is to build up a domestic trade, and encourage that with our neighbours, by reciprocal free trade. We, as a people, have all the elements and materials for domestic manufactures, and can compete, if we had capital, with Massachusetts. Farmers, make up your minds to raise more stock, less wheat, and from your wool make your cloths. All the surplus beef and wool we can raise, will, for generations to come, find a ready market in Boston and New York. If we could do as well as a people by turning our commerce down the St. Lawrence, we should do it; but it seems to us that nature has pointed out our best markets. Man may patch up things, and try to avert what seems inevitable, yet commerce, like water, will find its natural outlet.

When once the political atmosphere of Canada is settled by her people, commerce will find its proper outlets. We regret to say there are many political questions in Canada unsettled, and likely to be. At the same time, when we look at our statistics it is gratifying to find that we are increasing in wealth and population. What is to be feared most is that we are bringing upon ourselves too much indirect taxation by railroads. If in addition to our domestic railways, we are to be taxed indirectly by raising the customs duties, to pay for the interest on the capital borrowed to build a part of the great Eastern Trunk Railway, what will we, ten years hence, have to pay for our sugar and cotton? The interest must be paid by a poll tax on our people, or a custom tax on our imported necessities of life.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

A public meeting for the Township and Village of Ancaster took place at Rousseau's Hotel, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of encouraging the formation of a Joint Stock Company, to erect a Factory at Ancaster, for the manufacture of carpets, knotted goods and woollen yarns. The meeting was well attended, and a lively interest was taken in the proceedings by those present. G. B. Rousseau, Esq., having been called to the chair and Mr. Goldie, of Hamilton, appointed Secretary, the Chairman explained the objects of the meeting, and read the Prospectus, as it appears in this and other journals.

Mr. Hyndman, who has had 27 years' experience in the manufacture of woollen goods of every description, had a document before the meeting, showing that the articles proposed to be made at the Factory could be produced at a rate one-third lower than they can be imported.

It was then moved by Mr. Gable, and seconded by Mr. Spohn, in an able speech, and carried unanimously.

That this meeting deems it expedient to establish a Company, in accordance with the prospectus, and pledge themselves to use their influence and interest, zealously and earnestly, in carrying out the object of the meeting.

The Stock books were then opened for fifteen minutes, during which period upwards of 120 shares were taken, amounting to £3000. The Chairman adjourned the meeting until Friday, the 20th Feb., at half-past 2 o'clock.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Household Measures—As all families are not provided with scales and weights referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, the following may be useful—What flour, one pound is one quart. Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one quart. Butter, when soft, one pound one ounce is one quart. Leaf Sugar, broken, one pound is one quart. White Sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart. Best Brown Sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart. Eggs average size, ten eggs are one pound. Sixteen large table-spoonfuls are half a pint, eight one gill four half a gill, &c.

Lights! Lights! I say—Instead of their being the slightest chance that wonders will ever cease, we have strong reasons for thinking that wonders have only just begun. The last new marvel is a Company for lighting our streets, our shops, our houses, and even our bed-chambers, with electric fluid, so that we may sit, and read or write by, flashes of lightning, and go to sleep with columns of electric fluid oozing down for a rushlight in our room. The new lights that have sprung up within the last few years have been extinguishing and snuffing each other out in rapid succession. The first breath of science blew out the dips, which fell prostrate under the wax of discovery, and then came the metallic wicks, offering "metal more attractive," then they took the candles in hand, superseded with the composite fashion (the once popular "mould of form," until the public, having nosed the presence of arsenic, stopped its nostrils and its patronage. The electric light now threatens to supersede all, and considering the universal use now made of electricity, we would not be surprised at the formation of a Company to fix a lightning conductor instead of the ordinary conductor to every omnibus.

Regulating Clocks—We perceive from our English papers that it is proposed, by means of electric telegraph to regulate all the public clocks throughout the kingdoms of Great Britain, in accordance with Greenwich or railway time. Precisely at noon, the signal indicating Greenwich time, as observed by the great electric clock, in the central station, Lothbury, is to be sent over the various lines of wire, giving at an inappreciable interval, the exact time at every terminus. Greenwich time, as distinguished from local time, is at present kept by nearly all the towns of importance in England, but they have not the advantage of exact regulation. The only towns of consequence where uniformity of time is not adopted, but where local time is adhered to, are Norwich, Yorkmouth, Cambridge, Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Oxford, Bristol, Bath, Portsmouth, Exeter, Dorchester, Lancaster, and Falmouth, on the east and west of England.

The Invention of the Steam Engine Claimed by France—The invention of the steam engine, like almost every other great invention is claimed by the French—Hitherto they have based the claim principally on the fact that Solomon de Claus, who died in 1630, and Papin, who died in 1709, first expressed the opinion that steam might be used as a motive power. And now, going a step further, they lay claim to having been the first people who had the idea of applying steam to navigation. A certain Abbe Gautier, who, it seems, was Professor of Mathematics at Nancy, presented they say to the academy of that town, in 1753, a paper describing a machine invented by him for propelling vessels on water. We have some recollection of having read some months ago, in the French or German papers, that the said Abbe made the proposition to the Academy of Venice, and that he was an Austrian subject. The Academy of Sciences of Paris has, however, appointed a committee to examine into the Abbe's claim, and it will probably clear up all doubt on the subject.—*Literary Gazette.*

The Frost—We regret to learn that most of the fruit, cherries, peaches, apples, and pears, which had escaped the extreme cold of the past winter, have all been carried away by the recent and unexpected visitation of Jack Frost. The warm weather immediately previous to the recent cold had tempted most of the fruit trees and flowers into leaf, and the buds of fruit had swollen so that frost, having a fair chance, has captured the entire lot. We shall have to give up for another year, hope of fruit. The loss of two successive seasons will prove a loss severely to be felt by farmers and horticulturists, and just be estimated at several millions of dollars. We have accounts from a great many sections of the East and of the West, and all appear to have suffered severely. In some places entire orchards of fruits, which have just come into bearing have been destroyed.—*Cr. Gazette.*

A Clean Mouth—Unclean teeth is a serious detractor from beauty, and the main cause of an offensive breath. A few simple directions how to keep the teeth clean may be an advantage to somebody. First, if your teeth are badly coated with tartar, get a good dentist to scrape them. Wash your teeth in soft, cold water every day, or oftener, rubbing the teeth and gums, with your fingers. A tooth brush may do as well, if the gums are not too tender to bear it. Once a week mix a little vinegar in the water. Do these things from youth, and you will never be troubled with sore gums, offensive breath, rotten teeth, or toothache.—*Mr. Temperance Waterman.*

EMERS—there is little prospect of grain rising. The last news from England show even a decline in the price of wheat. The manufacturing interests of Britain are so great; and the owners and workers, engaged therein, are so great and powerful, that there is little hope of a new ministry, although inclined to do so, on any duty on foreign grain. If the people of England require cheap food, it is very questionable morality on our part to raise the price of wheat to line our pockets with a little more gold. We need expect little from a protective policy in England. Let us turn our attention to our own resources. If grain-growing be not so profitable, farmers should raise more stock and poultry, and devote more upon the dairy. Whilst wheat, during the past winter, has been at a very low ebb, butter, eggs, cheese, beef and pork, have advanced at good prices. Even barley, peas and beans are varied little, and poultry has been high. It is not better for our farmers to turn their capital into other channels than wheat. Wool brings a fair price. Our future trade will be our domestic ones, and those of the United States. Everything in Canada is tending to a commercial alliance with the neighbouring United States. When the Great Western, Erie and Buffalo, and Lake Huron and Toronto canals are finished, the commercial interests of Canada and the United States will be still more united. At this time the port of New York is the chief outlet, and always will be, for a large portion of the produce of the west of Hamilton; and Boston is

FOREIGN NEWS.

A vessel, American built, but of course piratical, lately landed 800 African Slaves from Africa, on the Island of Cuba. What a disgrace to this age is such a proceeding.

A domestic war in the Southern part of China, and quite an extensive war in the Burman Empire, are proceeding.

India can now be reached from England in 30 days, and 20 years ago it took six months to perform the same journey.

In Louisiana the usury laws have been abolished and a homestead law has been passed. New Jersey has also passed the homestead law, exempting from execution \$1000 worth of property. This system will effectually destroy all credit, and will probably advance the happiness of the agriculturists, but it is questionable whether it is good for the laboring classes.

It seems that the dealers in alcohol now try to evade the law of Maine by importing the article into the State in the shape of Day and Martin's Blacking.

A great many Chinese now reside in California, and are leaving China to go thither. Immense numbers of persons from all parts of the American States are going there. Wisconsin especially is losing many of its people.

FRANCE.—A system of the most degrading espionage and tyranny exists here. Even Cavaignac is not allowed to leave France. Why should men having a spark of freedom left, allow a base upstart tyrant thus to control their liberties and rights? From all appearances things will remain so for some time to come.

In Vienna and other European arbitrary courts, the coming into power of the Earl of Derby, is hailed as an event of great benefit to despotism.

Kossuth is at present at New Orleans. He is received with but little enthusiasm in the South as compared with the North. This results from the debasing effects of negro slavery. The wicked selfishness and passions of men stand everywhere in their way.

THE NEXT AMERICAN PRESIDENT.—The candidates will be General Cass and General Scott. They are both eminent and patriotic men, and both very popular. The Americans, however, are so fond of Military glory that it is most likely they will elect Scott. Cass is a great friend to human progress, although, we fear perhaps, a little astray, on the slavery question. Buchanan has been nominated in Pennsylvania and Webster is the nominee of some of the New England States.

A Crystal Palace is about to be built near New-York city for the Worlds second Show.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Wm. Lyon McKenzie comes out in the Examiner of the 7th inst., with a letter, filling nearly nine columns of the paper, in which he talks of every thing, and yet unfortunately expresses a decided opinion on nothing.

Mechanics' Institute Soiree on the 12th inst.—This Soiree came off according to notice, and we are happy to hear was well attended. Several able speeches were made, and the evening was very agreeably spent by all. Being engaged that evening in the Ontario Division room we could not attend. We earnestly advise all mechanics in this city to encourage the institution, and to subscribe for the use of Books in the Library.

Three important matters or causes of agitation are now before the minds of the people of Canada. One is ecclesie institutions, another re-encumbrance including within it the property of our binding ourselves to pay for and build the great Trunk Railroad to the port of Halifax; which will indirectly make us liable with the lower British Provinces to pay the interest on forty million dollars, and the third is the agitation for an enactment of the Maine Law in the British America Provinces.

For the next four or eight years perhaps, these subjects will be all important to Canadians. We think if we were to improve our own Province more, it would be better for us. The Great Trunk Railway is of more use to England, in a Military point of view, than to us. It will not pay the interest on the outlay. A question of equal importance is reciprocal free trade with the Americans. This reciprocal free trade, with the navigation of the St. Lawrence free to all nations should be obtained and effected.

A general silence reigns just now in the Provincial Press, as to measures talked of last year at this time; yet every thing stands in the same posture now as then, except that the new Ministry consists of two or three

men of different opinions from those out of power. The people of Canada should learn to think and act through other mediums, than a few presses, managed chiefly by young aspiring or office seeking men. Ask for nothing but what is just, and suffer not the voice to cease its demands, until what is reasonably asked for, is granted.

THE LAMTON SOIREE.—We will refer to this meeting in our next issue.

THE LIFE BOAT, a well got up publication of a Juvenile character published at Montreal, has been duly received and we wish it success.

TEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES. On the 20th inst., the great Woman's Convention comes off at Rochester.

The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Section of Cadets will meet at Oswego on the 28th inst.

The April Session of the Grand Division of Western New York will meet at Fredonia, Chautauque County, N. Y., on the 27th April.

The New York Legislature will pass the Maine law, with a proviso submitting it to the people; and the people will vote for it this year.

The Utica Teetotaler is precisely of our opinion, that no law should be passed if opposed to the voice of the people. We must enlighten the public mind and all will be right.

John B. Gough is not opposed to the Maine law. Otto and Jenny Goldschmidt will sail for Europe in May, and prior to leaving will give three concerts in New York city.

The elections in Connecticut, it is said by some, are adverse to the Maine law; but we see this contradicted in Pennsylvania, 175,000 persons have petitioned for the Maine law, and it is expected that the law will be passed in that State.

The Tremont Temple in Boston has been burnt down. Lola Montes has commenced suits for slander against some of the leading American papers. The subject of Communion Wine is making much noise in the United States just now, among temperance men. Do not quarrel about abstractions.

Snow fell a foot deep in Boston, during the first week in April. Massachusetts Liquor Bill, similar to the Maine law, will pass the Lower House without submitting it to the people. This is more favourable.

Fears are entertained of the election of Neal Dow, in Portland. Mr. Hincks had arrived in London, and had had an interview with the Colonial Secretary.

THE MASS MEETING OF SONS, DAUGHTERS AND CADETS IN TORONTO.

This Meeting having been adjourned, comes off next THURSDAY EVENING, at the TEMPERANCE HALL in this City, at half-past SEVEN o'clock. Let all attend and swell the meeting to a triumph. Friends from the Country are invited to attend.

RECEIPTS OF MONEY.

From J. G. Kingston, \$1 pays for 1851 only, W. H. F. \$1 J. B. 1852, J. P. C. Montreal, \$1 1852, J. T. Summersville, \$2 sub's 1852, W. G. Simcoe, \$7 1/2 sub's of 1851; Rev. Mr. C. of D. \$1. 1851; J. C. Afr. \$1.

RECEIPTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

From our welcome contributor F. B. R. on Spring, &c. will appear in next April number. Several pieces of Poetry from Kemptville, will appear in due course. Poetry from Mrs. S. Norwichville, will appear "Silicho on Postmasters", we have examined and his remarks are just, but too long. We think his purpose will be answered by our remarks in this number. Letter from Cornwall received. Letters from Perseverance Division, Address to Brother Baker of Waterdown, Letter of P. W. P. of Rev. M. C. and some other matters on hand are postponed for want of room. An account of the North Gower Division and Poetry, will appear in our next.

THE WEATHER AND MARKETS, April 16, 1852.—We can now congratulate our readers on a very great change in the weather. Every thing wears a spring like appearance. For some days back spring has set in, in earnest. There is scarcely any change in the markets since our last date, except that Wheat is a little lower, bringing the average of 3s 4d per bushel. Butter is selling readily fresh at 10d per lb and Eggs are very scarce at 9d per doz. Meat is high. Potatoes in demand at 3s to 3s 9d per bushel. Calves and Poultry sell well and are high.

OUR NEXT APRIL NUMBER Comes out on the 26th April inst., and our number on the 8th May next.

LIST OF AGENTS.

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