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### TRIUMPH-SONG INDIAN

The shore, the shore,
The pebbly sand,
The birthes door,
The leafy land,
The tarved cance,
The wawn fire,
The wavelet bine,
The pine-tree spire'
oe the, ha! I'm home sgain,
ripped the plashing our in vain!

The sun, the sun,
The monaisin cone,
The smoke-wreath dun,
The oak o'enhrown,
The ripple dance. he ripple dance.
The hemicek shade,
be wildering glance
Of dark-eyed maid
my Huron home again,
it the warrior forth in vain

He came, he came, The hunter pale, With flag and flam, And fearless trail Ith gleaning gun Cold bayoner, ad plume upon Illa heim of jet ne will not come again : on knives mag not in vala .

My battle train, lith screent troad, O'er hill and plain y battle-band Soft moccasin'd, but moccasin'd, but flowers were fan. 'd By evening's wind;

erbocker Mayazine.

We met, we met,
At set of alle,
And red and wet
Were finite and gun
Oh! red and wet,
And clotted o cr
With locks of jet
And drops of gore\*
of the forest home and ( Ho, ho : my forest home of the The hatchet did not drap on value

It rang, it rang,
The deadly blow,
With viporula cases,
"roin for to for
And dark the cloud

Twas done, well done,
Mid crimion raise,
The conduct wor,
The front raise;
And homeward now,
With captive pale,
We golds the prow
And rids the trail;
Ho, ho, our butch home egala.
We did not neek aff well in value.

Ho, ho: ho, bo:
Let you, h and sue
Make mid. Ight glow
With faggod-tre;
Luntrig one bow,
Ware hat het bright
The capture foe
Shatt surn to-night;
Ho, ho, ho, an house again
The Huron dree not fight in vain.

COMMERCE OF THE PRAIRIES.

BY WILLIAM C. BREYT.

away toward the Rocky Mountains and the setting sun, our vast 'Western Plains'—range alike of the red min buffalo. But, alas for poetry and romance! the spirit of ice has penetrated even here; and now, where once reignade supreme, or at best the Indian pursued his game isky loves' unaplested, and a few hardy mountri i men and h traders bartered their trinket-wares for fars and pelines, hire-merchant yearly freights his immense trains of costly and merchandise, destined for the far-distant settlements in at a merchancise, destined for the far-distant sentements in at valley of the Salt Lake, California, and New Mexico. I traders, trappers, and voyageurs, who have passed the last of their lives alternately trapping and traking in these algebra the change which has so suddenly come over the agn at the change which has so subdenly come over the their droams, and utter many a sacre at the nonreductive who have invaded their resimand rights. The hippyran must needs complete his oducation by a trip to more wids, and it is "fancy rig," equipped with "Col." and," now shows buffelo on the plains with as n with it wild though he were killing quait on his own preserves at though he were killing quait on his own preserves at Our great western plains and mountains are no longer a organia. They are points of commerce and etherade, grounds for amoteur aportsmen, and traits for our of ads of California and Oregon-bound emigrants.

the immense trade and commerce of the prairies St. Lose, is lependence, on the Missouri river, form the priorital out-d well deserve the name of "prants-ports." With the first nce of grass the prairie-merchant is ready to take up the march, baving laid in during the winter me stock of grad-march, baving laid in during the winter me stock of grad-one. Those destined for hew-Mexico rendezvous at Inde-oc, while St. Joseph is the starting-pant for some destinct Salt Lake, California, and Oregon. Such of our readerr been at either of these points during the months of never ocen at editor of these points during the months of od May, can form no alequate idea of the scene there ed at with a season. All then is life, sur, bustle, and con-Strange as 'nes, sights, and som de strike the eye and every turn. Once across the Missouri river, and then and numences the organization of compenies; and then, too, or cornest camp-life, and with all the strint duties as well seasons. Cornels have to be formed at night, and grand.

Synonate Sucams are . be bridged, and ferries established And thus rolling show's a right at the rate of fift en or twenty nules a day, at I aght ar to at their soveral distinctions the practices as any set right or the action services of some states of children and domestices, sugar and coffee, the area on that aprinking of highers, and a pretty general asset into the and treble first cost, and again, before with a time to the lie and treble first cost, and again, before with a time well set in the practice merchant retraces his steps to the Shates to by ... it was nooth, and o off again in the spring. If he returns was palme of dollars, he is a luck, it not, he hopes to do bett reach time. He is a bold and hardy ad-

venturer, shrew I at a t. a.k., and keen as the blade in his beau.
Such is the praise morehant, and such the commerce of the prairies, giving occupation as it does to hundreds of men, comprairies, giving sum ng each year many thousand head of ca the and stock in its sum ng each year many thousand head of ca the and stock in its transportation, and bring "", into our Western Stales annually a large amount of gold and miver. There are phosphy at the present time near ten thousand men directly emaged in this trade, while it requires more than fifty thousand head of cattle and moles yearly for the purpose of transportation. We have no statistics on which to base figures, but trink we are considerably within the merk

Lettle idea has the merchant doing business in any of our o'd settled cures of the trials and tangues, of the rangers and pressions which the prante-merchant contribus which the prante-merchant contribus con no realizes his hard-carried gains. The one orders his stock of goods by tengraph; in the twinking of an eyo rail-car and steam-boat have deposited them at his door, ready to be pinced upon his shelves. He has them ensured, and it they meet with any misnap, in a ten-days in it they are replaced. Prices current inform him of the state of the market, of a tise ut tail. But one other wagons are over a long and almost interminable desert, over streams and by lonely rails through the country or lossing and predatory bands of lastices, guarding them with the rifle. His own vigilance and anotheries must be his insurers—his own judgment his pricecurrent.

To-day you may see the prainte-merchant lounging about the eps of 'The Planters' at St. Louis—whither he has gone to sieus of lay in his stock of goosts— apen-aver, y, and a gle carelessly dressed, and we lang a profusion of gold chains, rings, etc., with altogether levil-may-care air about him. When in the city, he s, tids his noney freely, and g es in for 'seeing the town.' A tew weeks later, go to St. Joseph or Independence, and you will find it difficult to recognize him in his praine garb : b oad beaver, red flannel shirt, tringed huming-cost, an immense bound about his waist, and in piece of the gold chains and rings, wearing now any quantity of seasting-mais, knives, etc. But a revery you find him, there is soil the same devil-may-care as about hun, and he is ever the gentieman. There is something in the atmosphere of a c broad prairie that gives to those who make it their trome an air of holdness and independence. The wild

the aumosphere of the bread prairie that gives to those who make it their frome an air of holdness and independence. The wild mustaing of the plain liss a stride and a step which the term-bred stood never acquires. So it is what the prairie man. You would know him by his bearing wherever the might be. "The the same whether he watches by his solitary eamp-fire on the plains, or revers and the power elect the tradange of Santa Fe.

There is a write a ground in the raile-like, and few who have tasted it for air hings to the ever give up. Who ever heard of non-elective models and the same who ever heard of non-elective models. Each year a tew get "rubbed on by the toma one his extreme to his treath in its frame, or "go under," to adopt their town expressive vocability. But inthe care they it is an one to them. So Brain, the ever like a flack, Harris, Bill, Williams Granic election with the action of the same to the form with the action of the solid actions remain. Plant Randon, the fame, very few, of the old actions remain. Plant Randon, the fame to all the step that he had him to a first an air like the election of the specific and his companions. He would had enter than Randonske and In Bearte camping in relative to the large same as an air fact of the respect to the Roodsur set trade on the Big Plant. Fet are these but some of the relation of the large probable to the partie-man is the mountaineer like trade. rell the take

tains swells the various tribularies of the Missouri, which takes place generally in the mouth of June, from the various posts away up on the Big Platte and the Yeliowstone, he shores into the rapid current with his frail bareau or Mackinac boat, seeking a market for his peteres. Down the Rig Platte and the Yellow mone, and down the Messeun, over sand-bare and shallows, over snage and sawyers, he drifts with the rapid current. A little dried buff lo meat, a few pounds of floor, or hard breed, comprise his stock of provisions for the long and persons journey. And thus for a thousand or fifteen hundred miles he floats along. The lofty cotton-wood trees wave their branches above him; the middy waters of the Missoun, on whose bosom he floars, seethe, not, and eddy beneath him. Amid all the hardships and perils of the journey he proceeds cheerium and gamy, merrily chanting the Canadian boar-song as he goes. Perhaps for years he has not Canadian bout-song as he goes. Perhaps for years he has not visued the frontier seatlements of the State. In such case, deep and long protracted are the organs on his ar was at the ont-posts of civilization. Equor flows the water, and cards and dies are in huge requisition. Soon he is at the bottom of his purse, and kaives and pistois, and even clothing, are pawned to secure his return outfit.

Yet, under the progressive spirit of the age, all these thing are changing rapility. Steamboars now ascend as far up as the Yellowstone, and return inden with the result of mountain traffic.

The trade of the Far West becomes day by day of more im-

portance. It has built up, in a measure, the great western amportance ium, the city of St. Louis. Twenty years ago, and St. Louis was an old French trading post and rendezvous for prairie and mountain men, containing only a few hundred houses. Now it is a city of more than eighty thousand inhabitants; lofts ware-houses, and stately mansions have aprung up tike magic; hundreds of nobe stoomers line her quays, her ferre is instinct with life and business. Under its influence Independence has grown to be a thriving place of several thousand inhabitants, willo in half a dozen years St. Joseph has grown to be a prosperous CILT.

The telegraph wite will soon stre's a from the Missioner river the Rocky Muchtains, bearing the ligating messenger quicker than thought, the sceam-origine with its shril whistie will ere long startle the buffalo from his range. A sieu, then, to the poetry and romance of the prairie! Adec, then, to the strange characters that now make them their home.

### WILLIAM WIRT.

To turn from such a man (Barry to william Wirt, is allowing for the figure. Like getting out of Arabia into Palestine. The aworping sand-atorm, and the red-glaring light are left behind, and bequited vales welcome the hot feet of the traveller, and bright, skies gracefully bend to mountain summits, to refresh the

weary eye.

The image of William Wirt can never pass from the vision of those who know him. If early or jealousy were to assail him, it would find itself in the predicament described by Dr. Johnson, when he remarked of Sir Joshua Reyrolds, that he was one of when he remarked or our summer necessary, that he was the time men with whom, if a person desired to quarrel, he would have been most at a loss how to above him. There was in him such transparent innesty and integrity, such overficing goodnature, such quick sympathies with grace, bossity, and excellence, wherever seen, and such true manhiness of purpose, all sensolied and sancufoid by genuino trutbfulness and binevolence, and all devoted to high and honorable ends, that his name stands out as a beacon light which every one can see and appreciate. a neacon tight which every one can see and appreciate. The which world can compensated greatness whenever it is harmoniously developed. The multitude can readily respond to it. No art is necessary to reveal it. Like the stars and anti-only look and it is seen. As resi worth is not only soft-assuring, but like-nice word-assuring. The task of the coorner tray be accaside. Genus and geodesia tell their own story and authenticate their own minion.

The manus of Wirt are of various kinds, but they all combine in the extension of the contractor as well as in the formation of in the extension of the contactor as well at in the formation of the hoster. As a jurist, he was extracritorry; at a writer, he was potentially graceful and elegant; at an orator, he was meant passed by any of his confemporaries; as a man, he was described at all commendation, as a Christian, he advance the doctrines of actiputate tongues. Defocute in certy ces mann, he repaired the Twin-braker to the prairie-man is the mountained, the traces of all commendation, as a Constant, is a safety of the Rocky Mountain. As you ascend the Message of the Rocky Mountain. As you ascend the Message of Dofours in early eds much, he repaired the south treet in the mount of Issageo may meet like sub an want of congruent training by marriage study, and so make him. Maintained but had not he mount for any end to me the pairies intended for the mount. Doorses to struggle on, embring of St. Louis. When the molting of more and to on the mount.

distinction and social eminence only afforded the opportunity for 1 im to become the architect of an illustrious faine. The sorrows I im to become the architect of an illustrious faine. The sorrows of earth pressed heavily upon him through many long and nearly vors, but they led him into right paths, and wrought out for him an I origine of blessing. It was amid such scenes that his delicate semability received that holy chastening which in after life give so much tender interest to the pothos that depicted the wife of Blannerhassel, "shiverise at middight on the banks of the Ohio. And midding there teams with the torner, which those as they fell "Magoon's "Orators of the Revolution."

[ORIGINAL]

TO WM LAWRIE, ESQ, BRADFORD

BY THE FOREST BARD

Oh that my sool had language that my tongue Had sweeter strains than ever ministrel sung. Then might my heart in cornest melody. Pour forth in friendship's theme its love for thee. First of thy race, (forever konoured thou) Who taught my soul at friendship's fanc to bow; Who taught that soul a truth it sought to find, That friendship was no fancy of the mind.

And thou wast here, on friendship's wings you came, With pledges dear as ever bard could name: Then rose my soul from evening's quiet colin. When touch'd electric by thy faithful palm. That palm the same I grasped in days of yore, Faithful and true no time can rust it o'er—How soon the soul can telegraph its thoughts, When palm in palm, and soul in soul is caught.

Oh how the soul in hours like this is cost. Back through the vista of the shaded part, Langring with love in mem'ty's magic dell, Where thoughts on thoughts ric arresistable. And mem'ty there will often stay to suplaneated beving: from affection's cup; That cup whose brim the spottessality wreathes, Whose homed breath four friendship's angel breaches.

Thus I with thee the same rich meetar quaff'd, felt the same sinh and laugh'd when thou hast laugh'd, With that rich voice, whose mainly stiams have rung. In clarion notes when you and I have sung—Yes, all of these and more kind fate has dealt. In one short hear I in thy presence felt; For each such hour the heart, devoid of fears, To time would barter ten of his's best years.

And time that had in moody moments slept, Much speed of lightning onward now was swept;
Now rise the golden pictures of the heart,
When mem'ry traces faithful friendship's chart.
Clothed by no form which art may hence release,
A soul like thine is heaven's master-piece;
Like thine if equal'd, unsurpassed at best,
A fare tich gem to be a boson's guest

And now with thee I wander back again And now with thee I wander hack again,
'To many a scene on life's fair virgin plane;
'To you lov'd home in mem'ry's bow'r enshrined,
Wish a fond friendship's faithful ivy twined.
And there again each gentle form appears,
Each cherished tie the heart with love reveres.
Each voice again in fancy seems to troll,
From mem'ry's harp the music of the sour.

But these are fancy's cichings quick they fly,
On the same moment that has swept them by,
And stern reality, 2-as how fast,
Will sing their request with the fading past.
But not so here, e'en in this heart in death,
Thy name shall quiver on the last faint breath,
Save one, that name shall here the first be shrined.
The friend and lov'd one's e'en in death entwined.

Thus while the heart says saily fare-thee-well.
The soul may melt at friendship a farry spell.
And need not blush if no rude eye be near.
To shed at friendship a sacred fane a tear.
Yet why a tear, pure friendship a never fade.
And friendship's form nought in the heart can shade,
Yet now farewell, we'll meet, if life be given.
On earth: if not, oh may we meet in heaven
Cobourg, June, 1853.

### WASHINGTON'S LAST DAYS AT HOUNT VERNON.

"We find in the Washington Intelligencer an article, of which to this in the washington intrangence an article, of which it says, "We have the pleasure to insert the annual contribution of our venerable and respected friend, Mr. Custis of Arlington, from his valuable stock of 'Recollections of the last days at Mount Vernon,' and 'Private Memoira of Washington.' As time recodes, these memorials increase in interest, and it is to be regretted that they are not given to the public entire and in a double form." We give the article, and know that it will be read

double form." We give the article, and know that it will be read with avidity by our readers.

The year 1799 was in its last month; Washington lead nearly completed his sixty-eighth year; the century was fast drawing to a close, and with it this great man's life. Yet the "winer of his age had shed its snows" so kindly" upon him us to mellew without impairing his faculties, both physical and mental, and to give fair promise of additional length to his days.

Nor was Washington unmindful of the tre progress of time, and of his liability to be called at any moment to "that bourne from which no traveller returns." He had for years kept a will by him, and after mature reflection had so disposed of his large property as to be satisfactory to himself and to the many who were so fortunate and happy as to share in his textamentary remembrance-

membrance.

The last days, like those that proceeded them in the course of a long and well-spent life, were derived to constant and useful ampleyment. After the score exercise of the morning, in attention to agriculture and rural affirm, in the evening came the posting, leaded with letters, papers and pamphlets. His immemse correspondence, both at home and abroad, was promptly and fully replied its. We shington deemed it a grave offence against the men of his time. Washington deemed it a grave offence against following him was lately stock up by a way 2—Gentlemen lastning to spell are requested to use sentenday's papers.

circumstances until he overcame them; while the want of family | swered. He wrote with great facility, and it would be a difficult matter to find another, who had written so much and had written so well. His epistolatory writings will descend to posterity as developing superior powers of mind. General Henry Lee once observed to the chief, "We are amazed, sir, at the vast amount of work that you accomplish." Wastington replied, "Sir, I rise at four o'clock, and a great deal of my work is done while others are asker." others are asleep.

So plinctual a man delighted in always having about him a good time-keeper. In Philadelphia, the first President regularly walked up to his watch-maker's (Clarke, in Second Street) to compare his watch with the regulator. At Mount Vernon, the active, yet always punctual fariner mean obly consulted the dist when returning from his morning ride and before entering his

The affairs of the Household took order from the ma-ter's ac-

The affairs of the Household took order from the matter's accurate and methodical arrangement of time. Even the fisherman on the river watched for the cook's signal when to pull in shore so as to deliver his scaly products in time for dinner. The establishment of Mount Vernon conjuncted a perfect army of servants, yet to each one was assigned certain six cial duties, and these were required to be strictly performed. Upon the extensive estate, there was rigid discipline, without severity. There could be no confusion where all was order; and the siffairs of this vast concern, embrecing thousands of acres and hundreds of dependants, were conducted with as much ease, method and regularity as the affairs of an ordinary homestead.

gularity as the affairs of an ordinary homestead.

Mrs. Washington, an accomplished Virginia housewife of the olden time, gave her constant attention to all her longsite household, and by her skill and superior management greatly contributed to the comfortable receptor and entertainment of the crowds of guests always to be found in the hospitable mansion of Mount Vernon.

of Mount Vernon.

Invariably neat and clean in his person, with clothes of the old-fashioned cut, but made of the best materials, Washington required less waiting upon than any tim of his age and condition in the world. A single body-servant attended in his room to brush his clothes, comb and the his bar, (become ve., this in his fast days, worn in the old-fashioned queue, and rarely with powder) and to arrange the materials of his toilet. This toilet he made himself in the most simple and expeditions manner, giving the least possible amount of his precious mas to anything relative to his person. When rising at four o'clock, he lighted hisomoreandles, made up his fire, and went daigently to work, without disturbing the slumbers of his numerous household.

It pleased Providence to permit the beloved Washington to live to witness the fruition of his mighty labors in the cause of his country and mankind; while his success in the cause of his country and mankind; while his success in the cause of his heart, and shed the most benign and happy influence upon his last days at Mount Vernon.

# Mumarans.

A little nonsense non and then.

We should like to have an answer to the following. silence gives consent, and the lassies do not answer, we are going to try it :---

If a laddie meet a lasti, Comm' thro' the wood, Should'ut the laddle has the last,
That is if he could?

- Youths Banner

### OUR DEVIL'S ADVICE.

Now, listen girls, and do not laugh, At printers and their better !

A girl that hath some gentle grace,
A typo is always sure to

And when they join old Hymen's band,
They come with both their heart and 3?
So girls that would poor typos mash. Can ne er succeed in cutting a -

Youths Banner.

Popping the Question.—A young lady said to her beau, after fifteen years' courtship, "Charles, I am going out of town to-

Where?" "I don't know."

"When are you coming back?" "Never."
"What are you going for?" "I am going to look for something which you have not, never had, and yet can give me without any loss to yourself."

"You are very welcome to it, I am sure, but what is it?" 'A husband!"

"Why, you might have had that fifteen years ago it you only had said the word; but I was afraid to begin.

A TUNDER -A Dutchman thus describes an accident Wonce a long vile ago, I vent into mine ablic orchard to climb a bear tree to get some beaches to make vrow a blum pudding mit; and ven I gets on the telermiest branch, I vai from the lowermost limb, unit one leg on both sides of the fence, and like to stove mine outsides in !"

83 Our pil-grim fathers derive their name from the way faces they used to make at physic

A gentleman was accosted by a poor loafer, who asked for charity. "I will remember you next time," replied the gentleman. "Please your honour," said the loafer, I don't credit; I deal on the cash principle."

ON NI S ANDA REFAD.

When belies their lovely graces spread, And fops around them flutter, I'll be content with Anna Bread,



# Ladies' Department.

Fig. These exquisitely boundful lines, from the internal heart of sweet Fan., F., so widely known and justic celebrated, will and now, as when fait they flowed from her pers, a sweet echo in every true in their's heart

MY BIRD

### BY TANNY TORRESTER

Ere tast year's moon had left the sky, A birding waight my ladian nost, And folding, oh so hovingly' Its tiny wings upon my breast.

rom morn till evening's purple tinge, In winsome helple-sness she lies wordse leaves, with a silken fringe, Shut soitly on her story eyes

There's not in Ind a loveller bird, Broad earth owns not a hupper nest, Oh, Gon, thou hast a fountain stirred, Whose waters never more shall rest'

This beautiful mysterious thing, This seeming visitant from heaven,

This bird with the immertal war.
To me—to me—thy hand has given

The pulse first caught its tiny stroke, The blood its crimion has from mise The life which I have direct laveke, Henceforth is parallel with these

A silent we is in my room—

i tremble with delictors fear.

The future, with delight and glocic,

Time and eternity are here.

Doubts, hopes in enger turnult rise Hear, oh my God 'one errassi prayer, Roam for my bird in P cradise, And give her angel plumage there

### MRS. GRUMBLE'S SOLILOQUY.

BY FANNY FERN.

"There's no calculating the difference between men and women boarders. Here's Mr Jones been in my house the last six months, and no more trouble to me than my grey kitten. If his bed is shook up once a week, and his coats, ernvats, loveketers, cigars, and patent leather bests left undisturbed in the middle of the floor, he is as contented as a pedagogue in vacuum time.

"Take a woman to board, and 'if it is convenient,' she would "Take a woman to board, and 'if it is convenient,' she would like drapery, instead of drep-curtains; she'd like the windows altered to ope 1 on the top, and a wardrobe for her flounced dresses, and a few more halfs and another shelf in the close, and a creket to put her feet on, and i little rocking chair, and a big looking-glass, and a pea-green shade for her gas-birrier.

'She can't drink coffee, because it is exhilirating; broms is too insipid and chocolate too heavy. She don't fancy cocostinglish breakfast tea' is the only beverage which agrees was her delicate spinster organization.

\*English breakfast (ea. 14 the only beverage which agrees was her delicate spin-ster organization.

"She can't digest a roast or a fried dish; she might possibly peck at an egg, it it were boiled with one eye on the watch.—Pastry she never cats, unless she knows from what dary the hunter came which enters into its composition. Every article of food prepared with butter, salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar or differ the precision of the process of the proces

or breat that is made with yeast, sona, this or saturatile, she excidedly rejects.

"She is constantly washing out little duds or laces, collers handkerchiefs, chemisettes and stockings, which she festoons to the front windows to dry; giving passers by the impressix that your house is occupied by a blanchesseuse;—then jerks the bell for an hour ar more, for relays of hot smoothing irons, to particularly in the feet has been accommonly and the second sec

the finishing stroke to her operations.

"She is often afflicted with interesting colds and influenze requiring the immediate consolation of a dose of hot lemonade a requiring the immudiate consolation of a dose of hot lemonade a guiger tea, choosing her time for these complaints when the kitchen fire has gone out, and the servants are on a furlough.—Oh! nobody knows but those who've tried it, how immensely troublesome women are! I'd rather have a whole regiment d men bearders. An you have to do is, to wind them in the meaning with a powerful cup of caff-e, give them carte blanckers smoke, and a night key, and your work is done.

An extraordinary story is told by Captain Wallace, of a lote An extraordinary story is told by Captain Wallace, of a lote and his mistress who were saved in a unmertious manner for the jaws of a shark i—A transport, with just of a regiment beard, was saving with a gentle breeze along the coast of Spix O to it the officers was leaning over the peop rading, or overing other yearing lady who had inspired him with the tender passes. The fair one was in the act of handing a paper to her lover, who overreaching herself, she tell into the sex, and supported by he clothes, drived astern. The officer lost no time in jumping a after her, and upheld her by one arm. The sails were quick backed, the stap lay to, and preparations were made to lower when, when to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appearance in the keel of the vessel, giding towards its victims. Asses at terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of its officer from the agentized speciators called the attention of a officer to the approaching danger; he saw the treatment of the special part him; he made a desperate effort, plunged and spin-bedweater so as to frighten the shark, which turned and cloved set sight. The current had now carried the officer stal had coses the vessel, when the shark appeared a second time, and was the act of turning on his back to seize the hardess pair what private of the officer's company, who was in the hammock attings, jumped textlessly everboard, with a becone in his last which he plunged into the back of the abark, which, insight disappearing, the three were saved before he dared to make a rosppostanco.

### [ORIGINAL ]

TO 0 -

er es to the woodlands I will go love with thee When the red berry grows and the fail maple free Where the wind flowers spring and the deep waters clear Reflect back not diplaces and scenes that are dear thy cot by the cedar and pine stands orme, And thy heart beats in unison true with my own.

Then make one a bower on the Lake a verdent chare. He the spet ideals a most deth adore. Entween round its arches the woodbine for me. And transparent at its eides the fragrant rose tree. And at twelfight report to that sweet sy you hower. Where I'll spend with thee there is a fixed evening hom.

And there in the home of the heart's best affection, We'd converse o'er the past with joyous reflection.
And admire those traversing orbits so bright.
I but at mac with such matte the darkness of night, while my matp short awake rats avenest actains.
To soother thy sad heart where deep angor halow pages.

And deriver and happier by for wall we be, For surshops steined to give bon consider rough. When the storm is past and the thick muts are feet. And the tong it issued of standards schushed like the lead. For well, know now to prize the rich blessings of peace As commotion of causeth her work to mercuse

Scooffville, July 6, 1853

No. o. Milla.

HILL SHEENA S

The Fish and Rive —One of the emblems in the coat of atms of the city of Glasgow, is a fish with a ring in his moral. It is derived from the following legend —Many years a to an aged gentleman became peacons of his wife without a cause, access dher of coquerty, and made her and himself unhappy by his continual compants. On a certain occasion, while crossing one of the bridges he was upbraiding her of what he called her flaming proposities; when she, in a fit of desperation, drew the mirriage ring from her finger and dropping it into the stream, exclained after the aged go infeman purchased a sominism the flew days after, the aged go infeman purchased a sominism the market, and carried it home for his dinner. The cook on preparing the fish for the table, found the ring in the stomach, thus proving the virtue of the young wife. From this circumstance the city of Glasgow adopted the fish and ring in its coat of arms, an emblem of fidelity. The Fish and Rivo -Our of the emblems in the control arms an emblem of fidelity.

Lowert.-We have a copy of the Smistics of the Manufactures of Lowell for the year 1852, which we condense as follows:— No of Manf. Corporations.....

No. 0. Miss	51
Cotton, consumed in 1852, bales	91,650
Wool, do. 1bs	5,148,000
Iron, (in machine shop) do. tuns	4,500
Coal, anthracue, do tans	30,575
Charcoai, do bushels	68,350
Word, do. cords	3,220
Oil, whale and speria, gals	69 677
Lard, do. gals	47,000
Starch, do Its	1,409,000
Flour, do. bbls	1,565
Total Capital 8	13,900,000 [
do. spindles	342.722
do. locins	10.606
Females employed	8,470
Ma'es do	4,163
Cloth woven per week, cotton, yds	1,460,000
do. Ospaburgs	90,000
do. Woolens	27,000
do. Carpets	25,000
Cotton dyed and printed, yards	705,000
Average wages of females, clear of board per week	83 00
Average wages of males clear of board, per day	. 80
Medium produce of a loom, No. 14 yarn, yards per o	day 45 '
§ do do. No 30 yarn, da	35
Average per sparile, yards per day	11
7 There are town banks a the Laurell amount Care	

There are four banks; the Lowell, capital \$200,000; the strong, capital \$500,000; the Appleton, capital \$150,000, the

Railroad, capital \$500,000 rescott, capital \$100,000

The population of Lowell in 1828 was 3,532; in 1840 it was 10,796; in 1850 it was 33,389. Increase in ten years 12,580. The several manufacturing companies have established a historial for the convenience and comfort of persons in them reconstituted to the convenience.

point for the convenience and comfort of persons in their respectively when sick, which is under superinterdence of one of the best of surgeons and physicians.

There are two instruments for savings, the Lowell and the City. The Low. had on deposit the first Saturday in Nov. 1, 1850, from 4,609 depositors, \$736,128,12. The City. Jan. 8, 1853, had on deposit, from 2,374 depositors, \$192,006,01. The operatives in the interaction of Lowell in 1853, 37 000—[N. Y. Wribing.

flood made a glorious epigram on the clock

A mechanic his labor will often discard, if the rare of his pay be dislikes; But a clock-and its case is uncommonly hard-Will continue to work, though it strates

A last well known in the first society of Paris, has died of an aknown and mysterious malady. On a post mortem examina- to it was discovered that three ribs were crushed this the liver,

instructive acts of dogs and horses, but we question if any more summary proceeding was ever adopted to vusuquish a fee than this.—Dursias Warder



# Pouths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it - Privates, a 22 to 6

### TO THINKERS.

BY + 1155115 - VA Y

Take the apide of Perseverance, 10-g the field of Progress wide, Evilor to a roat of faction. Hurrs out, and cast aside heary sinch as weed of know know a death of the sead to the sead to the sead to the sead to the field to the field to the field to the month of the sead to the se

Greene stream of Education, Bro der channel belder i sco Bro der channel, ledder I see ljun is in stones of Persecution Out, where'er they block it or urso seek too strength in self evention? so ork, and still share faith to wort. Case the crooked gate to fortune. Mile the road to honor straight? Monney eggs is for the 1 uture?
A tary work so spession or their harvast of advancement for the product of their sin.
Petroscout true cultivation, is iden Education, plan.
Proof the majests of Nature.

Take the apade of Porveyerance . Dig the field of Progress wide . Dig the field of Progress wide, Every bar to true instruction Corry out and cost wide Feed the plant whose fruit is wisdom Cleaner from erine the common so be that from the throne of Heaven It may bear the glance of God

### THREE GREAT VICES OF YOUTH.

Three of the greatest vices which infest the path of youth are as follows: Using Profane language, Chewing Tobacco, and Loafing. We will as far as possible lay before the reader, in as brief a manner as possible, and show the effect which the above named habits have upon the human system. In the first place, we would ask what are the advantages of making use, in our conversation, of profane epithets? There are none no, it neither adds to the interest of our own conversation, nor is there any profit gained: it merely is habit. Are you willing tor knowledge that you are bound to such a bad habit as that, and call yourself a man? Throw it off, and say—long have I made practice of this foul habit, but now, I have done with thee! Another of the vices which is to a great extent one of the most wide spread and derogatory to good morals in the long list of habitual vices, is, this loud habit, but now, I have done with thee! Another of the vices which is to a great extent one of tho-most wide spread and derogatory to good morals in the long list of habitual vices, is, namely. Cowing and Smoking Tobacco. We would ask, in the name of common sense, what pleasure can there be in the use of flus perincious weed? does it make you wiser, more happier or richer? name anything wherein you are a gainer by using the atoresaid article? What can be more detestable, despicable, beastly, and outlandish, than to see the youth loafing the streets, or perhaps standing to front of some Engine-house with his hands in his pockets, and both sides of his face crammed with what they call the delicious stuff, Bah: delicious! did you say—young man stop before you go further, and listen: do you know that you are killing yourself by piecemeal, aye, ruining yourself as much as it you should swallow some deadly poison! the only difference is mat one kulls instantaneously, and the other lingers on destroying you slowly; it is true and sure. Now young men we ask all of you to take this instant and sire. Now young men we ask all of you to take this instant in hand, an! think deeply on it; you Chewers, you Loafers, and particularly you profane epithet users—depart, depart at once! consult your own interest and leave off immediately those great evils—they are all incompatible with common sense, sound judgment, and good reason. Young ladies, you too, should exert yourselves in the great cause, and it, perchance, you have a lover that either chews, drinks or swears, tell him to go, cast him off natal he comes and says, I am free and am now a man!—Union Ark.

### A STRANGE ST RY.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Register, of Philadelpain, tells some of the strangest stories of doings in that strange cay, which we see anywhere. He has very extensive means of procuring information, or a very extensive imagination—we know not which yet. The following, it will be seen, is stated as a

not which yet the minimity.

"A singular fact, deserving of attention, has just been reported to the Medical Academy of Paris, and many of the faculty were engaled in experiments which may result in discoveries of priceless value to the human family.

"A poor birdefancier, using in one of the faulbourgs, and earning a modest income by raising faither for the market, has a child of these years and a leaf oid, affected since us both with a palmonary complaint. Six months ago the doctors told the father that the child's lungs were a most entirely destroyed, and that it that the child's lungs were a most entirely desironed, and that it could not live lung. About three months since, the national creating could not live lung. About three months since, the national creating could not live lung. About three months since, the national creating could not live lung. About three months since, the national creating could not live lung. About three months since, the national creating could not live lung. About three months since, the national creating could not live lung. About three months since, the national creating could not live lung. About three months since, the national creating could not live lung. About three months since, the national creating could not live lungs. About three months since, the national creating could not live lungs. About three months since, the national creating could not live lungs. About three months since, the national creations could not live lungs accounted the national since, the national creations and which are believed to have a political measure could not live lungs. About three months since, the nation creating could not live lungs. About three months since, the nation creation could not live lungs. About three months since, the nation creations could not live lungs. About three months since, the nation creations could not live lungs. About three months since, the nation creations could not live lungs. About three months since, the nation creations could not live lungs were kept; that the child's lungs were a most entire creations could not live lungs. About three months since, the nation creations could not live lungs somewhat, in the live lungs with the child mid the part and previou wearing over of the previous errors. They did more, for last how means to previous wearing over of the previous errors and w that the child's lungs were a most entirely destroyed, and that it could not live lung. About three mouths since, the nulle creature

weeks by declaring he believed the lings were healing. At any rate, the child could now sit up and play, and began to have an appetine. But in the meanwhite a strange malady had attacked the birds. They no longer flew about the room, but remained silent and drooping on their perches, esting very little, and gradually dying off one by one at a time. The overest seeing this, but little suspecting the cause, had no whole tribe removed to the house of a triend, also a bird lancher, in the country, where he thought the name are much restrict them. They had not been the house of a friend, also a bird fancier, in the country, where he thought the pure air might revive them. They had not been twenty-four hours in their new abode before they began to get better, and in a few days they had resumed sit their the and health. But, also, the poor child left in Paris besome visibly wurse. The physician, wishing to try an experiment, had two birds, a parron and a timet, brought back to the morn. In a week they were both dead, and being opened, the doctor noticed all the signs of rapid consumption. The fact was immediately reported to several members of the medical faculty, and didd of every description were sent to the child's room. Every one of them died, seeming to give its little inite of life to aid the suffering child to live, the child is not yet dead, and has been taken to the country, while the doctors are busy studying the phenomenon which chance has thus brought before them?

CURIOUS CONUNDRUM.—A gentleman from Conecuh desires us to exert our ingenuty in solving a puzzio with which he says a achoolmaster in that neighbourhood has recently been quizzing the people. It is as follows:

"A wagginger passing a stormal as asked what he had in his

A waggoner passing a store-mas asked what he had in his gon. He replied:—

Three-fourths of a cross, and a circle complete;
An upright where two semi-circles do need; A rect-angle triangle standing on feet; Two semi-circles, and a circle complete.

Two semi-circles, and a circle complete.

Querc.—What was in the watgon?

This is a very ingenious puzzle, but after some hitle study, we can cry circle. Thus three-fourths of a cross is a T. A circle complete is an O. An upright, where two semi-circles meet, is a B. A triangle standing on feet is an A. Two semi-circles are CC, and a circle is O. TOBACCOIs what was in the waggon. That waggoner may seng-on.—Exchange.

waggon. That waggoner may eag-on.—Exchange.

EARLY HABITS.—We once received a lesson from an aged gardener that we shall never forget. On a visit to the country, we were attracted by a beautiful grove of choice trees, whose beauty was slightly marred by a crooked tree in its centre. We enquired, why do you not have that ugly tree removed. "Ah!" said the old man pointing to a little twig springing up near it, "they teach a lesson that is too offer disregarded. A botsterous wind bent that tree when a little plant, which was neglected until its rapid growth prevented its being straightened; whereas, had it been watched over, as is the miniature tree beads it, it would now have been one of the most beautiful in the grove. How like man," he continued, "when first the syren vice of templation lures the boy from the path of ectitude, and vice lays its sub-le finger upon his heart—the gentle word of admonition is for a moment withheld, he disregards a mother's teachings, relies upon himself, until he is drawn into the pool, and is harried rapidly to destruction. One word spoken in tune, would have zaved him!" Take the lesson from that old man, little friend; obey your parenta, never suffer the twig to be bent, and it will mature into the erect and healthy tree. Mothers, (pardon a word of advice from a little boy who was early bereft of a mother's teachings,) throw around the credle a strong goard of affectionate teachings, while the little bud is opening to the scorching ray, of life's sun, and cre its tiny petals have felt the touch of temptation; for when it shall become parched and dried, the heart will be imperceptible to moral training. will be imperceptible to moral training.

A HUMOROUS RETORT—Robert Hall did not lose his power of retort even in madness. A hypochical condoler with his misfortunes once visited him in the madhouse, and said, in a whining tone, "What brought you here, Mr. Hall ?" Hall significantly touched his brow with his finger, and replied, "What'll never bring you, sir—too much brain."

THE CATS' PARADISE .- Blackwood for June has a pleasant

The Cats' Paradise.—Blackwood for June has a pleasant article on the old but always interesting story of Piteairn's Island, and the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. One of the laws of the simple Islanders is as follows.

"If a cat be killed without being positively detected in killing fowls, however strong the suspicion may be, the person killing such cat is obliged as a penalty to destroy three hundred rates i whose tails must be submitted for inspection of the magnetiate, by way of proof that the penalty has been been paid."

If our cats only knew the store set by them in Picairn, how they would emigrate:

they would emigrate!

TORONTO DECAKEMBES. - An unusual amount of drunkenness was visible in Toronto last week, especially on Friday. This vice is greatly on the increase. Mr. Mowatt, the inspector, informs us that it is truly lamentable to see the way in which the Sabbath evenings are desecrated by keeping open houses-little, if any, regard being paid to our bye-laws forbidding it. The taverns in our midst destroy all the efforts of Divisions, and so it will be until the Maine law is passed and carried into effect.

Tr T IE DIFFERENCE between the States where the Maine law exists and where it does not, is the one has JAHA TO LET, the other JAILS FULL, to empty by course and pa-Which is best?

TIP THE ROXA'S HATTLES IN THE CALE .- The Pope's Government gg I are regard that that is the table.— Include a common a Room, as the which are believed to have a political meaning. The police proceeds to the hat-stores and seized all the hate of this peculiar shape. They did more, for as they passed along the a rect. If they have a perion wearing one of the processed chapeaux, sey world note the owner to proceed that cheed to his home.

our Jail in this city. I went through the different wards of the

# The Canadian Son of Cemperance.

All son, look not then upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last, it bitch like a serpent, and stingelh like an adder - Proceeds chap 20

TORONTO TUESDAY JULY 26, 1853.

COFFEE

Some sirg in graise of tuby wine
Through crystal goblets flowing,
And mummer of the purple vine
Kesth endies summer glowing:
How well it cherms, the heartit warms,
The well in suschine steeping.

As beauty, mairth, and hope's bright
birth

birth

and within its keeping.

Ne'er rush to mee:

That fade on twith the flecting,
Yor words that thrill grow despect
When glanco with glacco is most
Time's lost or burief pley ures,
Old friends, old books, old songs,
joys, use's carreted treasures

int wherefore gild the temping draught,
Which stales the lip that praises?
The wearied spirit releas.
Twill lings with light care's darkest night,

might, Like some divine libation; of fill the eye and hearts best high Beneath its inspiration.

It ripples through the saver speak, in clear transparent chima, in clear transparent chima, Brought freshly from the sparkling hearth By Phillis or by Dinah. How rich the scent when softly bleat With crasm, rich, thick, and yellow, Whose currents glide in mingled tide in pungout strength to mellow:

It stire the flash of soul and score. ill wit and converse mingle; mind's jest myr, like sorrow's Nater such to meet us situale
(Bright fancies strike on mode alike,
Fint fade not with the feeting,
For words that thrill grow despectable
When glanco with glance is meeting

Joyr,
And all life's garrered treasures And att tile's garrered treasure.
Bereft of pain, 'twill softly gain
Old Momory's haunted place.
Winle o er us rise, in angel gui
Boft statlus on vanished faces

As one by one our guests depart, As one by one our guests edpart,
Loft with remembrance only,
We resteely sigh that time filts by,
And leaves us and and lonely;
Hope's morthing brooks, and joy
warke,
Life's glesmy page to brighten,
As on our quiet silent hearth
The dying embers lighten.

Then on the pillow softly sinks The head with visions teeming

The bead with visions teeming.
And many an eastern p-geant fleats
Before our pergeous dreaming.
To see info pass in that; 'glass,'
With moon light realisance be unin
it seeks the breast divinely blast
Through misty mecha drinking

### THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES AND TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

It has been for some time evident to all thinking men in Upper Canada, especially in cities, that the ministers of our various Christian churches were not doing their duty in standing aloof from the temperance agitation. Sections of the clergy of all denominations have spoken and acted in favour of temperance, and some of their conferences have passed resolutions, declaring that it is incumbent on their ministers to raise their voices in favour of this reform; but yet few, if any, of our Christian denominations have taken hold of this subject as if it were one MEAR TO THEIR WELFARE, off cing their prosperity seriously. In this they have erred. Of all the obstacles the oppose evangelical Christian progress in Great Britain and America in modern times, none can for a moment compare with that of intemperance. It is the cause of more defection in church members-it is the cause of more degradation of ministers of the gospel than the half of all other causes. The Rev. Mr. Jeffers, lately in Toronto, in a sermon publicly stated this to be unquestionably the case. It is well known to be so in England (Scotland especially) and in Ireland. Why is it so it may be asked? There are numerous reasons, but the principal are, that it demoralizes the mindweakens its moral resolutions and dignity, and paves the way to open sin; and secondly, by affording a stimulating animal pleasure, it keeps from church those who should go thither on the Sabbath. On the other hand, those who wish the world to be governed only by natural religion, or human morality, find in intemperanco their greatest enemy, for it makes man a beast-dethrones reason, and renders him despicable in his own eyes. In a religious point of view, or in a more worldly point of view, this then is the evil of our times. Moral men and Christian ministers are then in view of these things loudly called on to take hold of this AGITATION, as one vitally affecting the true interests of the cause they advocate. Ministers should constantly impress upon their people the necessity of joining temperance associations, and none is better than that of the Sons. Ministers in Toronto and elsewhere should at once form a plan in JOINT COM-SITTEE, whereby all denominations, MINISTERS and PROPLE, should make the necessity of strict temperance a primary question with them-should urge upon their societies to work for the downfall of the great and rainous traffic in spirituous liquors in Toronto. Let them advise that it is one of the strongest duties resting on all to oppose all men who uphold the license system, and the necessity in this respect of reforming our Council Board. This is the only way that much can be done in Toronte, and indeed in any city. Toronto is becoming yearly more inclined to drunkconness. Our Divisions require exterior countenance from the content in the content is now at hand to cruth your ollghring bane.

Go on, for it you tally stand, And score this chance to free your the content of the public will co-operate. Ministers of the gospel in the country, instead of withdrawing as some of them do, especially about Guelph, should encourage Divisions. Go into them and assist and urge the formation of new Divisions. They can do more good in this way than in preaching to drinking audiences .-SMOOTH THINGS and winking at drunkenness in their church members. If they wish to serve God truly, there is no way in which it can be done better than in putting do va by advice the habits of drinking alcohol in society.

To the Editor of the Canadian So, of Temperance STATISTICS OF CANADIAN INTEMPERANCE

Todoxto, 4th July, 1853.

Dian Six and Ba., I have just now returned from visiting | Longue.

our Jail in this city. I were crossing. Tracts to its immates, but the ail for the purpose of delivering Tracts to its immates, but the ceper had been in before the distributing Tracts and Bibles, and copier had been more of them reading. The Jail was very clean, I found a great many of them reading. The Jad was very clean, and we'l ventuated, with about 40 males, and 42 females in the criminal wards, and two debtors. One of the criminal prisoners and to me, "I am sorry to say I have not followed your advice said to me, "I am sorry to say I have not followed your advice in staying out when I got out. I have been out or this jair twice since your last visit here, but I am here again. I have tried to refrain from drinking intoxicating liquors, but my appelle is too powerful, and I have no other hope than the Maine Law or death, for so long as it is set before me I will drink." I told him of the State of Maine or Michigan as a city of refuge that he could escape to, until the Maine Liquor Law could be passed in this province, which would in air probability take I lace the first Session after the next election. I have no doubt but that 60 or 65 out of the 80 came into this juil directly or indirectly, by the use or agency of the fiquor traffic. The nett revenues to the use or agency of the figuer traffic. The nett revenues to the government of C. W. is £10,000 per annum for becomes, and I assert without fear of contradiction by any honest intelligent man, that we would save more than £19,000 in one Session, in our House of Assembly alone, if the Matne Law was in force, and would save otherwise a large sum each year. We have to maintain, on an average, annually 1600 persons, at an expense of near £16,000, and three fourths of that coused by the £10,00 got in Fees spent in Courts, Judges, Junes, Police by heenses. Fees spent in Courts, Junies, Juries, Parice, cases of Witnesses, trials, and private expenses at hast £40,000. Annual loss of labour near £50,000. Annual loss of property £50,000. The great fire in the City of Toronto, in 1850, was supposed to have been caused by intoxication; and I believe more than one-third of the fires, radioad, and steamboat accidents as called one as through the a many of the honor triffic. And so called, occur through the agency of the liquor traffic. And then for the £10,000 we receive for beenes, we lose £166,000 in cash, or 16½ to one we get ie. Then, again, if the Maine Liquor Liw would do here as well as it has done it in the £astern States, in one year the people that now have no taxable property, would have property and be glad to pay this Tax of £10.000. As to the people themselves a cy would save the amount of the liquor that is destroyed at least £250 000 annually, which, in adduon, curtails human life at least 12,000 years each year. prevents 25,000 children from receiving an education—causes 100 willows to mourn the awful death of their husbands—400 orphan children the loss of their fathers and mothers, the loss of sons and daughters—the rum of more than 500 daughter—50 function, cluses 6 marders, 6 executions arms thy, and 10 sweides Could a price be set on all the misery that Canada will sustain from the mournful day when the 32 members of our Legisla ure, who ought to be the Guardians of the lives and property of the people of Canada, voted against the 28 immortalized heroes, until the time of its passing; the amount computed for that time, as a Jury would value, would amount to near £1 000 000 per annum. Read this statement ye Honorables Mesers. Hincks, Rolph, Richards, McDonell, Badgly, and all that voted against the Bill, or nip for vote on either sine. If I am wrong correct me, and it I am right prepare an answer to the enquiries of your constituents as they will naturally tell you at the next election. "We see it is no use petitioning, we must send pledged and friendly men. You admitted the principle in making a law to probabilithe granting of new licenses for the SLLE of Liquor within 3 miles of All Public Works; but so cripple that Bill, that it is like a way-gon wanting one whoel, or like a mil without a witer-wheel? Yet we have no doubt, but that the friends to the Maine Law did the best than sould. The profession of the State of State of the world. the best they could. The profanation of the Sabbath, the oaths the drunkenness, the many drunkards harrying themselves before the Judge of all the carth, w.c. the plain words of Holy Writ before their eyes, are things of nw'ul moment. It is only in the eternal world that the loss can be estimated. Think of this ye 32 members, and if possible amend or reverse the diam of the Maine Law the first opportunity, which is the wish of your

### ROWLAND BURR.

[The figures and computations of Mr. Burr we presume are nearly correct, and indeed in our opinion much within the proper estimate. Few men in Canada have done more, according to his abilities and means, than Mr. Burr, and we are always happy to let him speak through our columns. It seems he still thinks Dr. Rolph did not do his duty as to the Maine Law last session. We can only judgo men by their acts, and until Dr. Rolph gives some evidence by votes, speeches, or letters, that he is in favor of the law, the public and his constituents will remain in conjecture on this point.]-EDITOR.

### [JAZIOIAO]

AWAKE! THE HOUR IS NOW AT HAND.

Let penury and wealth combine,
Let prior and peasant pour
Their prayers 'gainst Bacchus and his wine,
Till peace and plenty on us shine—
This men be slaves no more.

The street comb back.

Arise: Canadians, all unsite.
Reform this gravious wrong.
Upon your side are tool and right,
And man (in reason, whee) and mightYou are cighty themsand area;

Kemptville, July 23, 1833

IN THE DIVISIONS IN THIS CITY should hold a Grand Union Meeting immediately in the Temperance Hall-let it be preceded by a good procession with a bin I attending-for the Divisions from the country be invited in, and some rousing good! speeches made. The cost of such a thing would be trilling, and if we have any true energy left it could be easily done. must act or give up the ship. Who will move?

Mr. Gevon has gone to England, where he will lecture a couple of months. He is employed by the London Temperature

Notice to Subscribers .- During the whole of the year 1853 so far, we have been particular in exhibiting our terms. No misunderstanding on this subject could possibly occur, with any who wished to learn the terms; yet some seem at the end of six months to misunderstand them. Let all examine these terms carefully, and remember that we have said repeatedly that we will not and cannot vary from them. One dollar in advance, or within one month after subscribing, (or the commencement of the year) was the first condition. At the end of six months, or at any time after the month above described, the payment must be \$11. After the expiration of six months, or at the end of the year, the sum to be paid is \$2. City subscribers have been notified during the past six months frequently, that all payments were to be paid at our office on Young Street, near Edward Lawron's grocery store, and if they have not paid, the fault is with them. Further, our terms state that all persons commencing the year 1853, are looked upon as yearly subscribers, and this paper will not be stopped before the end of the year, unless the subscription is first paid. Also, all persons who subscribed in 1852 were only entitled, for \$1, to 30 numbers for the volume. All persons who subscribed in 1853, or commenced the year, are enucled to 52 numbers-half-yearly subscribers to 26 numbers. We make these remarks to save the answering of many letters No subscriber can discontinue his paper until he pays up his eis tire subscription, and any person taking a paper out of the Poe Office end retaining it from week to week, makes huiself liable for the subscription. A subscriber who takes a paper is presume: to take a according to its published terms, and is presumed to read them

THE COLONIST AND TEMPERANCE POLITICS. - We have not seen it, but we hear that the Colonist is writing down Neal Dow, and is representing that the temperance movement is a political one, aguated by the present government or some of its members This is false, and all conjectured by the Colonist. Its editor w fond of the glass and writes under that prejudice. His appears blinds his judgment. We distinctly deny that the order of the Sone has anything to do with any particular party, or is used by any. Mr. Cameron, (the member alluded to by the Colonist) a not now a Son, and is only one of the temperance men of Camda. The order of the Sons would never be led by Mr. Camero, they are willing to give him credit for his praiseworthy efforts in behalf of the jiquor law and that is all. His politics, apart from temperance, most of them have little confidence in. Sons should hold themselves alouf from all who would make use of themse a political party, to advance anything besides temperance. Atenperance party they are and should be, and by combining all our Canada on this question they will carry their aims, but not other wise. We strongly advise Divisions to make the Prohibitory Liquox Law & political question, and to support only such met as will vote for it. Trimmers like Mr. Merritt, or indeed any one who skulked away upon any excuse, by PAIRING OFF a otherwise, should be PALKED OFF by the voters of Canada. B coner temperanco associations form a plan of POLITICAL TEMPERANCE agitation in Canada the better, but in dog this, let no particular political party be preferred. It is our opion that Malcolin Cameron might desire to aid his commo political career by temperance politics, but it should not be allowed We do not think he has either the sterling principles or the abilities to carry out successfully a temperance campaign, orem a temperance measure in the House of Assembly. It requires man who feels deeply to do this, and one who belongs to a order. Such for instance as General Carey, of Ohio, Nevents less Mr. Cameron deserves well of the temperance communic be his motives what they may, for in this world we can co judge men by their acts?

JUDGE MARSHALL.-We learn from a friend that the Ik Judge Marshall is to return to Canada West during the month! August current. He enjoys better health in Canada than in No. Brunswick. His health has not been very good during his

Mr. Dow did not lecture in Montreal, he is to return this during the October Agricultural Show and lecture We be that the COLONIST is making a noise about the thin ares ances at his lectures in Canada, assigning it to a want of rom Men whose writings exhibit their propensities so clerought to hold their tongues if they cannot speak more truly so excellent a man as Dow. The attendances at Mr. or's tures have been very good, and the cause of their not be larger, was, that few really knew of them. His visit to Case was not expected, and he passed through the Province of hasuly.

IIT The last two numbers of the Guelph Herald have to tained a well written and argumentative article on the proper of the enzetment of the Maine Law, completely demolishing Advertiser's anti-Maure law article. We give the Adena credit for fairness of argument, that is to say, he seems disposed to circurs the question calmiy and candidly, but he craise fails in multaining his position, and one part of his article mi against the other. It is soldern we see an article so well are es that of the Herald.



The Literary Gem.

IF.

If is the nail on which are hung
All earthly hope and pleasure,
The monarch's crown—the scholar's gown—
'The miser's hourded treasure

If is the thread-the flattering thread hat knis fond hearts and tender, wint a foud of dearest hopes Hangs on a thread so elender

And vet—an if is greatly good.
To chase some boding sorrow
It often cheers a gloomy mood. G lds many a dark to-morrow

It is the glow-worm's friend'y ray When fortune's sun is shaded; The little flower that braves decoy When fairer flowers have faded.

### THOUGHTS ON NATURE.

How refreshing-how calming to the nervea is a stroil through the deep green fields-the wild waving woods- how lovely is the sight of the cool blue watersof our mighty lakes on a bright summer day. We wish we were a winged bird, that we might skim their rippleless waters-or that we were able to float like a fish on their cooling bosoms without danger. Let us wander to the margin of our Lake Ontario-enter many a lovely grove that skirts its northern borders; there on the grassy bank-under some suady beech, birch, or chesnut, we would recline, and behold thy waters Ontario, when no wave disturbed thy mighty bosom. Oh how blue and calm it looks, how gentle are thy murmurs, like a giant sleeping in his strength. The clouds float in the calm sky with their summer wniteness-like snow-clad mountains-scarcely moving in their towering majesty. Yet they are reflected in thy crystal mirror, and beauty and glory in a second sky, answer unto kindred beauty and glories. Sulty as thou seemest proud Ontario; yet myrinds of gluttering fishes, dart through thy clear waters, the silver skinned whitefish, the salmon-trout with his yellow sides and milk-white belly, the large eyed pickerel, the greedy green-sided pike, the bill fish, the lamper cel, the golden sun-fish, and numerous others, fill thy waters. Therein too is proceeding the work of death-one tribe praying on the other. The little fish rises to the sunny surface and is caught and devoured by the kingfisher, that watches the still water from a neighboring tree. The white fish or bass ventures into shallow waters and is snatched from his watery couch by the fish-hawk, darting suddenly from the upper sky. Perchance the sly ouer espies the swift salmon, as he dashes from the lake into the tumbling creek and secures him for its prey. It is past and all is still again. The trill of the thrush recalls the mind to joy from death. The gull screams in the mid air, and dives windst playing with his mate, from the upper sky, to flap the peaceful waters with his snow-white wing. He sits thereon so gracefully, that one would suppose his form to be a little rigged vessel. Millions of flies with glossy golden wings, dance in the sun above thy warming surface Ontario. Listen to the twitterings of thousands of little birds-the white-breasted sand swallows, as they catch in wild pleasure and thoughtlessness the helpless insect races. Thousands die and thousands take their places-joy succeedeth death-death succeedeth joy. That intic swallow skims the blue water, and chaces in evident glee, for hundreds of yards his own dancing shadow. Away he goes on bounding wing, and in a minute is again returning. Who e is that little voice I hear in the bush beside me-it is the twittering et the little fantail bird.

THE PARTAIL is a very small bird, but one of the most beautiful in Canada. It spreads its tail in the sun like a fan. The tail is long and of a black colour, except a bright dash of golden rellow across the middle, which looks beautiful in the sun; the wings are also black, but are barred with the same golden hue. The breast is yellowish, the legs are long and black, the bill is very small, one fourth of an inch long, slender, and of a blackish colour. The head, neck, and back are of a black purple colour, the eye small and black. In size it is less than the tame canary. It dans from bush to bush, and in doing so, shows us, as it were in its wings, which are held as it half extended. It has no song. We never found its nest. High in the maple tree I hear a sweet | The body is small, the head and ball unusually large. In minia |

but loud whistle, " tecawa, tecawa, tecawa, taawa, uttered in a sweet tone. Oil see the author. It is the Red-Breasted WARBLER OR GROSSBEAK-in size about half that of the roten. or a little larger than the bone bird, say from the end of the bill to the end of the tan inne inches, breadch of wings about a too Colour of the male, a brownish can on the back, tail, head, and wing coveriets, diversified with a teny white spots in some maces. Breast and alsomen white-except a patch of red, the size of a dullar, on the breast. The beak is nearly of a flesh colour, very thick as the base, and going to a sharp wedge shape point, making almost a true right angled triangle in shape. Birds with beaks or this shape generally into on seeds, but dies bird does not. It lives on truits and worms, visits Canada very early in May and leaves carry in automin. I have seen it in gardens frequently, destroying fruit, and sometimes on the pea vines, the pods of which it will open, and cat the green peas. It builds its nest on low trees, and lays early in June four eggs of a greyish colour. The whistling warbies of this bird among the green bursting leaves of spring, are very pleasant, more so than that of the robin. Its notes consist of early two or three variations. When disturbed on the nest it makes a sharp clucking or chirping neise. The temate is of nearly the same colour as the male, except that it has little if any red on the breast, less white on the under parcis of a more general grey colour.

CANADIAN FISHES .- The variety of fish that inhabit our lake s is large, consisting principally of the following kinds:-There . are two species of the like, or some think they are merely the same; the small green pike and the maskanonge, next to the sturgeon, the largest fish in our fresh water lakes. The common pike is of whitish and green colour-the under parts white, the sides greenish, in alternate wide bands-ine back carkish. The mushanonge is of the same colour, but three or four times as large as the common pile. This fish is very voracious, especially the larger kind-the mouth being large and armed with very sharp and large teeth on the upper and lower paws. In some future number will be described more tudy the several variches of the Canadian fish, we can now only give the names. These consist of the two specimens of pixe-the pickerel-the mullet-the sucker, a species of the mullet-the winterion-the herring—the salmon trout—the sea salmon—the sturgeon, the largest fresh water fish-the bill fish, having a long bul-the speckled trout—the perch—the chub—the horned chub—the cutfish, or muldish-sunfish-the black bass-the small rock bass the whitehead—the little black fish—two species of eel, the lamper eel being more of a snake. This eel sucks the blood of the fishes in the lakes. Many of the white fish lately caught, we have noticed, were wounded in the side in spots the size of a Bruish shilling. In the centre of the wound there is another, smaller, like the hole made by a largo pin. It seems thiso wounds are made by the lamper ecl, which seizes hold of the fish and adheres to it, thus sucking its bood. A fisherman told us that he had seen half a dozon adhering to one fish. One species of the cel lives on vegetable substances, and is very good earing The eel is a link between the fish tribes and the reptiles, which in appearance it much resembles. It is difficult at times to distinguish it from the black water snake. It has a peculiarity common to the snakes, and that is that the firsh will move and apparently have feeling and muscular action for hours after all life in common fishes or animals would be extinct. The above are the principal varieties of our fishes. Several sea fish enter rivers that go into the sea, and at times enter the lake Ontario, but they are not indigenous. In some number of our first volume, we stated that the herring was not four J in the upper lakes, but this is a mistake. Very large fishenes of the herring exist on the shores of Huron.

THE CHEWEE, known from us cry of "chewee, chewee, chewee." among the low bushes and brushwood, is a curious but shy bird. I could never succeed in finding its nest. It is generally seen on the outskirts of settlements in low bushes and brushwood, through which it hops, uttering it's cry "chewee." It has another well known cry or short song not unpleasant to the ear. In appearance it is neat, and its colours very picturesque, consisting of the following:-The head is black, also the back, and : generally the upper parts of the body; the breast is of a reddish othre colour-the abdomen whitish; the tail feathers are white and black, and it is spread in flying. I also exhibits some yellow on also ades and inner-paris. It is about the size of the cat-bird i er a size smaller than the resur-appears early it May and leaves in the autumn. The food consists of worms and seeds.

THE Show-min - Some persons have thought that this bird hanges i's colour in the summer. We have lately seen two snow birds "the male and female, which we re-caught last winter, and have been kept in a cage during this summer. The colours are the same as in winter. It hears confinement well, but has no

THE KINGTISHER IS one of the most curious of Canadian birds. and seems to be an anomaly in nature, having few if any like it It belongs not to the rapactous or hawk species, nor does it belong to the birds that feed upon seeds and worms. It has no similarity to the duck species. In size it is between the wild perceck pride, the bright spots on its tail, and the golden tints of pigeon and the robin-would measure eighteen inches across the wings, and a foot from the end of the beak to the end of the tail.

ture a semesthat resembles the petican, and has a large penchy throat. The but is two mehes long, long, straight and atout, an mele in circumference at the base, and teach, being and well pointed. The eyes very large and black-sho legs short, strong and black, armed with strong toes and feet. The tail is sho t and square, tour inclessiong-of a dark blue colour, spotted with sman while spots. The head is darkers, and has a crown of dark moking framers, which are depressed and erected at measure. The throat and neck are of a fine winte-the breast of a beautiful other colour, maxed wall white. All or the upper parts of the body are of a sky blue colour, dotted in some places with small white speeks. It flies like the woodpecker tribe, which it more nearly resembles than any other, by piks, uttering a harsh gratu, sound while on the wing. There is anto difference between the male and female, except that the colours in the former are brighter. The kinglisher lives cuttrely on fish in our rivers, creeks, and in the margins of our lakes. Sitting on the branch of a tree that hangs over the stid water, it will watch with its large eye the phytul fish, until unluckily it comes too near the surface, when the sharp best and wide mouth of the bird, like a flash of lightning are upon it, and the fluny son of the water is straggling borne away to be devoured on some neighbouring tree. The fish caught are generally very small. The appetite of the bird is very viracious. It visits Canada early in May or late in April, and remains until cold weather sots in with autumn. The nest is built in beles burrowed by it in sandbanks on the margins of creeks and rivers, and it lays, I believe, two or four white eggs. Whitst sitting on a bush it erreits its ruffled head, moves it body backward and forward, uttering the grating noise, "turh-urreh," "turh-urreh."

### REMARKS ON THE WILD DEER OF CANADA.

Sin,-Having in a tormer letter (see No . -, vol. 3) made one observations about the smallest species of Canadian Deer, will now say something about the second and next largest apecies, which differs materially from the first or the third spe In the first place they are much darker in colour than any of the other kinds of deer. It is well known that all deer change their It is well known that all deer change their conser in each year, that is to say, in the latter end of winter, or early in spiring, they are grey; in summer, red; in the fall very dark grey, or in hunter's phrase, "they are it, the blue;" and those now spoken of are always several shades darker than any The males have small, clean, white horns, regularly other hind. other kind. I he make have small, clean, white horns, regularly branched according to age; they are very long-legged, make a very long, slim track, narrow at the heels, and they run the distance of 300 or 100 reds with automsling speed. A full grown male, when slightly wounded, and running on descending ground, will frequently clear ten yards at a leap, invariably making two about leaps and one long one. Their favorite range is low land, haves the hinters call they warme does and research the leaf. hence the hunters call them swamp deer, and prefer their skins to all others, for they make the finest and strongest leather. The first is not so well flavoured as the small deer. A full grown If sh is not so well flavoured as the small deer. A full grown rise will asigh 100 lbs, that of the female from 65 to 80 lbs. So me hunters say they are the wildest of the deer family; others say the difficulty in seeing mem arises from their peculiar colours, for on a wet day in the fall of the year, it they are standing 70 or 60 yards distant, and to the south of you, they appear very dark coloured, as does the bark of the timber, if they stand directly to the north of you, they appear much lighter coloured, the timber has the time agent as the days of the directly to the north of you, they appear much lighter coloured, the time ber having the same appearance. They are the last of the deer family to yield possession of a country to the white man, and frequenty tarry as at the kirders of crimization hing stier the other branches of the family have departed. The feet of this species are much stronger scented then those of other deer, and they seem to be aware of the fact, for as soon as they are alarmed or pursued, they take the shortest route to the water, always increasing their speed as they come near to it, and plunging in at once, put all pursuate at orderice. If it be a large body of water, once, put all pursuars at offerce. If it be a large body of water, they communities course in a direct into and awim very fast; if the body of water be small, they walk directly through it, and if possible communities course before the wind on wet or middy ground. They discover the approach of an enemy much quicker by so, it or sound than by sight, and that is the case with all the

deer tamily

The third and largest species of deer found in this Province differs very much is in the other two; they are throughout the year much lighter in colour, with a thin, light cost of hair, whilst the grain of the same is much thicker and darker coloured than the grain of the sain is much thicker and darker coloured than that of other deer. They have large horns of a dull, rusty colour, with as meny as five or six branches on each horn, showing that they are long used. They are track and sout built for deer, have thick, strong uga with large hoofs, making a long track, broad at the heel. When they step they set their feet flat down, their range is on high ground, hiding in tisckets only when danger is high. They finght with propriety be called fighting deer. The matic are frequently scarthed on the neck and shipsified. They take this headers. They twist bushes and paw up the ground take butter. In the fall of the year the necks of the males give very thick, and when pursuing the temples they make a rud nesse which resembles in pursuing the temples they make a time to a buck sheep. Expensely the short of a borse and the breat of a buck sheep. Expensely the sound of his voice, which they can dottinguish to a monorit. The flesh of the largest trains frequently weight 200 the , that of the females from 100 to 130 tos. When wounded, the male will a tack a man at once. When he prepares for batte the neck is curved so as to bring the points of this hours forward, he then lars his tong cars took like a mad here, the hair rising at the same time the whole length of the back and neck like that of a bull-deg. When the animal is ready to light, it gives the first blow with the points of the fore feet, the next blow is given with the horns, and us h a degree of strongth and fors that are truly astemshing. I saw one kill a large Newtoundand dog in less than a minute. The flesh is not as well flavored as that of other deer, it is dark or more and course grained. This species is no ver so numerous as that of the awamp deer. wend you a chapter about the E.k as some as time will

the bound of the control of the cont T. BARNES

Osterville, July 23rd, 1853.

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

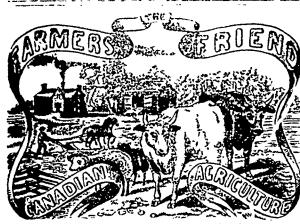
This priet will be issued on Tile spars, werekly during the year. It will in eight pages—the two last being fee ded to alserthements, and will go news of the day political and etc of town.

tain eight pages—the two instituing receives as the news of the day political and observeness.

If not so paid at the end of a time the subscription price for 1833.

If not so paid at the end of a time the subscription of the transparent of the subscription price for 1843.

If not paid within six mounts solid? It the end of the very 10s currency. Halfy sourcemers will be taken at the above prices provided it be distinctly and retood the subscription was intended to be a half yearly one. All subscriptions must end with the year. No paper will be discontinued unless at the option of the publisher unit the subscription price is paid up. No paper will be about pryment for the current year. Acts agents sending six new subscribers with their subscriptions or substrated in the price of the current year. Acts agents sending six new subscribers with their subscriptions or subscribers, or 10 partly old and partly new, with the money or a guarantee should ensure the partly old and partly new, with the money or a guarantee should be passing. Upon consideration we have concluded to send to clubs, it am of our frainds with to form them upon these terms—Secuptes for 845 (10 captes for § 20 captes for § 3.00 captes for § 3.00 to the subscription and defensed to mote person in all cases otherwise the full charge will be made. All vertisements inserted at reasonable rates. All postages must be paid, and communications addressed to C. Durind Editor Tor mos. C. W.



THE WEATHER during the past week has been warm, except ing one-and luckily for the wheat harvest, it has been very dry. The wheat harvest of Upper Canada is now probably more than half well got in, and of good quality. The weather throughout Upper Canada for a month past has been very dry, entirely too much so for all spring crops. This dryness has injured fruits, too, very much. Considerable diarrhoea is prevailing in some parts of Canada. The best medieine we know (almost an infallible cure) is Dr. Brodie's choicea medicine, sold by Dr. Urquhart, Druggist, Youge Street. He has also an excellent child's medi-The sale of wool is pretty much over. It is a remarkable fact that we have had scarcely any lightning this summer, yet it is very healthy. The weather on Saturday and Sunday last was very warm. On Sunday evening we had a fine shower.

### FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS OF CANADA

The forest trees of Canada may be divided into four kinds,-First, the tallest varieties, such as the white Time. Norway pine, red cedar, hemlock, white wood, olm, swamp oak, baswood, button wood or sycamore, walnut, sugar maple, black and white ash, hickory-nut tree, black charry tree, all of which grow from 100 to 200 feet high; the tallost being the white pines, which are sometimes near 250 feet. In diameter the oak will be found at times to exceed any other Canadia i tree: we have frequently seen it from six to nine feet in diameter at the butt; pines sometimes measure six feet, also cedars Four of these, the Norway, white pine, hemlock, and cedar, are evergreens. Secondly, a smaller kind of trees will be noticed in our forests which seldom if ever attain the height of 100 feet, generally averaging 50 feet, some above and some below that standard, and a diameter of from a foot to two feet, varying a little. These are the spruce, two varieties, tamarack and swamp cedars, which are evergreens. And again the butter-nut, bitter-nut, low walnut, brch, beech, low wild black cherry, iron-wood, soft maple, chesnut, white poplar, oak tree growing on plains, Balm of Giliad or scented aromatic poplar. The THIRD VARIETY consists of one variety of evergreen called the juniper tree, growing from 10 to 20 feet high. The trees of this variety grow from 10 to 30 feet high, varying a few feet sometimes, and measure in diameter from six inches to a foot. Many of them hear fruits and are flowering trees, adorned in the summer or autumn with beautiful berries or fruits pleasant to the taste. The names of the principal of these are the dogwood with its white blussoms, the aromatic sasafras tree with its beautiful green v le ty 'caves and healthful and purifying juices made of its bank. The various kinds of wild plums, full in August and September of Inscious plums of all tastes, some of them very palatable. The verious verieties of thorns adorned in June with white bluss ms, looking like hillocks. of snow, and in the automa with rich vellow or bright scarlet berries, often very pleasant to the taste, and affording food to birds, squirrels, and wild beasts. The choke-cherry tree, which has a berry that has a pleasant taste yet seems to stick in the mouth and throat when awallowed. The wild crab-apple tree, adorned in May with fine peachy blossoms, and in September with yellowish-green apples, the size of a hickory-nut, of sourish bitter taste, yet affirding good food for the higs. The blue beech growing on swampy places; the nanny-berry tree, bearing while blossoms and clusters of rich black berries tipe in the autumn. The berry is of a pleasant trate and has a soft stone. The biliberry tree with its white blossoms, they are first seen in May. The Sumach-a beautiful flowering tree.

A fourth genus of trees, or what are more properly called

shrubs, consists of many that have beautiful flowers—some have no flowers—some bear berries—some nuts—one of the variety is an evergreen. It is the low bush, or shrub jumper, that grows in circular patches in stony places, and large quantities may be seen about Kingston, in rear of Bath, and towards the Onawa River, in high stony countries. It bears a small berry Our principal Canadian shrubs are the high bush cranberry tree, a beautiful flowery one, with beautiful red berries, very pungent and pleasant to the taste; the high bus a buckleberry, a fine flavored berry; the large, long, sweet blackberry; the round black raspberry; the red rispberry; the vining or ground raspberry; the Scotch cap or large flowery variety of raspberry, but devoid of prickles. Several varieties of wild gooseberries; the wild current tree, very pleasant to taste; the low bush huckleberry; the vining or swamp cranb rry, halt a shrub and half a plant, with fine lustions fruit, and sweet little white blossoms-grows in low, swampy grounds, but may be usefully cultivated in gardens. The black alder and the red alder, bearing circular clumps of fine white blossoms, the latter in May the former in June ;beautiful red bernes, in correal bunches the size of a man's fist, adorn the red variety, and rich, joicy, purple berries adorn the black variety. Wine is sometimes made of the latter, and the birds are very fond of feeding on both kinds. The wood is tender and has a spungy pich; the leaves have a disagreeable, poisonous smelt. The nut-bearing kinds are the hazlengt, a fine flayored not; the witch-hazle tree, the wild pea tree. Then there a are the aromatic spice-wood, with rich leaves and vellow blossoms; the white leatherwood, a beautiful shrub, the birk of which is like leather; the willows of the plants, the red and green swamp willows, the wild weeping willows. The poisonous greenwood tree, the white blossoming tree, the prickly ash, the yellow flowering shrub, the wird honeysuckle tree, the blue berry tree, supposed to be not-onous; the scarlet bush, with rich red berries, which, on bring opened, are of a whitish, floury colour and taste; the wild sweet briar, with a sweet odour, the wild rose of the plans. Above we present a large variety of lively shrubs, stately trees and beautiful evergreens; let our readers think of them, and in the meantime some of them, from time to time, will be fully described by us. Besides these, a number of climbing plants are indigenous to Canada.

### SHARON SOIREE.

The Sharon Division S. of T., held their Annual Festival pursuant to announcement, in a beautiful grove, a short distance from the village, on Saturday, the 8th July. The party assembled numbered about 500. The bountful repast turnished by the fair sex" of that locality, proves to a demonstration that they are not strangers to the delicacies of life; and affords ample room for high commendation. Tea being over it was

Mored by Mr. Terry, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Gold-

mith, That Thomas Nixon, Esq, of Newmarket take the chair.

After the Band, which by the way displayed great ability and skill, and added much to the pleasure of the company—had played one or two pieces, Mr. Nixon observed: He decreed it quite unnecessary to enter into detail as to the purport of the meeting. They had all doubtless assembled for two or three reasons. Some to enjoy the temporal repast of which they had just partaken—some to enjoy the social friendly intercourse of society—others to gain information and intellectual food. Soirces of this kind, served, were of common occurrence; and the grand object aimed at was to get up an interest. If a sympathy for the cause could be excited, it would tend to bring about the desired object contemplated, viz., a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Moral suasion had been tried for years to accomplish the object they had in view; but moral sussion had been found inadequate to the emergency. The runseller, he knew, would not give up the traffic on account of the profit; and consequently it would be necessary to use every means to prevent the sale. The speaker here referred to the amount of evil the traffic brought upon society, and the general section of the second section. ral character of the parties engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquors, appealing to the sympathy of the widow, the orphan, and the houseless, made such by liquor venders, and asked it they would not give their influence to support a prohibitory liquor Newmarket Era.

a.T. The Elmsley Division of the Sons of Temperance held a Soirce list week at Pike Falls. We understand there was a pretty large assemblage, and that the whole went off well.— Brantford Courier.

PETITIONS TO THE AMERICAN CONGRESS are about to be got up at Washington and Baitumore, asking that body to be got up at washington and maintone, asking that body to probabit the importance of spirituous liquors into the United States, except as drugs. This is a great and useful movement. Beers' temperate hotel in Washington city is said to be a very good house. There is a great and growing feeling in favour of temperance in the District of Columbia, in Maryland, and in Virginia.

33" The last Guelph Advertiser contains a good letter that ABLE CHAMPION of temperance, the Rev. Mr. Mid-dleton. It demolishes the Advertiser completely. The Advertiser Editor has finally come to the conclusion that because for TEN YEARS ALCOHOLIC DRINKS have done him good, therefore it must be useful to have it used as a bey not a truly wise and reflective man in Canada, one who at all regards experience, who will not say that alcohol in our common beverage injuries ten men where it benefits into and that it is, moreover, the cause of more than half our deaths and a majority of our diseases. The Advertiser now appears in as true colours—the Editor loves to drink alcohol.

Mr. DELONG of Leeds, just elected, is, we hear, a pledged Manie law man. The pledge alone elected him. Our remarks in any last, therefore, may be wrong. We hope so. It is time all were suspicious of trimmere.

EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

The Bill to inspect numeries in England and Ireland, introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Chambers, is causing great hosel by from the catholics, priests, and the papers in their pay in England, Ireland, Canada, and the United States. The more we see of this catholic intolerance the more are we convinced that Upper Canadans Inciand, Canada, and the United States. The more we see of the catholic intolerance the more are we convinced that Upper Canadans should hoot from the political polls all the inserable members of Pathament in Canada who have bowed to their influence. The catholic priests in Ireland threaten armen resistance to this bill if it becomes law. It is to be hoped that if they do, they will be taught a lesson worse than that of 1688, when "tames the record was driven to his moukish advisers on the continent. For Ireland's wrong; and oppressions we have always had a deep sympathy, and no one wishes her and her people, catholics and otherwise, success and happiness more than we do, but the priests and the merarent of catholics are of Smith O'Brien's attempt to bring about just reform there. These priests will favor revolution if it will lead to their own usurpation, but otherwise they will not. In Rome they were tyrants, in Ireland deceifed but traitorous patrots. In Canada in 1837, they were rebels in 1853 they are tyrants and sycophants. Against Catholics as a people we have nothing to say, seeing that the have a malicious of his memerby, then we oppose them. Our world must never again come under the curse of Universal popular. Another, it on, a homemethy, then we oppose them. Our world must never again come under the curse of Universal popular. Another, it on, a homemethy than the pufficient of the 12th July several waiton associated were made by rufficins on professionism Montreal. We are pleased to see the course that the Quebec Cazette is toking on the Gayaza 1001

The foundry of Mr. Chency in this city, was consumed by fire or Wednesday morning last .....O'Donohue, the Irish ex le, had arrived at New York from Francisco . ... The yedow fever prevails in New Ocheans — The Meynans have withdrawn from the Me it's Valley

The people of Massachusetts in Convention have decided against having Judges elective. The 1st railroad ever in Egypt was opened on the 21st June, for 21 unles, being partly completed between the cities of Carto and Alexandria. The Norfolk dinner to the ministry is said to have been quite a fine affirit, much better attended may any of the ethers. Dr Rolph is still popular in this county, and it is hard for the old reformers to after their minds in regard to have wish that we could say that he is what he has been. Any man who would, as he did, deny on the floor of the House of Assembly that he had had anything to do with the rebellion of 1237, thus saying as much as that it was wholly unjustifiable, when hand tends has whe was the chief adviser in it, and when we see him a voluntary in religion, and a professed desenter in Upper Ganada for near 30 years—a democrat in principle, upholding high Catholic Churchism in Lower Canada, and opposing a Bill to let the people have the CHOICE of their LOCAL OFFICER. It is hard for as who have known him 30 years, to think that he has not ALTERED .The people of Massachusetts in Convention have decided again have the CHOICE of their LOCAL OFFICERS: it is hard for as who have known him 30 years, to think that he has not ALTERED Is he now what he was in 1836? ...Mr. Hincks seems to have been rather well received in Oxford .... Cameron's dinner at Sarnia was a failure, so far as persons from that part of the country are concerned It will be found indeed that at most if not all of these dinners the chief portion of the attendants are government officials and hangen on. They are no true test of popularity. ... A German physician larely committed suicide in Chicago. ... A drunken riot has occurred at Dundas. ... Mr. Delong has been returned member at the second 

lowever, in September. The building is much smaller than the English Crystal Palace.... The three men who went over the Fais were Germans; they had gone out in the middle of the River on pleasure in a bont, and were dragged into the middle of the river by the current and the down the result.

in a boat, and were dragged into the middle of the river by the current, and so down the rapids. They were poor men—laborers cangaged in the river in scowing .....Several more of the bodies lost on the Ocean Wave steamer, have been washed ashore, among them that of Miss Gerard, the ladies' waiting maid, which was washed ashore at Oswego, and found by her poor brother, who conveyed it to Montreal and had it interred by the side of her mother.

A large Circus attended in Toronto on Friday and Saturday last It is a poor affair. A row occurred on Friday night between come persons outside and the keepers ....Late European accounts state that Austria had invaded the Turkish territories. It seems to be a combined movement on the part of Russia and Austria to cost Turkey. This is a deserved punishment of England for not supportag Hungary. The English Aristocracy are to blame for this ...Latenews from California is unimportant.

THE SUNDAY TEMPERANCE SERMONS continue to be well at tended. Last Sabbath the Rev. Mr. Lillie preached a short but very sensible sermon from Proveros, in the Methodist New Connexion Church. The attendance was very good. The Rev. Dr. Burns will preach a Temperance Sermon next Sabbath-the place will be denoted by handbills.

The Whole Worked's Temperance Convention is to be lied in Nory York City on the last and 2nd Soutenbergers. This are

THE WHOLE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IS TO BE HER in New York City on the 1st and 2nd September next. It is our invention if possible to attend. We regret to see two Conventions held ostensibly for the same purpose by many very excellent persons, among whom a foolish misunderstanding has occurred. The Secenders held their Convention as above. The ostensit Movens hold theirs on the 6th and 7th September. seemed to think that it was the intention of the women delegate

seemed to think that it was the intention of the women delegate to introduce into the Convention tomen's right deciring, be certainly they had no ground for this co-jecture.

3.7 The Grand Division of Michigan held a session this well a. Why have not the Proceedings of the Last session of the Canadian Grand Division been sent to the Divisions? Why have not the Proceedings of the Canadian Grand Division been sent to the Divisions? not the NEW RITUAL in use before this?

Terento Merret, Monnay, Argust 1st, 1853—The state of the markets is similar to last week's quotations. We will only allow to wheat which is a shade lower, selling from 44, 10d, to 52 pt bushel. Oats still remain high, and at 24 to 24, 23, per bushel, ling green 88 to 810 per ton; Butter 7d, to 8d; Eggs 7d to 8d pt doz. The drouth which has now lasted for six weeks, is descripted all garden regetables. They are, however, up to this date solds moderate prices. Wool is sold at 1s 8d, per lb.

Receipts since our last Issue.

W. G. B., Uzbridge, \$1 to apply on 1853. This subscriber all see that all who commenced the year 1853, are locked upon asymby subscribers. J. B., Orone, \$15 for 1853.

### DR. BUCHAN'S

### ATERIEAL YOU DIOTELLY TONIC BITTERS.

This medicine is recommerded by the first Physicians of burupe and America as the most appropriate and truly harmlers, yet successful general Family Medicine ever inverted. It corrects disorders of the digastive and portal organs, removes obstitute constituation, promoters a proper circulation of the blood in the extremitiers, strengthens weak nerves, renders the mind cheerful and the body active, in vigorstes and extablishes healthy regularity throughout the whole systems, more speedily than any other medicir ever reflected to the public. It provises and extablishes healthy regularity throughout the whole systems, more speedily than any other medicir ever reflected to the public. It provises as at the properties of Sir parills, including SALSAPARINE, which wall did not directly appears to make the systems of sensitive to advertised parameters of Salsaparille, clearly accounts for the cribe want of public confidence in the virtues of Sir apprills. By a new chemical process, disconcred by the World renow ned chemist, Baros Liberto, Salsaparine is now completely preserved in this medicine and it also contrains in addition, the purifying and other Hygienic virtues of various vilusable productions of the vegetable kingdom, in the process of special value.

In this distributions of the vegetible kingdom, the proof of the vegetible kingdom. It is an alterative of proof of the pr

A fall could be found ally those arisin, aness—that bane of a specific Low ness of appender—Low ness ness the sale action—In choosing participation of fulness after eatin Marsenus, or wasting of flesh in childhood or early youth—Cynanche Maligna, or Malignant alcreated see throat—Hystenes, in various forms—Chorea Sancti Viti, or St. Vitus's danco—Chlorosis, or Green Sickness—American housing or Green Sickness—American housing of Green Sickness—American housing of Green Sickness—American housing of the second of the second

It produces a powerful and lasting impression upon the andular system and secretory organs, unequalled by any ther article. The great and controlling power which this volcine exorcises on the secretory and exerctory organs, anders it a medicine of peculiar properties as a curative gent, of various complaints and diseases, not mentioned

AS A TANKY MEDICINE, IT IS SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS AS A TANKY MEDICINE, IT IS SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS IT IS WARRAYTED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ART OTHER EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Indeed, the Bitters is a regulator of all the secretions, as far as a general remedy can be so. Saird families of the highest respectability in Toron to and neighborhood, have used the medicine and speak of it with unqualified approbation.

FOR SALE BY BUTLER & SON, London; HUGH MILLER, Medical Hall, King Street, and by S Y. URQUHART, GENERAL AGENT, 69, Yonge St., Toronto

### NORTHERN RAILROAD.

### COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR.

CHARGE TAPPLICATIONS having been made for Building Lots it the "HER and CHICKERA," the Subscriber takes this usethod of informing the applicants and the public, that as he SURVLY is being made ann. Plans prepared, the Lots

the SURVEL is being mass and a summer of the will shortly be open.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN TORONTO,

Of which further notice will be given.

The Terms will be or half down, and the balance in two equal normal instalmer. With interest, secured by mortgage for otherwise, at the option of the owner. A liberal discount will be made to those who prefer paying in full b. W. SMITH

Barrie, May 15th, 1853.

### BOSTON LAMP STORE.

REMOVAL,

MENGE. A Hispand & Co. bog to announce to their Customers and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED LV 'N. R. Kieg Street Lust, next dow to J. Lussing's Book Nove, when they are receiving a large and varied assortment of L. mos Golde, Chimneys, Wicks, &c.

Also—Fancy Good, Paper Hanging, &c. Agents for Books, felling temping.

And Ost Tamest Structhed Leather Belting.—Thankful for past favor, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

A HIBBARD & Co.

Torosto, April 28, 1837.

FOR CHEAP GOODS, Birect from Montreal, New York and Boston.

in Sal critic takes this opportunity of informing the mile that he has abandoned his famous intention of a lag of Acardia, and that he near intends comming at Rechemblish in the proportinity invites Forest and others to all and inspect his Vs. Wand Will. ASSORTED Stock for Francis, Greaters. Hardway, Createry, Odicinate, Gaste, &c., Deep and Maddiane,—il of which in he sold at very low rates. Every article with murized in influence, and odd at Forest he articles with murized in influence, and odd at Forest he article. Intendigual continues we are the POSTOFFICK) septem purchasing elements are as the Columnical in State of the Maddiananced in State a very small profit.

April 920, 1853

"A NIMBLE SIXTENCE BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING."

### CLEARING OUT STOCK.

### TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

J. CHARLESWORTH

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

So well known to the community for CHE APNESS! desirons of clearing it out, excelled with as much of his SI MMER STOCK, will commence on

### MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1853,

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

### THE REAL PROPERTY IN THE REAL PROPERTY. THE RE And such Goods as are decidedly SUMMER STOCK.

IN THESE GREAT AND ASTONISHING BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN

now open for side. Great care has been taken to produce the LATANT KASHIONA and the resident styles, in England, France and America. Nothing Los been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, reafter in finish, and lower in prices than on be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of Hieles Sill Plush Kasakik, Row dies, Boys, and Children's Hist, in great variety of style and colour. Sink Federic Cooth, Traced. Giorged Sulk, and Glazed Cotton. Cup in endless variety of size and style—Having procured some of the BEST HATMAKEAS IN AMERICA, the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hast in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, minde of the finest materials and finished in the neatest style, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to presons wanting a large supply. Terms encouraging, and minde to accommodate the Trade.

The highest prices given for Canadian Fursiof every description, 1,8th April, 1873.

1.105 18th April, 1873

BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c., has revened his Protest and Budneys at his Ore Orrice, over Henderson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.

Toronto, January 1853,

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

BROWN & CHILDS,

St. King St. Toronto, 130, Notre Dame St. Montreel
Their Manufstedree produce 1000 pairs daily. Their
prices defy all competition Every attention given to the
retail patron in Town or Country Liberal credits given or
purchases of more than \$25,—note for less knownts. Crch
paid for all kinds of Leather, 3000 sides best Spanish Sole
for Side Alox 400 brits Cod Oil
To Would you make the nost of your money, don't
miss those places
Toronty I.

### MeNAB.

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, A.c., lst Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto, Toronto, January 1853

# TAYLORS TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to noform the Temperance community and the public in general, these he stondontinuous as he has done for the first six years, he explice above ensued house, no sufelly temperance (procedule). Thousand for past favor, he would be in invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap house, while stepping in the city, to give him a cent. This house is well located for husiness men, being

No. 2º Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Sa embosts and Raircods in the city ELDAD TAYLOR

### Panting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY
Beos to return his sineere thanks for the very liberal patronage bostowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opered that large and commodous shop on Richmund St., 3 doors East of Youge St., Where he can execute all the various tranches of his business with that well known neatness and despatch which heretotoce has secured for him a considerable share of tride GILBERT PEARCY

Toronto, March 11th, 1853

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

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establish ment of Messes Henderson & Biset, of Edinburgh, and other establishments in Scotland, legs to inform his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to execute any Contribution of work in the finest style of the art, however complicated April 15th, 1833

W 0 0 L W A N T E D!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS
500 preces canadian cloths, Tweeds and Fixnaels to exchange for Wood on the most for valide terms. Also, ash
puld for Wood, Sheep skins, Goat and Decreham, by
W & CLARK,

No 3, St Lawrence Buildings, up Stairs

# CLEAR THE TRACK.

B. M. CLARK, GROCER,
RICHMONDHILL DEPOT | RESPECTIVELY inform the inhumination of Terrories and the surrest of the property of according to the property of the

### ● IR CD CD ID IR IE SO COMPRISING

Teas, Eugars. Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Wu's, Rice, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Buitse, Spices, and every diece prior . Family Georges

Prices Low-Goods New.

REMEMBER the stand-B M CLARA, Young have To make the the House formerly and by Ma Gordon Errossias

The Finner's Produce them is exchange, and FARMERS WILLS supposed with the best TLAS and StuARS Canada.

ESPR. M. CLARE continues to manufacture the colors and NonParkill LABOR SAVING and ERASIVE FOA at his Stand, 57 Young Street.—N. B. Grass Speep of all hinds bought and sold. B M. CLARK.

### ONTARIO, SIMODE, & HUBON RAILRUAD.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, with Man, the Passeager Traine will test day actives Turners and Breathort, as follows counted to a following the present and the street Turners of Readlord at O.C., a

Consider a transfer to the state of the stat



### CITY ASSESSMENTS.

THE Court to rective the Assessment for the extrem year will treet on THI RRD IV, the Proposition, at one obtains, as no bear the remot tog appelle general the assessment of P. J. MIS. M. TRIL, and to revise the assessment of P. D. VIDS WARD, of which are pursues laterested up to the contract of the proposition of the proposition of the contract of the co

he ter ce.
The tour will meet on Twendarn and Pridays in excit
to hat the name hear, a to the manusment of the City is

By order of the Cont.

CHARLES DALY, C.C. C.
Clerk's Office, Toront, July 18, 200

### Received this Day.

Ar the Boston Lamp Stor. Winner Biosebed, Whale, Ele-phan, Lard, and Michirery Olic Alm, Betting, Parking, Rivets and Leeing Leather, A HBBARD & Co.

### A CLARKES MANUFACTORY, DOORS EAST OF RAINT LAWRENCE MARKET. King Street East, Toronto.

BREAD, Bischite Pastry, Confectionary, &c. Private Scientific, Specimberts and Country Merchants, supplied.

ICLGH CANT AND DYSFERTIC BIACHTY, TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARIETY, NUMBERANCE AND RETAIL.

ense call before purchasing, and esamine the goods May 27, 1823.

# For Cheup Boots and Shoes

To H BROWNSCOMBE'S SHOP, Stox or the Rad Boor, West side of Youge Store, opposite to Atmetring's Founir, unar Queen sta May 3rd, 1863.



T PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE He USE, Incress Streets, case the Whatf COROL Re-Good Stating attached Color ag, January S.

### CHARLES DURAND, Esqr.

BARRISTFE, ATTO KNOW, and Solid TOR in CHAN CERN, respection; informed describes of suppleying him protessionals, that he has removed his office from Young attentional temperature after the state of B. M. Cork, Cover, cons. the corner of Young and Temperature Streets, new Lament & Clarkson's state.

store—He is no properted to the collection of all of the courts of the Properted of the Conservations and Appet Toropo , February 22nd 203

## PROTECTION FROA LIGHTNING!!

BY E. V. WILSON AND PIPER & BROTHER.

CTTARE SELECTIVE OF JAMES SPRATES

ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-METALLA EGISTA AT THEIR WHOLFSALE AND PETAIL

### Lightning Red Manufactory,

On Yunge St , between hing and Adelaide Sta . TORONTO, C. W.

AT which piece we keep in the one baparner horas Takited Amended from I telling here a second from I telling here a second from I telline to this section. In their Manufacture, thus readering them expects them expects to trapper a section for They have as the track track to the contractive fitted bears seem near a complete, and a section of the contractive fitted bears seem near a complete, and a substitute of the contractive fitted bears seem near a complete telline point of the contractive for a seed of the near telline point of the large large lates. They have been a seed of the near telline point of the contractive for the near a seed of the section of the contractive to the near a section of the s

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### BEFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day,
White old fashioned habits are passing away
White caloric has triumphed, so plainly 'twould seem,
O or the old-fashioned method of putfling by steam

Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dark Muddy York, as you very well know. And see it to day midst our clines the beat, And leservedly styled, the Queen of the West

Just look, if you please, at its elegant homes,— Its beautiful churches, their spires and their di While its time public buildings, erected with is Adora the site of some old marsh; waste.

Its mussion have fied by the aid of our drains, its forests are open't by the speed of our trains. The past we have seen, the present we see, Well, well, we may ask, what the future will be

Even new, where the waves of Ontari's roat, And dash their white speas on the long-besten visore, That spot so long vecred does actence invade, And the billows give place to a grand Explanade

But reforms as important as these have been made, Which greatly have altered the sapect of ta.do Old styles and old habits, old prices have just, And customs much better are practised at last

The Bowners for instance, which a few years ago Would cost you a dollar and r-quarter, or so. A much finer style you now may procure, For less than one-fourth of that sum, I am sure

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, if you bought a good print for a shiffing per yard. But now you may purchase for half of that price, A cloth quite as good, and a style just as nice.

Will you call at McDONALD 87 if it is but to try, From his well-sorted Stock how charp you can bu, And we renture to say, when you look through his sto You will wonder you never have found it before

The a three story house, with the frost painted white, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light, With very large figures, which won plainly may see, Describing its number as One HUNDRED AND THREE

### THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

EMEMBER THE LARGE 103. FONGE STREET.

### Yorkville Saddie & Harness Shop. JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend all calls in his line with promptiness and despatch HAR-MEAS, SADDLES and TRUNKS with be made at short notice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spur, Valles, &c. containly om hand.

N B Shop near the corner of Yonge Sueet, as you cater from the Plank Read.

# Ningara Temperance House, NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY. H BAYLEY, Proprietors

Good accommodations can be had at all times at this one at moderate charges.

COARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,
MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate
of the Basor all Society of Apother arica, London, England,
formers, Assist in Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable
East India Campany, and two years Surgeon to the Liver
pool Stath Department the asset by Str John Colborne to
practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifers, in Western
Canada. Commission dated the 1sin day of August, 1832.
Bradford, January, 1833

Bound folumes of the Son of Temperance for 1853.

Twose wanting bound rolumes of this work for the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes bound in boards containing 1 of the numbers of 1831, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1832 well bound \$1, can be forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a triling cost. Volumes of 1832 bound in boards plainly can be had for 3s. 9d. c. Helf of the volume of 1831 bound plainly can be had for 2s. 8d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

### To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Voner Sirect, bags to latimate to the country generally, then they have made arrangements with Mosses Rapaspe and Co. or Rochester, to acres agents for their various hand of Agricultural Implements, &c. &., similar to those which defined as many Personness at our Proposessal Exhibition, also, for their Carpons, Figure and Flower Serves, all of which are of the latest production.

their Garden, Fixen and Flower Serbs, ill of which are of the latest production.

Framers withing to keep pine in the scale of progress, and at the same time series and of the unnecessary labour their pives heartofore had, will find it to their edvantum to call and examine the implements for themselves. The sun ecities will see have on head—an a cal—a supply of Cakery Stones, Farler and Ber Stones, Cos' Gretes, i.e., together with an anotament of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to seel as low as any other house in the city.

Romomode the place S.F. No. 3, Figur Buildings, Forge Syrat, General Agricultural Warenom, under Mackenzie's "Reckly Message Office"

McNTOSH & WALTON

only Skib March, 1823

R. H. BRETT,
GENERAL MERCHANT, WHOLESALE,
DATER OF Heavy Hardware, Sheffield, Wolverhampton,
Elizabingham Goods, Also, Importer and Dealer in
ed Oils, Palate, Guapowder, Angara, Teas, Spicos,
n, Stellonger, Ar. &c.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, have on hand THE L. RGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSOCTMENT OF

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

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

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

### READY MADE CLOTHING.

		8. d	1		# G .			<b>3</b> (1
Men's Brown Holland	Costs, from	4 4	Mon's Black Cloth	Vorts, fi	rom 76	Mon's Moleskin Pri	nasers,	from 7 6
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Men's Paris Satin Hats-Black and Drab. New Style Business Coats

Mustin dellations, and wide, from is 104d
Prints, text colors, d.: from 714d
Heavy glughams, do 74d
Splendid bonnet Ribbons 74d
Siraw isoncets, housery, ribbans, laces,
Edgings, artificial flowers, store, shot, check'd and lakin albacas. Mustin consumers.
101d
Prints, test colors, &s from
Heavy gloghams, do "
plendul bonnet libbous "
Sirav bonnets,
taves, hostery, ribbans, taces,
Edgings, artificial flowers,
Shot, check'd and plain alpacas.

White do striped shriting. Cotton with Ladies' strys, Fringes, gluips trimmings, Barcea dresses, Silk warp alpacas.

orleans, cobourgs, deLuines

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Toronto, January, 1853.

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WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, King Street East, Toronto,

to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his Spring arrivals of Fresh and Fashionalde

### STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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With a full assortment of liosiery and Gloves, all sizes; Salle, Silks, Suranets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Sleeves, Collars,

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Consisting in part of superior American Groy Cottons, superior White Cottons, Heavy Stripe Shirtings, Fancy Regults do.,

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Hoavy Blue Ticks, Straw Ticks, Gunahurg, Linens, Cheese Cloth, Bags and Bagging, Fowls and Towelling,

Buff a d White Window Hollands, Blay do., Brown do., Undressed do., Scotch do., Itish Linens, Diapers, Table Domaska,

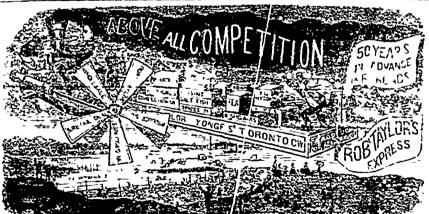
Table Oil Cloths, Linen and Worsted Table Covers, Quilts & Counterpanes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Dooskins,

Tower Drills, Gambroons, Cantoons, Kersoys, Carpets, Druggets, Jeans, Molerkins, Siliclar, Linings, Silk Neck Handkerchies, Silk Pocket do., Silk Opera Ties, Fancy Cip Hibbons, Plain Streactdo., Plain Satin do., Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchies, Silk Pocket do., Silk Opera Ties, Fancy Cip Hibbons, Plain Streactdo, Plain Satin do., Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchies, Silk Pocket do., Silk Opera Ties, Fancy Cip Hibbons, Plain Streactdo, Plain Satin do., Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchies, Silk Pocket do., Silk Opera Ties, Fancy Cip Hibbons, Plain Streactdo, Plain Satin do., Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchies, Silk Pocket do., Silk Opera Ties, Fancy Cip Hibbons, Plain Streactdo, Plain Satin do., Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchies, Silk Pocket do., Silk Opera Ties, Fancy Cip Hibbons, Plain Streactdo, Plain Satin do., Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchies, Silk Pocket do., Silk Opera Ties, Fancy Cip Hibbons, Plain Streactdo, Plain Satin do., Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchies, Silk Pocket do., Silk Opera Ties, Fancy Cip Hibbons, Plain Streactdo, Plain Satin, Andreac

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Toronto January, 1833.

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KING STREET RAST, TORONTO.
COMPANY and LODGE SEALS extented in the best cityles and designs furnished it required CO-178 OF ARMS
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January, 1853

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A variety of Checks, Watches, Jewellery and pools constantly kept for sale.

Toronto January 1853

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W. S. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and public, for the very liberal support he has received. He continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he received so many permiums for at numerous fairs in Canand which has been honorably mentioned at the West half when

41. And which has occur and the fair in London.

V. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article ranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Chkar.

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Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsuffices, and the province of the province of the product of the province of the prov

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Has constantly on hand a large and well selected and
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Toronto January, 1853.

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