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... was rather "soiled," a shirt, which was "lively," not ... and a piece, an apology for pants—angrily exclaimed he ... and give all, and muttered something not complimentary to ... men in general, especially Indian traders. He was per- ... to take back all except the "pouch," which, if any kind ... would like to see, give a call on the Doctor at Detroit, ... who he now resides. He will show you that, or—something ... interesting.

[ORIGINAL.]

THERE IS JOY IN HEAVEN OVER ONE SINNER THAT REPENTETH."

There is joy in the region above, ... Though bliss in perfection is known, ... And joys that are sweetest abound, ... Around the Majestic White Throne, ... New source of rejoicing is found ... For in! upon wings of delight, ... Glad bring a messenger brings, ... Then home, dominion and might, ... Are ascribed to the Sovereign of Kings ... And thrills of new ecstasy burn ... In the hearts of the worshippers there ... To see poor lost sinners return ... From the night of eternal despair ... W. H. F.

THE DUTY OF RELIGIOUS MEN TO THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

BY HON. NEAL DOW.

"I cannot agree with you," said a gentleman in reply to another, in the course of a discussion upon the duty of all good men and good citizens to the temperance cause:—"I cannot agree with you to the full extent of your remark. That all religious men, who are not clergymen, should engage earnestly, actively, and perseveringly in the temperance cause, and in the present movement, too, against the traffic in intoxicating drinks, is undoubtedly true. I will agree with you so far; but I do not agree that it is the duty of all clergymen to do so."

"I cannot see," resumed the first, "how clergymen can be released, more than other Christians, from a bold and active participation in an enterprise of such vast importance to the spiritual interests of men, as the temperance cause undoubtedly is. Perhaps we temperance men may exaggerate the importance of this cause to the physical, social, and spiritual welfare of mankind; but we are unwilling to admit that its importance can be exaggerated."

"Stop a moment, if you please," said he, as the other was about to interrupt him, and hear me out. We say that nine tenths of all the poverty, pauperism, suffering, and crime with which society is afflicted result from intemperance, in other words, from the sale of intoxicating drinks; and that three-fourths of all Sabbath-breaking and neglect of religious ordinances are to be attributed to the same cause. This, I believe, is not denied by any intelligent man. All our observation goes to show, that as men become addicted to the use of strong drinks, their regard for God's laws is weakened, until they are ready to say, and do say in their hearts, 'There is no God;' and their example, to the full extent of its power, is against virtue, religion, and every good thing. On the other hand, all our experience proves, that as men are drawn away from the influence of strong drinks, reverence for God and holy things springs up in their hearts; and instead of desecrating the Sabbath-day, they turn their steps to the house of prayer and all their influence, to its full extent, is on the right side. This is immediately seen and felt, not only by the members of their own families, but by neighbors, acquaintances, and friends. Strong drink, more than any other thing, has a tendency to harden the heart, to darken the understanding of all who use it, and to interpose between them and their God; keeping them away from his house, from companionship with all good men, and from all proper influences."

"The educated, intelligent, religious man—and all clergymen should be such—is to me the beau ideal of all that is good and true in life; he is true to the little circle of which he is a member, to the community in which he lives, to his country, and to the world, as well as true in his personal duty to his God. While he is tolerant, forbearing, and unreacting in all personal affairs, and in matters of small moment, he is bold in maintaining the right, in rebuking the wrong, and in defence of the weak and helpless against the unscrupulous, who have no fear of God or love of their fellows in their hearts."

"In our country," he continued, "notwithstanding the abundance with which it is blessed, great suffering often exists among many of our people, especially among women and helpless children, for want of food, fuel, raiment, and shelter—the common necessities of life. Efforts are made in all large towns and cities to relieve these poor creatures, and the most active of these movements are Christian men and ministers. The inmates of our almshouses, jails, and prisons are necessarily reduced to a deplorable condition, for want of proper companionship and good influences; they seem doomed by inexorable fate to a life of ignorance, crime, and suffering. Various schemes are devised to ameliorate their miserable condition in some degree, by Sabbath-schools, by oral instruction, by tract distribution, and other means—in all which Christian men and ministers are most active."

"If we visit our criminal courts, from the lowest to the highest, our hearts are pained by exhibitions in the dock of destitution, misery, wretchedness, and crime which we can't relieve; and Christian men must and do feel more deeply in others for the condition of the poor wretches brought there for offences against God and society, because they have souls to save. One great interest of society is the education of the young—all of them; but everywhere, especially in large towns and cities, there are multitudes of children who attend no school, but are acquiring vicious habits about the streets, and familiarity with the worst part of the people. These poor children are helpless, and are abandoned by society to a fate from which there seems to be for them no escape. They must be thrown life reckless and profligate members of society."

"When we inquire for the cause of this mighty aggregate of poverty, pauperism, vice, and crime, we find it to be in three-fifths, which are tolerated in most of the States in the Union. The grog-shops occasion a dead loss to the people of the value of at least \$300,000,000 annually, and the death of a lethargy

the mind of our citizens every year; and if they can be extinguished, as they will be, if all good men but do their duty boldly, poverty and pauperism will be almost unknown among us, and crime will be reduced to an amount comparatively insignificant; while the tens of thousands of children, at present the defenceless victims of the intemperance of parents, will be rescued from a fate worse than death."

"If this be so—and who can deny it—why should not all men, especially all Christian men, invoke God's blessing upon this great movement against 'drinking-houses and tipping-shops,' and throw into it all they have of influence or power, to operate upon the public mind, that the result may be speedily accomplished—the annihilation of the traffic in strong drinks?"

"I agree," replied the other, "to all you say of the terrible and unmitigated evils resulting from the traffic in strong drinks, to the dearest interests of society; but yet I deny that it is the duty of all clergymen to join actively in the movement now in progress against that traffic. These persons have their particular duties to discharge, and to do this most effectually they should avoid all entanglements with exciting questions, on which men are very much divided in opinion, and the 'Maine Law' is one of those questions. No good man will deny that the objects sought to be accomplished by that law are of infinite importance, that it is founded on right principles, that it ought to be carried out, and that if universally adopted through the country and properly enforced, its effects upon the prosperity of the nation and the welfare and happiness of the people would be far beyond what any of us can now force or understand. But if clergymen should engage actively in the movement, some of their people would probably become dissatisfied, which would be unpleasant to a sensitive person. It is for the interest as well as the comfort of such to avoid every topic which will be likely to introduce division or discord among their people."

"Clergymen can engage in benevolent and charitable societies, for providing to a limited extent for the pressing wants of the poor and unfortunate; in other objects to this. Missions among the heathen of our own or other lands they may promote with energy and zeal; may promote earnestly the interest of tract, education, or Bible societies; and may rebuke profanity and Sabbath-breaking; no one will object to this. But the appetites, passions, and interests of many bad men are opposed to the 'Maine law,' and dissensions among the people of a parish would be likely to arise if the clergymen should advocate that measure actively and boldly. A qualified and moderate approval of it is to be expected, of course, and the persons I speak of will tolerate that, but not an earnest, heartfelt effort to overthrow entirely the grog-shop system."

"Such are my reasons," he continued, "for thinking that clergymen should not be expected to join, much less to lead, the active and zealous working temperance men in their efforts for the immediate suppression of drinking-houses and tipping-shops, however desirable and important that object may be."

"I think," resumed the other, "that I understand the ground of your objections perfectly. It is that the personal comfort of clergymen and their position among their people, would be likely, in many cases, to be affected unfavorably by an active participation in the movement against the rum traffic. Perhaps this may be true, and yet I do notice that your conclusion follows at all All good men should, and do, earnestly desire the welfare and happiness of their fellowmen, for time and eternity. But every where around we see a vast amount of suffering and sin, which originates exclusively in the rum-shops; and this can never be removed or materially diminished in intensity or amount, while those shops are permitted to exist; all good men, then, it seems to me, should join with all their power, in the effort to suppress these, the source of such misery and mischief."

"Numerous examples are not wanting of the able and earnest advocacy of the temperance cause by leading divines of our country. It would be tedious to call names, and I choose not to do it; but I may mention, that at a meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, one year ago, Rev. Albert Barnes of Philadelphia, in the midst of an eloquent speech on the subject of missions, exclaimed, 'if you'll give me the money saved to Maine in ten years by the 'Maine Law,' and the young men whom it will save in ten years from a drunkard's fate, I will carry on the missionary operations of the world!' And well might he say it, for the people of that State, before the Maine Law, spent four times as much money every year for strong drinks as the annual cost of all the missionary operations of the world! I do not admit that any man is at liberty to consult his personal convenience, comfort, or interests before he engages in a work of duty. The Bible certainly affords us no warrant for any such course. The question with every good man should be, what will promote the true interests of society and the welfare of mankind for time and eternity; and having satisfied himself upon that point, he should boldly undertake the work, and leave the consequences with God."

"This course, I think, it is particularly the duty of clergymen to pursue, because, as a class, they are better educated, and more influential than any other in the country; and, to a very great extent, they give the law to public opinion upon all questions of moral and religious duty. Indeed, without the powerful aid of those clergymen who are now actively engaged in the temperance cause, it would at once fall to the ground; and with the earnest co-operation of the entire body of the clergy, the present movement against drinking-houses and tipping-shops would be speedily triumphant throughout the country, and the whole land would be redeemed from the terrible curse of the traffic in strong drink."

MINISTERIAL FIRST FRUITS.—On Wednesday the Earl of Aberdeen gave his first Cabinet dinner to his colleagues at his residence in Argyle street. Lord John Russell transacted business as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Office. The Duke of Newcastle attended for the first time at the Colonial Office; and Mr. Frederick Peel attended as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the room of the Earl of Derby. Earl Granville attended as Lord President at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone attended at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing Street for the first time. Sir William Molesworth attended at the Office of Works and Public Buildings, in Whitehall place, for the first time. The Hon. Henry Fitzroy transacted business as Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, in the Room of Sir William Jolliffe.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been translated into German.



Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL.]

THERE IS HOPE FOR OUR RACE.

BY MRS. P. A. HENRY.

There's hope for our race—the word hath gone forth, Its echoes enliven waste places of earth; The lonely forsaken, the weary oppress'd, The tidings have heard, and the message have blest.

There's hope for our race—the day-star has ris'n, A morning has dawn'd for the spirits in prison; Though darkness and sin may his children enthrall, The Father of Mercy remembers them all.

There's hope for our race—the pledge has been given, Proclaim'd on the earth, and recorded in Heaven; Christianity wide has her banner unfurl'd, In its ample fold to envelope our world.

There is hope for our race—Philanthropist go, A cordial bear for the spirit's deep woe; The light bear to them, who in darkness long dwell— Deliverance preach in the captive's lone cell.

There is hope for our race—Philanthropist trust! God's fiat is given—his words are not dust; The chain that hath bound the oppress'd shall be broken, The jubilant word to the slave shall be spoken.

There's hope for our race—oh the day draweth nigh, When error and sin, and oppression shall die; When roused from its sleep, the giant-like mind, Shall cast off its chains and leave darkness behind.

There's hope for our race—Philanthropist rejoice! The nations have heard the awakening voice— Not long in their chains shall thy kindred still sleep, Not long shall humanity, sin-stricken, weep.

PORT OSWATA, Jan. 26th, 1853.

WOMAN AND TEMPERANCE.

The question is sometimes asked even by temperance men—is it right for women to meddle in temperance matters? So far as we are concerned editorially the reply is emphatically yes. It is right for women to do good. They come into the world for that purpose. Not to sit upon Ottomans, and lounge and read novels all day. Like ourselves they are creatures of action, destined, if we believe the assertions of Christ, to shine as angels in heaven around the throne of their Maker forever. It is true woman may go beyond the line of propriety in her demands, and in her actions, yet whilst she is striving with man to put down the wrongs of the world, and to advance the literary and intellectual progress of the world she is in her place. Woman is in her place in petitioning for the repeal of the LICENSE LAWS, because they are a curse to her sex and her children, the evil that disturbs the domestic hearth. Mrs. Stowe is right in arousing the world on the subject of the sin of slavery. Who can reckon the good that the myriads of copies of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, the work of a woman, has done. It has created more feeling in favour of the wronged blackman, than any work published for half a century. Was she wrong in publishing it? What have not the writings of Eliza Cook, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Jameson, Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Child, and others done, for the moral interests of human nature? Yet there are those who would say, stop this work of women. We say nay. Doing good is quite compatible with woman's domestic duties. The Mr. O'Keefe who opposed the following petition, is from the infamous grog-ridden, crime-midden city of New York. We have too many O'Keefes in Toronto, and in all great cities, the miserable tools of low ram-shops.

LADIES PRESENTING PETITIONS AT ALEANY.

A pleasant, though unusual spectacle was witnessed on Saturday last in the Assembly Chamber, which consisted of the presentation in person, by a committee of ladies, of an address, and a petition of 25,000 names for the passage of the Maine Law.

Mr. Burroughs, of Orleans Co., moved a suspension of the rules of the House to receive the address and petitions.

Mr. O'Keefe, of New York, spoke against the motion in the following words. We leave it for our readers to judge as to its courteousness and decency.

Mr. O'Keefe said the permission appears to me to be a foregone conclusion, and I would suggest that we submit to the imposition as gracefully and as elegantly as possible. Sir, as this is a most extraordinary application, so let it meet with an extraordinary reception. When ladies are sollicitous of leaving the holy

sphere in which "nature and nature's God" has beneficially placed them, and when they are desirous of emulating the sterner sex in the race for fame and glory, by mingling in the world as lawyers, statesmen and generals, they should be gently taken by the hand, and encouraged in their manly and it may be unfeeminine aspirations. Let these high minded, high strung and spirited women—who discard as worthless the antique dress of the Elizabethan age, and glory in the more modern habiliments of jackets and pants—let them walk down the middle aisle of the chamber, and with a masculine stride, which so eminently becomes such feminine delicacy as theirs, present their petitions; and while, sir, I am thus explicit on this preliminary subject, like my friend from Kings, I desire to be distinctly understood, that I shall reserve my opinion upon the main subject, till the proper time arrives.

The motion was carried—and the ladies were received at the bar of the House, and Miss Emily Clark, Chairman of the Committee, read the following address.

Mr. Speaker, and Legislators of the State of New York: We come to you in behalf of 28,000 women—wives, mothers and sisters—of this great Commonwealth, to petition your honorable body for protection. We ask protection that our hearthstones may not be desolated; that the little ones around our fireside may not be written more than fatherless; we ask protection, that our souls may be saved from the drunkard's shame, and the drunkard's doom; we ask protection, that our husbands may be saved from the destroying power of the spirit that dwells in the intoxicating cup; we ask protection, lest all that is sacred to the homes of the Empire State may not be considered of less moment than the \$2,685,700 invested in the liquor traffic in this state; we ask you to pass a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and we most respectfully, and earnestly, solicit the early attention of your honourable body to our petition.

At the close of the address, the petitions were sent up to the Clerk's table.

CONNUBIAL.

The well known, piquant Fanny Fern, gives the following recipe for the management of the "better halves." Though a maiden, she is intuitively "up to snuff, in some domestic affairs.

She says in a late number of the *Olive Branch*. "Now, there's no use trying to drive any of the female gender, (I'm one of the sisters, and feel myself qualified to take the floor, Mr. Chairman.) There's no necessity for making such a bungling piece of matrimony, either. Were I a man, I'd engage to manage any wife you could bring along. Between you and me, I should keep the bits and reigns out of sight, but I'd do it. She should be as a kitten, and believe herself master of the house, too! Oh pooh! you don't understand the philosophy of the thing, 'tisn't every man that has a call to be a husband! Do you suppose if you feed and clothe a woman, and keep her warm, that's the end of the chapter? Pshaw! Imagine me to be Tom Fern, When I came home from my office, I should take a microscopic view of my dear Fanny's face to see which way the wind blew. If she looked dull from the thousand petty annoyances of house-keeping, I should just put my arms around her blessed little neck, (never minding collars and fixins) and tell her I didn't care a damaged cigar whether I had my favourite pudding or not, if she only loved me. Wouldn't she brighten up, hey? Do you suppose I'd go staving up and down the room like a hyena, and knock over her work basket and tread on the baby, and break the bell wire, and scowl till I looked like one of those guin "phizzes," no sir. Then I'd kiss her, and tell her to keep up her spirits till I came home at night, and we'd have an early tea, and hear Tommy say his prayer, and go to,—(well I dare not say it;) but I'd take her there!

THE POWER OF WOMAN.—Whatever may be the customs and laws of the country, the women of it decide the morals. Free or subjugated, they reign, because they hold possession of our passions. But their influence is more or less salutary, according to the degree of esteem which is granted to them. Whether they are our idols or companions, the reaction is complete; and they make us such as they are themselves. It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with dignity, as we connect our morality with their virtue. This, therefore, is a law of eternal justice: man cannot degrade woman, without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise her without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe those two great divisions of the human race—the east and west. One half of the ancient world remains without progress or thought, and under the load of a barbarous cultivation; women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom and right; there women are loved and honoured.

A very handsome bracelet, set in diamonds was recently forwarded by a society of Viennese to the Austrian embassy in London, intended as a present to the landlady who saved Gen. Haynan from the mob of brewers. Unwilling to incur the suspicion of being a friend to the tyrant, she suddenly disappeared before the present was delivered.

In 1817, when straw bonnets had come in general use, they were often ornamented with artificial wheat or barley in the ear. The fashion invited Miss Peter Andrews to write the following lines:

"Who now of threatened famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain?
See how the wheat abeaves nod among the plumes;
Our farms are transformed into drawing rooms;
And husbands who indulge in active lives,
To fill their granaries may thrash their wives."

At Auxerre, in France, two young persons were recently married. On the occasion, their friends gave them a *fer*, and some one mingled opium with the wine, that the newly married might be *surpris eu lit* next morning. Unfortunately too much opium was used, and they were not only asleep next morning, but continued so for four days, and it was feared they never would awaken.

"Wife," said a man looking for a boot peck, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," she said, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours."

HER MAJESTY.—We have reason to believe that an event may be expected in the early part of April next, which will add a new member to the Royal family.—*Times*.



Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—*Proverbs, c. vii, v. 6*

THE LITTLE GIRL'S GOOD MORNING.

BY MARY IRVING.

"O! I am so happy," the little girl said,
As she sprang like a lark from the low trundle bed;
"Tis morning, bright morning! Good morning, papa!
O give me one kiss for good morning mamma!
Only just look at my pretty curly,
Chirping his sweet good morning to Mary!"
The sunshine is peeping straight into my eyes—
Good morning to you Mr. Sun, for you rise
Early to wake up my home and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be."

"Happy you may be, my dear little girl,
And the mother stroked softly a clustering curl—
"Happy as happy can—! but think of the One
Who wakened this morn'g both you and the sun"
The little one turned her bright eyes with a nod—
"Mamma may I say good morning to God?"
"Yes, little darling, one sunny you may—
Kneel, as you kneel every morning to pray."

Mary knelt solemnly down, with her eyes
Looking up earnestly to the sky,
And two little hands that were folded together,
Softly she laid on the lap of her mother—
"Good morning, dear Father in Heaven," she said,
"I thank thee for watching my snug little bed,
For taking care of me all the dark night,
And waking me up with the beautiful light.
O, keep me from naughtiness all the long day,
Blest Jesus, who taught little children to pray."

An angel looked down in the sunshine and smiled,
But she saw not the angel—that beautiful child.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

MR. EDITOR:—The following article will, doubtless, commend itself to all. It has never before been published.

An application having been made to me for an opinion of the properties of the various forms of Tobacco, I have undertaken to express the same, in the hope that it may be of some use in preventing the further extension of its use.

Tobacco is well known to be a powerful vegetable poison. A few drops of the essential oil will extinguish life in many animals; it taken in the stomach in substance, a very small portion of leaf is sufficient to bring on nausea, vomiting, accompanied with great weakness, and a cold death-like sweat; many persons have actually been killed by an incautious internal employment; of it for medicinal purposes.

When taken into the nostrils in the form of snuff, a portion of it enters the sensorious cavities of the face, and gradually impairs the functions of the voice. I have frequently known snuff-takers to lose the power of public speaking in an audible manner.

The most common and fashionable mode of using the noxious weed is in smoking; the smoke of verdant Tobacco penetrating the innumerable air cells of the lungs, heats and irritates, and being absorbed into them, into the blood, causes headache, weakness, soreness of the eyes, and brings out pimples on the skin. I feel confident also that it occasions that cancer of the lip, so frequently a subject of surgical operation, and sometimes terminating in death.

The most mischievous of the forms in which tobacco is used, is the taking it into the mouth and impregnating the saliva with its acid principle, which compels the expulsion of the saliva thus impregnated. Some persons are so unwise as to believe they may avoid the beneficial influence arising from the loss of saliva by swallowing this liquid; in this way they introduce into the system a large amount of deleterious principle. In whichever mode the operation is accomplished, its consequences are pernicious; the tone of the stomach is impaired, and indigestion, with its train of evils, is the consequence. In many persons the nervous system is affected, and the individual becomes tremulous, feeble, emaciated, and sallow. In short, tobacco used in the way of mastication, is a regular slow poison, which, if it were administered by another person, would deserve and receive retribution from the laws of the land.

I will only add, that these statements are not exaggerated, but the result of many years' experience and observation, so that when a young man applies to me for a cure of pain in the chest and symptoms of dyspepsia, I feel it my first duty to inquire whether he smokes or chews tobacco.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D.

—*American Union.*

The following verse, contains every letter in the English alphabet, except "H." It is a question whether any other English rhyme can be produced (in print) without the letter "E," which is a letter employed more than any other:

A jovial swain may rack his brain
And tax his fancy's might,
To quiz in vain, for 'tis most plain
That what I say is right.

SOLUTION OF THE GLANFORD PROBLEM

The Equation intended to I understand to mean, that the difference between the symbol + and unity, is equal to 4, divided by square root of said symbol, and on this data is founded the following solution—

Let x=the value of the symbol +)

$$\text{Then } x-1 = \frac{4}{x} = x\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} = 4$$

$$\text{Put } \sqrt{x}=y, \text{ then } y^3-y=4$$

$$\text{Put } y=r+\frac{1}{3r}$$

$$\text{Then } y^3-y = \left(r+\frac{1}{3r}\right)^3 - \left(r+\frac{1}{3r}\right) = 4$$

and by involving actually we get

$$27r^6 - 102r^3 = -1$$

dividing by 27 we get

$$r^6 - 4r^3 = -\frac{1}{27} \text{ which is a complete Quadratic, and from}$$

which r can be found by any of the ordinary modes of solution. But r being known, y, is known, and consequently x, or the symbol (+), is known as required.

J. KENNEDY, King

PROBLEMS FOR THE AMUSEMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

1.—Given $x^2 + \sqrt{x} = 1$. Find x by a Quadratic.

2.—Given $x+5=y$, and $\sqrt{10x+y} - (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}) = 2$.

Find a and y Quadratically.

J. K. King

EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE OF POSITION.—The present emperor of France, who now rules the destinies of one of the most powerful and enlightened nations in Europe, was sworn in special constable by Mr. Broughton, on the 10th of April, 1848, during the Chartist riots, and did duty as a special constable upon the down the New-road, London.—*English Railway Journal.*

In Pekin, China, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago.

The Sabbath of the Christians is observed on Monday by the Greeks, on Tuesday by the Persians, on Wednesday by the Assyrians, on Thursday by the Egyptians, on Friday by the Turks, and on Saturday by the Jews.

The following was found in the pocket of a suicide—no request was held: "Why is a rhinoceros, after swallowing a tiger cat like a Roman Swordsman? Because he is glad he ate her." —*N. Y. Revue.*

ANECDOTE OF A GAME COCK.—On the memorable 1st of June (Lord Howe's victory) Capt. Berkley commanded the Marlborough, and broke through the French line between the Imperieuse and the Mutius, each of superior force, and engaged them both. On going into action, the Captain ordered all the live stock to be thrown overboard, but at the humble request of the crew, permitted them to retain an old game cock, with which they (the crew) had fought several times. Though his coop was thrown into the sea, the cock was allowed to range the deck at liberty. The Marlborough was so severely handled in action by her two gigantic opponents, that half the crew were disabled, her Captain carried wounded below, her mainmast shot away, and the remainder of the men driven from the guns. At the juncture when the Marlborough was on the point of striking, there chanced one of those lulls in the roar of cannon often experienced in general action. In that momentary silence when the falling of a rattle might have been heard, the old game cock, which had escaped the human carnage, hopped up on the shattered stump of the mainmast, and with a loud and triumphant flapping of his wings, he sent forth such a lusty challenge, as to be heard in every part of the disabled ship. No individual spoke in reply to the homely but touching alarm; one universal and gallant cheer from the broken crew arose; they remembered the indomitable courage of the bird that sat undismayed above the bleeding horrors of the deck, and every soul on board that could drag his limbs to quarters, remanned the guns, and resumed the action, and forced the surrender of their opponents! A silver medal was struck in honor of the old game cock, who in the parks, and around the princely haunts of Goodwood, passed the remainder of his downy days, in untroubled safety.

A MAGNIFICENT PLEASURE TRIP.—The N. Y. Tribune says.—A prominent steamboat owner of this city, who has made an immense fortune by steamboating, has devised a novel, most liberal and magnificent plan for disbursing some of his gains. He proposes to rig in the most perfect style, a steamer yacht, now nearly completed, furnishing her in the most cheerful manner at a cost of \$50,000 over ordinary ships of the kind. About the first of May he will take on board his wife and daughters and about forty or fifty guests, and sail for London, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Havre, Bordeaux, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Malta, and such other ports as may be desirable, staying a short time at each port, giving fetes, and seeing the lions. The entire expense, which is estimated at more than \$300,000, will be borne by the projector. This is about the most extensive pleasure trip ever yet entertained, and when carried out (such it undoubtedly will be,) will be very apt to give the projectors some new ideas of the outside barbarians in Yankee.

SAVERT AT THE NORTH.—Bills have been introduced into the New York Legislature, and into the Pennsylvania Legislature to permit slave-holders to pass through these States with their slaves. This is a stretch of dough facium beyond that yet proposed by that interesting class of politicians, who wrap the South as the Mecca of their adoration.—*Sandwich.*

"You are at the very bottom of the bill," said a physician to a patient, "but I shall endeavor to get you up again." "I shall be out of breath before I reach the top," said the doctor.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1853.

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

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

Away down east they've made a law,
To fix up liquor sellers,
Which does its work without a flaw,
And makes them decent fellers.

It takes the man, his grog likewise,
In spite of opposition,
Bids him walk o'er the bridge of sighs,
Bends that down to perdition.

Distillers too, it gives them fits,
The doctors cannot cure, sir,
Likewise a pair of iron mitts,
To keep them fast and sure, sir.

Sometimes when people chance to go,
To circus or great meeting,
They often find some wondrous show,
Which hardly can be beaten.

A "striped pig," or three white mice,
Or strange four-legged fowl, sir,
Where everything is kept so nice,
Hay, won't you make a call, sir?

Four-legged fowl beyond a doubt,
Yet those who often call, sir,
When last they've seen a coming out,
Have most no legs at all, sir.

—Miss Cataract.

Away down east, this won't avail,
The keeper of these jugs, sir,
Gets thirty days within the jail,
The stuff kills worms and bugs.

And thus you see, this wondrous law,
It works just like a charm, sir,
The liquor once within its pass,
It never more can harm, sir.

Of all the laws, it is the best
That ever was invented,
It now has fairly stood the test,
And all are well contented.

Strange fact, but true without a doubt,
That which I now relate, sir,
Down Eastern first did find it out,
And beat the "Old Bay State," sir.

Although we own we're fairly beat:
Humblers soon will find, sir,
If it so be, we've lost the heat,
We're not in far behind, sir.

Then let us strike, with all our might,
And never say we're done, sir,
But battle sternly for the right,
Until the course is won, sir.

—BARNY TEXTOTALLER.



THE ORDER OF THE SONS.

In September 1842, fourteen plain unassuming men, mechanics, several of them printers of New York City, formed themselves into an association, and commenced the germ of the great Order of the Sons of Temperance. The order rapidly increased in N. Y. and neighbouring States. It was formed because it was seen that existing temperance organizations did not accomplish what the age required, and did not combine the elements of durability, centralization, and monetary power. It was seen that although the existing temperance associations reclaimed thousands for a time, induced them to sign the pledge and momentarily withdrew them from their career of death, they could not retain the inebriate any length of time, or afford him a home or ark of safety. It was thought this new order would effect all these things, and supply a deficiency in the temperance movement. The wonderful increase and success of the order since, have fully realized the expectations of its most ardent admirers. Its success in numbers has only kept pace with its utility in reclaiming and retaining the drunkards, and pushing on public opinion in favor of total abstinence. From fourteen honest plain men it has increased to an army of near 300,000 members in America and Great Britain, embracing within its ranks in the United States, men moving in all grades of society possessed of the most cultivated intellects and enlarged philanthropy. As enrolled members there will be found eminent divines, profound lawyers and judges, learned professors and medical men, with the merchant princes of many American cities. From the little circle of a mechanic's shop, or a printer's office, in New York City it has extended from Maine to Oregon on the Pacific, and from New York to England and Scotland. Again, its march has been like wild fire through all of the British American Provinces, embracing Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Upper and Lower Canada. In the Provinces it has a membership of near 30,000, about 20,000 of whom live in Canada. It has extended to California and New Orleans, and over all of the Southern American States, and is probably by this time established in Australia, and the Sandwich Islands. The army in the United States is marshalled by such mighty minds as those of Jewett, Bangay, Greely, Carey, White, Dow, Brown, Hawkins, O'Neal, and others. The great principles of the Order consist in WAR TO THE KNIFE WITH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. No true Son can conscientiously with his pledge, THAT IS THE SPIRIT OF IT, assist in upholding the traffic in any shape, either by helping to establish liquor selling inns, or advertising their splendid signs. No can he sign license petitions, or conscientiously vote in favor of men who will establish anything to create opportunities by which the traffic is carried on. He who recommends any other course is a false Son, and recreant to his true pledge.

Their principles are also based on benevolence among themselves and toward all mankind. Carried out fairly the institution is a beautiful insurance Order against distress and poverty. To true Son, or his wife, or children, can ever want. Attached to every Division fund there is a provision for the widows and orphans of deceased brothers. The members are bound to visit each other in sickness and distress, and to follow each other to the home of all mortals. The affairs of the order in the subordinate, Grand and National Division, are managed in all cases by the will of the majority, and with the utmost fairness and impartiality. To the efforts of this noble institution are attributable in most part the enactment of the Maine Law in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont. By their actions

and those of the Daughters, Cadets, and Templars, the American mind has been thoroughly aroused on the subject of the evils of the traffic in ardent spirits. These three last orders, arose by means of the efforts of Sons. To their efforts chiefly are we indebted for the present position of the temperance cause in Canada, and all who desire to see the Maine Law enacted in Canada, and when it is enacted kept intact, will use their influence to extend this order and increase its influence. In the Division room no man's political or religious opinions can be questioned, and expressions or discussions on the subject of religion or politics are never for one moment allowed. The Division room is the theatre of benevolence and temperance alone. The members of the order are required to be moral men, and in most Divisions, and indeed all that we have ever visited, the Holy Scriptures are read, and the blessings of God the Maker of all men is asked on our efforts. In no other way does religion come in question, and a Jew, a Mahomedan, or a Catholic, may meet with the protestant, or vice versa in terms of peace.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE MAINE LAW.

The public have heard a great deal about the unconstitutionality of the Maine Law, its tyranny and illiberality. Few opposed to Temperance have taken the trouble to enquire into the truth of these false imputations. The truth is that the Maine Law is an honest one, a common sense one, and surrounded with no humbug or secret reservations. It cries, down with the traffic in every shape, licensing, advertising, and coquetting with the great BEAST OF INTemperance. It first asks the plain question is this system of licensing and selling intoxicating liquors evil? Having been assured by innumerable facts and the experience of two centuries that its fruits are evil and that continually, and that it is the great curse of modern civilized man, and the friend of tyrants and ignorance, it says with a voice of THUNDER DOWN WITH THE TRAFFIC and all its adjuncts. It sees the beautiful dogmas of Christianity stayed in their effects by this virus—and the noble intellects of men imbruted. Now, common sense teaches us that nothing can be unconstitutional in its true sense, that tends to advance the happiness of man and put down admitted evils, when enacted by a majority of men in any land. Such is the Maine Law. It asks not the support of a minority, but proving its provisions necessary to combat an evil, it says a majority declares the law. It affirms no evil principle, creates no new idea in legislation; for the power to limit the license system, to quantify and restrict it, implies the power to forbid it entirely if consistent with the public weal. It is only new in being THOROUGHLY HONEST. All prior laws have been humbugs—a huge system of tinkering at a monster evil.

The Maine Law takes it for granted that ardent spirits are unnecessary, except as a medicine, and produces the evidence of the most learned medical men to prove this. Coupling its being not needed as an article of food or drink, with its demoralizing tendencies in society, it says human interests would be best consulted by its total disease. True capital is invested in the business in the way of sale and manufacture, but it does not admit that men have any vested rights in any thing that is evil, even if they have invested their capital in it. The right to interfere with the appetites, if evil, of mankind, is inherent in all human governments, and in the time of King James the First of England, this right was enforced and acknowledged in relation to the use of tobacco. Sumptuary laws may to some extent be infringed by the legislature at times for the public good. The wise do not admit that the drinking of ardent spirits is necessary—nor do they admit that it is caused by a natural appetite, or that any sumptuary law is infringed by the State forbidding the sale of such an article. Yet the Maine Law does not say to any man, you shall not drink or manufacture for your private use. It says the public weal requires a law to prevent its common sale as an article of traffic, because the interests of the State are endangered by it. When its sale for profit is forbidden, it is only reasonable that a power to search for it and destroy it should accompany the law, upon proof of its being kept for sale, not private use.

No LICENSES—ST. VINCENT SONS, AND DIVISION.—This noble body of temperance men has again done its duty for the third time. We are informed by Brother Davison that for Councillors the township has elected four Sons, and one textotaller in 1853, and no TAVERNERS are to be licensed. Sixteen members joined the Division in January, making in all ninety members, most noble example. What would be the result in this new township if it had a half a dozen inns in it? Why the temperance cause would have twice the work to do; and WRECKERS, BURNERS, and INQUESTS would be the fruits. Yet we have a temperance editor in Canada approving of the usage of publishing the cards of liquor sellers!! How can such a man approve of the no license system so long as he assists in upholding it? No, Brothers of Canada, we want no such truckling to an evil, nor half way measures. We want the abrogation of the whole system, and let all towns, cities, and townships of Canada, follow the example of St. Vincent, and our word for it, a blessed result will follow. The present officers of the Division are:—D. Luson, W. P.; R. McQuinlin, W. A. A. Johnson, R. S.; J. Hudson, A. R. S.; G. Chantler, F. S.; J. Corley, T.; D. Mcintosh, C.; W. Hard, A. C.; E. Procumar, Chap; T. Loody, I. S.; D. Hunt, O. S.; G. Davison, D. G. W. P.

A well attended temperance meeting was held in Brantford last week, and was addressed by Mr. Chace, M. P. P.

The following lines are respectfully dedicated to the EMERALD DIVISION of the Sons of Temperance, by their most obedient servant John Fraser.

TUNE—You Sons of Albion take up Arms.

You Sons of Temperance take up your arms,
And meet old Alcohol,
Let your trumpets sound aloud, alarms,
That will ring from pole to pole;
But never let the monster say
Or ever make his boast,
That Sons of Temperance lost the day,
Could not defend their post.

What the drunkard wears his slavish yoke,
And the moderate drinker too,
The Temperance Son withstands the shock,
Whom his arts can ne'er subdue;
For while he's faithful to the pledge,
He's like the sea beat tower,
Resisting the tempest's wildest rage,
And baffling all its power.

Let the widow's tear and the orphan's cry
Be your watchword in the charge,
Your well tried weapons ne'er lay by
What the monster is at large;
Think of the maniac's yell, the murderer's yell
As you strike the deadly blow,
While the tyrant lives no quarter give
Until you lay him low.

Proclaim a general jubilee
Throughout the ransomed land,
Hold it under each shady tree,
By mountain, stream, and strand;
Spread Temperance banners to the breeze,
And as they proudly wave,
The flag staff fix in fathoms deep
Near the fiery monster's grave
MISSOURI, June 25 1852.

ONE SIDED CHARACTER OF THE PRESS—TELL THE TRUTH.

"It seems that the Maine Liquor Law in the United States has failed to answer the expectations of many of its friends. The Governor of the State of Michigan, in his annual message, recently delivered, says that the Temperance law of last year, has not answered the expectations of its advocates, and is not generally enforced. A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature, repealing the liquor law of 1845, and allowing county courts to grant licenses at such rates as they may see fit to establish."

The above items are cut from the Port Hope Watchman of a recent date, and have gone the rounds of the Provincial and American papers, unfriendly to the true temperance cause. One would suppose from reading them that the noble Maine Law had really proved a failure in two Western States. How guilty are papers that will wilfully or carelessly circulate such trash!! We assert that the Maine Law has never been tried in those States at all. A mongrel law exists there similar in some respects to our own, and their legislation for many years past has been like ours, a continual tinkering at the system. One year lowering fines, next year raising them. One year vesting the licensing in one body, and next year altering it!! Annexing various provisions, which have always been evaded. Experience has proved that tampering with the liquor systems is folly. There is no other way to deal with it, but to put it down. Make it contraband—refuse to legalize the traffic—allow no inns to be licensed to sell—allow no debts to be recovered in which any liquor is mentioned, and forbid its importation for sale. Allow its use only by apothecaries; or, if you will, wine for sacramental purposes, the propriety of which we much doubt, believing that something can be substituted in place of alcoholic wine for sacramental purposes. The Maine Law in the United States has proved itself eminently beneficial, causing peace to reign where discord was before, decreasing poverty and taxes, stopping the floodgates of immorality, Sabbath breaking, and the commission of crimes!! Do not the statistics of Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, prove these truths? In what other States does the Maine law exist? Minnesota Territory has enacted it, and Vermont has passed this law lately, which is to be submitted this day to the people. Papers that publish the falsehoods that head this article know that the law has worked well where it has been fairly tried. Try it any where, in Port Hope, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, and in all of our cities, and and it will be found to be THE mighty CHARM for putting down immorality, and TWO-FRINDS of our crimes and poverty. Do not the papers that publish anything that opposes this law, but refuse to publish its well-known fruits, know all this? The Watchman sometime since inserted a letter abusive of the Maine Law, we answered it, and desired that paper to insert our reply. Did he do it, no; yet there are hundreds of temperance men who patronise this paper; and some really think because little scraps about the Sons are at times inserted in it, and other papers of similar sentiments, that it is friendly to the true interests of the great cause of the age. We believe that if Sons have money to spare for papers they should patronize such as combat the liquor traffic manfully. A few months since a case of delirium tremens of the most horrible description, resulting in death, occurred in the same town of Port Hope. Why do not our Canadian papers proclaim the fact that the people of Maine have for the third time lately maintained their law intact, testifying to its blessed results? Why do they not publish the fact that the Massachusetts Legislature a few days since by a vote of 135 to

116 refused to alter the present Maine Law in that State. This too after the law has been tried one year, and after a recent election that turned on this question entirely? Why do they not proclaim the facts that female chastity, the lives and property of American citizens, are unsafe during day or night, on account of the rowdiness of drunken ruffians, the frequenters of the thousands of grogeries that pollute New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans? And if they are opposed to the Maine Law, what will they recommend to put down the traffic. Is it not well known that the public mind of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, is shocked at the horrid fruits of gin and beer drinking. The evil is on the increase in Great Britain, and its best men are alarmed at its inroads.

Why do these facts remain unnoticed by our Canadian papers? The answer is plain. They are, secretly, lovers of the accursed system; and are behind the age, and the requirements of our young country. Are we to go on from year to year with this system, and its attendant crimes, inquests and poverty; or, are we as true philanthropists to put our foot of condemnation upon it for the benefit of humanity? The answer of true patriotism can only be yes.

JOHN ALCOHOL, MY JOE.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
When we were first acquaint,
I'd money in my pockets, John,
Which now I know there ain't.
I spent it all in treating, John,
Because I loved you so.
But mark me, how you've treated me,
John Alcohol, my Joe.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
We've been too long together,
So you must take one road, John,
And I will take the other.
For we must tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have the bill to foot,
John Alcohol, my Joe.

THE RUM SELLER'S EXCUSE FOR SELLING.

"You see I have got a tavern stand, stables, bar and beds; my livelihood consists in my bar-room profits, therefore I must sell." The Merchant's plea for selling. "You see I have a store of goods, my customers will have rum, or they will not buy; my neighbours will sell if I don't; therefore I sell, wishing I could do otherwise, consistently with my interest." The Newspaper's excuse. "My living as an Editor and proprietor depends upon my advertisements. You don't know THE WAYS OF THE WORLD." "I should lose some hundreds of dollars by not advertising liquors and taverns, and offend dealers in rum, and my interest compels me to advertise, although I must confess it looks wrong." The man who speaks thus is probably a Son—having set himself up as an advocate and expounder of temperance doctrines, a learned writer for Sons. Can the reader see any substantial difference in any of these three pleas? Is not man's selfishness at the bottom of all of them? Do they not exhibit a determination to do evil let the consequences be what they may? Is there a spark of Christianity about them? No. Stern and sifting truth cries NO! The one plea has as much justice and reason as either of the others. Evil of every kind could be justified, and has been justified on this very plea. Bonaparte said if he did not enslave his country some other one would. To carry out his aim of becoming Emperor, and to make his children its rulers, he divorced a loving wife, committed murder, and sacrificed principle in every way. What good did it do him? He died by the curse of Providence a poor out-cast, abandoned by the world. His only son was poisoned by his own relations. His nephew is doomed to share the same or a worse fate, having secured his new power by injustice and treachery. Why did not the noble Washington act on this principle when pressed to do it by the army? Those who sell or advertise rum, knowing as they do its evil consequences, should say, "if all others err I at least will not. I will be the first to reform, a beginning must be made." If we try this plea of selfishness by the standard of truth laid down by Christ—if we try it by human wisdom, and the policy of strict justice to man, how do we find the conclusion? Truly based on error and the vilest selfishness. *I sell because others do. I advertise because others do. Thou hypocrite! Art thou in the world to do evil, and to die like the boasts of the field; or art thou here rather as a rational and accountable being, the image of thy Maker, to act so that thy spirit may shine in Heaven for good works forever? There is one way of acting, and that is in view of this life, and our selfish interests only; and there is another way of acting, and that is in view of the world of eternal spirits, and of the great moral interests of man now and in future ages.*

UNITED COUNTY FRONTENAC TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—This body will hold its next meeting on the 24th February next, in the Methodist Chapel Mill Creek. The officers and committee of the above Society consist of J. B. Aylsworth, President; Wm. Hudson, B. Howe, J. G. Switzer, M. Neville, N. Bellows, P. McKim, E. Shelly, J. Rook, H. McKim, Dr. Thomas Ashton, W. A. Wood, and Robert Thompson. This is a useful body, organized last year, for the purpose of advancing the interests of temperance, such a one as should exist in every County in Canada, and such as we have heretofore recommended. The above facts are sent by a friend.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No 334 S. of T. JAN. 25.—Washington Division is in good working order at present. The following are the names of the acting officers, please give them a place in your paper. Brother D. Hagar, W. P.; L. Beahy, W. A.; R. J. Boucher, R.; L. Sherk, A. R.; A. Oliver, F. S.; J. W. Leader, T.; J. Arnold, C.; J. Bond, A. C.; W. Blanchard, J. S.; J. Brandle, O. S.; A. Sherk, P. W. P., and Brother J. Shepley, Chaplain. A. OLIVER.



The Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL.]

ALL IS MYSTERY—MYSTERY.

The midnight sky is full of light,
Bespangled with most glorious worlds;
On them to muse is my delight—
What there the telescope untells.
And yet they shine on silently,
And round them hangs a mystery.

The sun that lights this world of gloom,
Who placed it thus in vacant space?
Why stands it thus as fixed by doom—
Unmoved, with bright and beaming face?
We can see, and in it see,
As in all else—deep mystery.

Hath space no bound! most wondrous thought!
Its depth and height are infinite;
Whether there is our Maker sought,
Whither in this scene of worlds of sight?
My soul this glorious map can see,
But ah, 'tis all deep mystery.

Deep in the heart I turn my eye,
There dwells a bright and conscious soul;
A moral sense stands sentinel by,
And living thought shines o'er the whole.
Our body's dust—yet this we see,
And on it hangs deep mystery.

When on the sky of night we gaze,
Or on the glorious mid-day sun,
Or in the heart, with deep amaze,
Behold what mind—what thought has done;
The soul shrinks back with secret sigh,
And strives to break this mystery.

You glittering worlds—this glowing soul—
Its burning thoughts—infinitely—
Require a key to unlock the whole,
To solve this mighty mystery.
That key is faith that God doth give,
A spirit bright, Lord's circling light
His holy sphere; that He can give
Eternal life to all who ask aught.

C. X. D.

THE WILD ANIMALS OF CANADA.

During the course of this volume we intend to give a short sketch of the various kinds of wild animals indigenous to Canada. This list is larger than many suppose. There are in Canada five kinds of Squirrels, viz.: the black, grey, the largest species; the small red, the flying, and ground squirrel, or chipmunk, as some call it. The grey squirrel sometimes assumes a reddish color, and it is supposed by some that the large red squirrel is a distinct species. There are two if not three kinds of foxes, the red, the black, and the silver-grey. We have been inclined to think there are but two species in fact, that is the black and the red. There are three kinds of wolves, viz.: the black, grey, and small prairie or red wolf, which doubtless at times appears in Canada, since it is found in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is about half the size of the largest red wolf. There are two kinds of bears, the black and brown, the latter rather uncommon, but yet it is said they exist. We saw an account of one seen in Garafaxa in 1851. There are two kinds of weasels, the long tailed and the short tailed species. The weasel, sometimes called the ermine, is of a dark color in the summer, and turns into a beautiful white, except the tips of the tail, in the winter. Of a similar tribe are the fisher and martin, all found in Canadian forests. Then we have the otter, muskrat, beaver and seal, that appears at times in Lower Canada. The lynx, wild-cat and panther, have all been seen in Canada. The animal generally killed is the lynx. Of the deer species we know of but two, the common red deer and the cariboo, or moose deer, found, it is said, in the north-eastern parts of Lower Canada. The elk and buffalo it is thought, at one time visited Upper Canada, but have not probably for some hundreds of years. In a vast antiquity the American Mastodon was an inhabitant of our soil. Of the badger or ground-hog species, we have the common ground-hog, or woodchuck as some call it; and the porcupine, protected, as naturalists know, by a shield of coarse hair and arrowy quills, which adhere to any beast that may attack it, causing death. The Indian women with these quills ornament their beautiful moccasins, reticules, and other fancy work, dyeing them of various hues. The polecat, or skunk, is also a native of Canada, being a carnivorous animal of a most disgusting nature. The color is black, striped with two longitudinal stripes of

white. Its teeth are like those of a cat. Then we have the raccoon, a beautiful and very common animal. There are two kinds of moles, and a species of mouse called the wood mouse. Then we have the large blackfield-mouse, found only in fields. Of the house-mouse and the rat, the constant attendants of man, we need say nothing; like the dog and the cock, wherever man is there you will find them. The opossum found in the southern parts of America has never been found, that we know, in Canada. Lastly, we have the timid American hare, brown in the summer, and white in the winter. The bat is neither a bird nor a beast, but a sort of hermaphrodite.

WINTER SCENES.

We love to look upon the grassy meadow, moving before the summer wind and listen to the bobolink, as he rises on merry wing and song from its verdant bosom—we love to gaze on the summer flowers and listen to the busy bees at work—we love to see the little lambs dance along the grassy hills at play. Sweet are the morning songs of the robin red breast or the twittering of the barn swallow along the grassy lawn. The lowing herds come home to give their flowing milk, 'tis sweet to listen to the milk maid's rural strain. We love to turn the eye upon the glorious rainbow, after the summer shower, and hear the thrush trill forth in unison from bending thorn his song of praise. These all are beautiful. Winter, when seemingly all nature is dead, although it is but asleep, hath for us its charms. Did you ever gaze up into the sky when the big snow flakes are falling thick and fast around. How beautiful it looks. Those flakes of pureness are from the distant clouds, and they come dancing down in whirling beauty and fall as gently as sleep upon the infant. All above is dark, save these millions of little feathery things that fill the air. Look upon that forest of pines, that grove of sombre hemlocks, laden with a burden of snow. Contrast the greenness of their foliage with the whiteness of their gentle covering. The scene is beautiful—picturesque and solemn. Their pendent boughs kiss the snowy earth and create a thousand wintry arbours, in which fairies might dance their little jigs by moonlight. The moon shines out upon this scene and it is glorious to look upon. All is still, save perhaps the moaning cry of the screech owl or the bark of the hungry fox. Behold again the angry wind takes the silent forest, hung in snowy coverlet, by the head, and shakes away its hoary locks. Wild and grand it is then to listen to the rustling forest's boughs, the raging wind, the moan of the prowling wolf, and to behold the hurricane of drifting snow. All is still again. The woods are quiet, no echo save the tapping of the wood pecker or the note of the pine bird is heard. The sun shines out on the ocean of snow, glittering along its hardened surface in ten millions of sparkling points, the air cells made by madame frost. We have gazed on it as lovely, and it is so. Again the day is cloudy, rude northern blasts sweep high the snow into fantastical hillocks, yet even with these gusts the snow birds love to sport. The fire burns brightly on the sparkling hearth, and outward howls the god of storms, the spirit of rude Boreas. In that voice I hear music dear to the soul, although it is dreary and solemn. The petrel loves to dash amid the wildest storms of ocean, as does the sea gull when the lightning flashes in angry hissing in the storms of the tropics. When wintry blasts are wildest the snow bird is at play, and the owl and wolf join their cries with the midnight din. To me those merry bells have music, and so has the crackling frost, or the booming of the ice, washed underneath by the heaving water. Winter then bath its beauties as well as summer.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

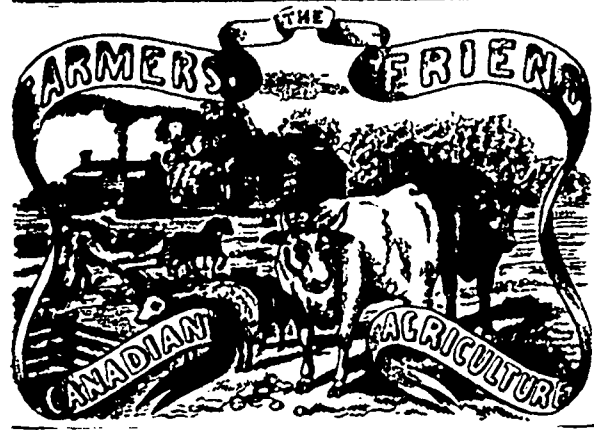
In a late number we mentioned the appointment of some of the officers of this new county; since which we find in the Gazette a proclamation setting the county apart, on and after the first of January last. The following additional appointments have been made:—

William Smith, Esquire, to be Registrar for the County of Perth, and the Town of Stratford to be the place where the Registry office for the said County is to be kept.

Alexander McGregor, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, for the County of Perth.

The Reverend Ephraim Patterson, the Reverend Daniel Allan the Reverend Thomas McPherson, John C. W. Daly, William Baron, Alexander F. Mickle, and John Fitzgerald, Esquires, to be a board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Perth.

This County now contains 16,000 inhabitants and is filling up fast. Its inhabitants are industrious and intelligent, and in this country or in the country from which they came, most of them have been accustomed to all the refinements of life. In going to a newly settled county they have had to put up with many privations. We are happy to hear that they are being surrounded now with many of those enjoyments of which they were at one time deprived. Some of the worthy people of this county are striving to induce the people generally to adopt strictly temperance habits. It is to be hoped their good sense will convince them that such adoption would be clearly conducive to their interests. The Divisions now in existence in this county are: Stratford Division No 286; Mitchell Division No. —; St. Mary's Division No. —; Goderich Division No. —; St. Mary's Division No. —; field Division No. —. Some of these are not in Perth tract of county (the Huron) there should be at least three. We hope that an effort will be made to increase these during coming months.



Agricultural.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

O' there's a prize that many seek, Yet must have sought in vain... Some seek it in the temple hue... In health—obedience to the laws... 'Tis not in wealth—'tis not in fame...

THE WEATHER, during the past week, until Sunday and Monday, was extremely mild. The water during this day was scarcely at any time frozen. The sun sank into the west with mildness and beauty.

QUICK CHURNING.—We witnessed a specimen of quick churning on Saturday. The churn used was S. P. FRANCISCO'S Celebrated Atmospheric Butter Churn.

A CURIOUS SCENE.—Mr. Huc, in his "Travels in Thibet; and China," gives an account of a strange scene which he witnessed while traversing a mountain region in the Tsaidam Mongol country.

In London there are 12,314 houses assessed to the inhabited House-duty; in Westminster, 19,615; and in Middlesex, 101,367.

NEW MANUFACTURE.—The editor of the Picton Gazette was shown a few days ago a sample of oil manufactured in the county of Prince Edward, from the oil of white fish caught on Weller's beach.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.—The Quebec Chronicle informs us each day in its columns of an exhibition in that city in the month of April, the home of also given, and the best articles are to be awarded ornate, Grand.

For the Canadian Son of Temperance. FAVOURABLE MOVEMENT ON TEMPERANCE. BY THE LONDON PRESBYTERY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Stratford Division Sons of Temperance presented a Memorial to the Presbytery, (which met at London on the 12th January) of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, suggesting to that body that it would be the means of furthering the cause of Temperance, if they would issue an address to their several congregations on the subject, and the following is the result, in a communication to the R. S. of the Division, at which all favorable to the advancement of Temperance should rejoice, and think also of this as an example to be copied in other parts of Canada.

To John J. E. Linton, Esq., R. S., S. of T., Stratford: London, January 19th, 1853. Dear Sir, I am instructed to acknowledge the reception of a Memorial, addressed by the Sons of Temperance at Stratford to the Presbytery of London, and to transmit to that body, through you, the following minute on the subject: 'At London, and within St. Andrew's Church there, the 12th day of January, 1853 years, the which day the Presbytery of London met, and was constituted inter alia, a memorial was read from the Division of the Sons of Temperance at Stratford, praying the Presbytery to take into consideration the propriety of publishing a Presbyterian address, setting forth the evils of intemperance, and urging the practice of total abstinence as an expedient for removing these evils; the Presbytery having considered the Memorial, unanimously and cordially agreed to take steps for fulfilling the prayer of it, and appointed the Revs. Thomas McPherson, Daniel Allan, and John Ross, a committee to prepare an address of the above description, and get 3,000 copies of it printed for distribution.'

(Signed) JOHN SCOTT, Presbytery Clerk. STRATFORD, 26th January, 1853.

ORANGEVILLE DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

SIR AND BROTHER—Will you favor us with a place in your excellent paper. Although we live so far North, and no doubt in the estimation of many of our front Brethren, are to a certain extent buried in the woods; yet we assure you we do not like to be forgotten. We wish you to know, that even in the back-woods of Canada, there has been deposited the germ of those principles which must and will prevail.

MR. EDITOR.—Please to insert the names of the officers of the Richmond Hill Division, No. 13, S. of T., which are as follows: G. Graham, W. P.; J. Horner, W. A.; Wm. Harrison, R. S.; Wm. Lavin, A. R. S.; H. Hall, F. S.; A. Law, T.; T. Brown, C.; C. Smith, A. C.; H. Sanderson, I. S.; J. Hall, O. S.

PERMIT ME to remark that the good cause of Temperance is making slow but sure progress in this place, though there are some who have broken the tie which bound them to their best interests, there are others who are determined to battle King Alcohol to the last. While our hearts are cheered by the glad tidings which your invaluable paper brings of the onward march and triumphant career of our principles.

DEAR BROTHER,—I will give you a list of our officers for this quarter: Gustavus Bingham, W. P.; Dr. A. I. Park, W. A.; U. Bagnel, R. S.; F. Vanvalkenburgh, A. R. S.; J. A. Tidy, sen., T.; W. Waldon, F. S.; W. Addison, C.; I. F. Beker, A. C.; H. Vanvalkenburgh, P. W. P.

DIVISIONS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Grand Division of the State, T. J. Nevins, G. S.; Pacific Star Division, No 1, Sacramento City; California Division, No. 2, San Francisco; Eureka Division, No. 4, Santa Cruz; Eden Division No. 5, San Francisco; Excelsior Division, No. 6, San Francisco; Olive Branch Division, No. 7, Sacramento City; Snowy Mountain Division, No. 8, Centreville; Stockton Division, No. 9, Stockton; Sonoma Division, No. 10, Marysville Division, No. 11, Marysville; Golden Gate Division, No. 12, San Francisco; Napa Division, No. 13, Napa City; Santa Clara Division, No. 14, Santa Clara; Benicia Division, No. 15, Benicia; Sonora Division, No. 16, Sonora; Sierra Nevada Division, No. 17, Nevada City; Columbia, No. 18, Columbia; Pioneer, No. 19, Marysville; Oriental, No. 20, San Francisco; Yreka Division, No. 21, Yreka City.

MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE.—We omitted to notice this periodical in our last issue. The second number has made its appearance. We never had but one opinion of Mr. Mackenzie as an Editor, and our knowledge of his writings extends over a period of twenty-seven years in Canada, and that is, that he is honest in the advocacy of popular Government, and an able and industrious caterer for the Press.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The Stouffville Dinner came off on the 1st instant, and was very well attended we hear. J. P. Wheeler, Esq., Reeve, of Scarborough' after led, and presided as chairman. Full particulars have not been sent to us.

THE NEW MARKET TEMPERANCE PARTY was also well attended. It was given chiefly for the benefit of Mr. Wilson, who keeps a good Temperance House in the village of Newmarket.

AT RICHMOND HILL, on the 10th instant, there is to be a union meeting of various divisions, and a lecture. It is expected the members of the Rising Star, New Market, Thornhill, New Moon and Cumberland Divisions will attend.

TORONTO SECTION OF CADETS SOIREE.—A grand Soiree by this Section is to come off on the 16th instant in the St. Lawrence Hall. Great preparations are being made to render it very interesting. There will be the best of music, and good speakers are expected to attend. No PAT SWENNY trash will be permitted, but the proceedings will be rational and decorous.

QUEBEC SONS.—The temperance men of this city gave a grand Musical Soiree on the 27th January. The Rev. Mr. Marsh, and the Honorable Malcolm Cameron addressed the audience on temperance. It seems intemperance is greatly on the increase in Quebec. During last year there were 1500 convictions in Quebec arising chiefly from intemperance. The Quebec Gazette of the 28th January gives a full and creditable account of this Soiree.

THE OAKVILLE DIVISION Sons of Temperance intend celebrating their anniversary on the 15th inst., with a Soiree.

THE MAPLE LEAF UNION Daughters of Temperance, of Hamilton, are about to invite the Rev. Wm. Ormiston to lecture at a Soiree to be given by them.

A State Convention was to take place in New Hampshire on the 3rd inst.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE at some length in its last issue justifies the practice of adulterating liquors in the columns of newspapers. Every man of course has a right to his opinion, but we must confess that this is a startling one from an Editor who denounces the liquor traffic. We cannot in this number enlarge but may in our next, and in doing so shall discuss the question fairly and dispassionately.

IN ILLINOIS a Grand Mass Convention is to be held immediately, prior to entering upon an agitation for the enactment of the Maine Law.

THE NEW ORDER OF SOCIAL CIRCLES is making rapid strides in some parts of the States. The families of Temperance men meet together in social circles.

ON this day a great State Convention of temperance men meets at Augusta in Maine.

THE DEDICATION OF YORKVILLE TEMPERANCE HALL came off on the 1st inst. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen attended, and the evening was spent in a most agreeable manner by all. Prior to the dedication a repast was partaken of by all. The dedication ceremony being too long, it was performed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Parsons of Orangeville. Br. Jackson, W. P. of the Division filled the chair with ability and made some appropriate remarks. A Bible was presented to the Division by the Primrose Union of Daughters of Yorkville, with a suitable address read by Miss Bradshaw. To this Br. Jackson responded. Br. Dobson presented to the Division a beautiful framed copy of the Maine Law with a portrait of Neal Dow. Some appropriate remarks were afterwards made by several speakers. A good band was in attendance. The Yorkville Division show much enterprise in their acts.

THE WELLINGTON SQUARE DIVISION intend dedicating a large and beautiful Hall on the 24th inst. It will no doubt be a very interesting occasion. The Rev. Mr. Goldsmith of Hamilton, and Judge Marshall of Toronto are expected to attend. We will insert the letter sent in our next.

THE DENNAS DIVISION are to have a large and pleasant party on the 14th inst. Preparations are being made (in the best style) to give all who attend an unusually pleasant reception. This Division is celebrated for doing up things in the best way.

OSHAWA DIVISION.—Judge Marshall lectured to a large audience in this village lately.

A NEW DIVISION has lately been organized at Acton in Essex.

The members of the PERSEVERANCE TENT OF RECHABITES in Montreal, are to hold a Soiree on the 1st instant. It has usually been conducted with a dance we hear, but this year dancing was omitted.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

It is said the Clergy Reserve question which is causing so much excitement in Upper Canada, will be ruined by the refusal of the House of Lords to sanction any Bill vesting the power of Legislation over this measure in the Canadian Legislature. Even if this should not prove to be the case, we much doubt if the present Parliament would secularize these Reserves. The enemies to the measure would be the Conservatives and extreme Roman Catholics of Lower Canada. A new and splendid Bell has been hung in the new Cathedral of St. James in Toronto. Dr. Rolph it is said has given £12 10s. to the Quebec English Church Society. He never attended that church in Toronto. The Globe of last week contains an able article on the subject of the Great Trunk Railway. Mr. Brown's course in Parliament has made him very popular. He is not, however, a truly progressive politician. He is opposed to the elective principle, and is in favor of leaving the present immense patronage of the Executive where it is. Now this is the curse of Canada and through it public men and the Press are every where bought up. The people of Canada not only require civil and religious liberty but they require control over all of their local officers. Parliament will meet on the 14th instant. Many of the members have left for the seat of Government. It is greatly to be hoped that the policy they may now adopt will be more in accordance with the public voice of Upper Canada. The Parliament will inflict a great curse on Canada if they make our schools sectarian or if they yield to the demand of Lower Canada to have the representation in each section of country equal, irrespective of population. If the French Canadians are not willing to let representation be based on population the Union should be broken up. There is nothing of note to refer to in our Province. Meetings are being held in various parts in favour of Railroad schemes. We have noticed several very distressing accounts of deaths in the papers from intemperance. These are the fruits of increased taverns. How can it be right then in any man to encourage the existence of taverns in which spirituous liquors are sold. The Toronto Post Office is this day moved into the new splendid edifice on Toronto street. The engine of the locomotive on the Northern railway, broke last week by running through a snow bank. Many new appointments are being made by the Government in many parts of Canada.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Receipts since our last Issue.

The Vice President of the United States, Mr. King, has gone to Havana... The son of General Pierce lately killed in New Hampshire was his only child... General Cass has carried his motion in the American Senate against the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty... The Senate appears to be disposed to uphold the Monroe doctrine, that is to allow no European Monarch to hold colonies on the Continent of North America...

T. G. T. in full for part of 1852-3 R. H. Belleville, \$1 1-33 R. R. Peterborough, 1853, \$0.0 J. C. Cornwall, \$0.1 W. S. West, Hamilton, \$1 1853 J. M. Adelaide, \$1 1853 J. J. Osherville, \$2 1853 T. O. H. Brougham, \$1 1853 J. L. Barnham, Saulters, \$2 for 1852-3 in full He would oblige by acting as agent there... We can send back our letters... J. B. C. Phillips, \$2 old and new subscribers... The subscribers of this locality all know that Mr. J. B. Crowe was our agent for 1852 as he is for 1853... Yet they did not pay... Also it is very easy to remit money by post, which is at our risk, if the letter be mailed regularly and marked "money" These letters are all recorded in the office of receipts and also at Toronto, and cannot very easily go astray... We wish all who cannot pay to local agents to be under no excuse on this ground... Send the money as just as directed and we will run the risk... This was stated in 1851-2 All owing by 1852 must pay at this time \$2... The great losses we have sustained by some who have left the Province, and others who do not pay, roused us thus frankly to state these facts to Mr. W. Milson, \$1 on account 1851-2, J. O. \$1 Peter's rent, 1853, J. J. Duffins creek, \$5 old and new, C. D. Georgetown, \$1 1853 J. R. Dundas, \$1 1853 J. G. Drummondville, \$1 new and old, Geo. D. Westcott, St Vincent, \$1 old and new, J. M. Albion, \$1 1853 J. P. Mc Cartwright, \$1 1853 E. H. Newton, \$1 1853 J. K. Rich- view, \$1 1853 J. H. Colburn, \$1 1853 D. Metc. Weston, \$1 1852 J. M. C. Quebec, \$2 for 1852, balance due \$1 J. W. Stewarton, \$2 F. L. Orangeville, \$2 old and new J. H. W. Hornby, \$1 1852-3 W. D. Churchville, \$1 for 1853 W. McE. Northville, \$1 1853 J. McE. Kirkwood P. O. Beverly, \$1 1853 Wm. W. Colborne, \$1 apply on 1852 D. S. Brockville, \$1 1853 In reply to the letter from Midland we would say that the paper addressed to L. Cook & Co. marked refused at No 19 of vol 2. He was entitled to receive up to No 8 of vol 3 for the money paid. If he wishes it we will forward the paper up to that time J. H. Dundas, \$3 J. F. Northville, \$2 1853 S. G. Glen morris, \$1 1853 S. R. L. Nassagawinn, \$1 1853 We thank the brother for his good wishes. He would oblige by acting as agent in his locality H. K. Doon, \$1 1853 R. C. Brooklin, \$1 1853 G. D. P. Queenston, \$2 1853 J. H. S. Wellington Square, \$1 1853 Rev. Wm. S. Brockville, \$1 1853 J. S. Ferris, \$1 1853 G. S. Glanville, \$1 by Mr Chaute 1853 R. Vicars, Bytown, \$1 1853 J. W. F. Grand ford, \$1 1853 D. Metc. \$1 for H. Weston J. P. Seabrook, \$2 J. H. Mitchell's Corners, \$1 1853 G. V. Georgetown, \$1 1853 J. McE. Dupres P. O. \$1 1853

Communications.

Several letters have reached us on the question of the propriety of using sweet elder. We will refer to this matter in our next issue. Several pieces of poetry are still on hand Mr K. of Dundas will understand that we can send a copy to Scotland as he desires. J. R.'s paper of Goldstream Division is regularly mailed at Toronto.

MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 7th, 1853. The markets have declined some within a week in price, especially that of Butter, Pork, Oats and Potatoes, yet farmers need not fear much of a declension. Pork and Butter speculators will run a chance of loss. Pork at present sells from \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs.; Butter 100 fresh Potatoes from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d., Oats 1s 9d.; Hay from \$10 to \$14 per ton. Flour—Millers \$4, Farmers \$1 to \$1 1/2 Wheat sold at 4s 8d on Saturday, but sells to day at 4s 6d per bushel, other articles are the same as in our last quotations On Sunday, and to day the weather very cold.

F. E. WYMAN,

Office—No. 25 NUTTER STREET, second door from Yonge Street. Drawings, Views of Buildings taken, and Original Designs made to order. All orders from neighbouring towns promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTURER, AGES STREET, TORONTO. Job Work attended to. W. H. S. begs to inform his Country Customers that Lumber, Shingles, and Cordwood will be taken in part payment. Toronto, January 1853.

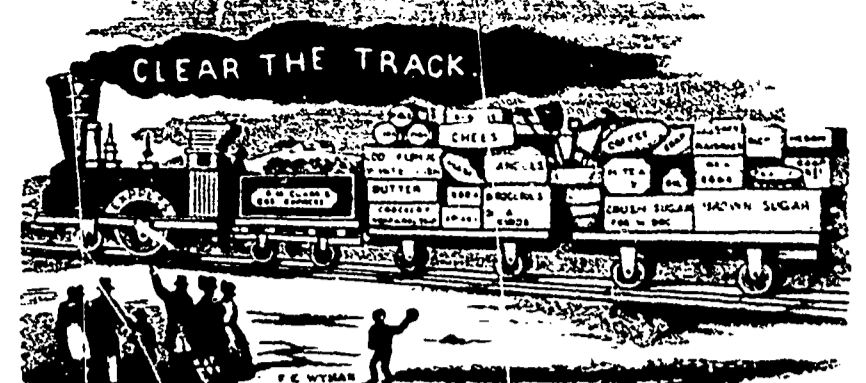
FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! H. BROWNSCOMBE, BEGS to return his thanks to his numerous Patrons and the Public generally, and to acquaint them that he has removed to the Premises late in the occupation of Mr C. Fisher, 120 Yonge Street, NEXT ELIOTT'S HOTEL, (OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND) (recently destroyed by fire, where he intends selling off his present Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. H. B. solicits an early call from purchasers, as he is determined to sell CHEAP FOR CASH. N. B.—All orders promptly attended to at the store of the RED AND BLACK BOOT, 120 Yonge Street, next to Elliott's Hotel. Toronto Jan 25th, 1853.

Niagara Temperance House, NEAR THE LIBRARY BUILDING, BUFFALO CITY. J. H. BAYLEY, Proprietor. Good accommodations can be had at all times at this house at moderate charge. DINNER ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

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

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Honorable Society of Apothecaries, London, England, formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, and two years Surgeon to the celebrated South Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western Canada. Commission dated the 16th day of August, 1828. Bradford, January, 1853.



B. M. CLARK & CO. GROCERS, RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that they have just opened an splendid assortment of GROCERIES, COMPRISING Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rice, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Butter, Spices, and every description of Family Groceries. Prices Low—Goods New. REMEMBER the stand B. M. CLARK & Co. Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. GORDON, SEEDMAN. Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS in Canada. B. M. CLARK & Co. continue to manufacture the celebrated NON-PARALLEL LABOR SAVING and ERANVE SOAP, at their Stand, 87 Yonge Street.—N. B. GRASS SEED of all kinds bought and sold. B. M. CLARK & CO. January 1853

GOLD—GOLD—From Australia and California wanted, by ROBERT TAYLOR, Corner of Yonge and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and a few doors north of Montgomery's Inn.

HIS GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN TORONTO. FRESH GREEN TEAS. BLACK TEAS—COFFEE, SUGARS—SPICES, FRUITS—RICE, CONFECTIONARIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS. January, 1853

W. STEWARD, Premium Saddlery Warehouse, 95 Yonge St., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar. W. S. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs, in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for—London and Clear. Remember the sign of the Collar.

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON, DENTIST, & DRUGGIST, 85 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES. PAINTS OILS AND DYE STUFFS.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—DENTISTS SUPPLIED WITH TEETH, GOLD FILL, ETC. MEDICAL ADVICE AT ALL HOURS. Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop. JOHN DALE. Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch. HARRIS, SADDLES and TRUNKS will be made at short notice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurs, Valises, &c. constantly on hand. N. B. Shop near the corner of Yonge Street, as you enter from the Front Road.

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS. BROWN & CHILDS. No. 25 St. Toronto, 122, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactures produce 100 pairs daily. They possess every all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25—3000 for cash amounts. A full list of all kinds of Leather—3000 sides best Spanish Sewing Leather—Also 400 sides of Cord. Would you just make the most of your money, don't miss this place. Toronto, Jan 1st, 1853.

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse, No. 12, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment of HONIN and NIHOEN of every description.—Also, INDIA RUBBERS and Ladies over boots, which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. All orders promptly attended to. Remember the "Old Stand," No. 12, King Street, six doors east of Yonge Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 1853.

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL, THIRD STREET, North of Provost's Avenue, and near the Railroad Depot, WASHINGTON CITY. Prices to suit the times.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York. THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house, on strictly temperance principles. Thoroughly for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap house, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 24 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELSDAD TAYLOR. New York, 1853.

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

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMER "MAZEPPA." IS now running regular between TORONTO and WEL- LINGTON SQUARE. Leaves the Queen's Wharf, Every Morning at Eight o'clock, (Sundays excepted). Returns Wellington Square at one o'clock, touching at the Intermediate Ports each way, wind and weather permitting. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to R. MITCHELL, City Wharf. WM DONALDSON, Master. Toronto January 25, 1853.

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

BOSTON LAMP STORE. A. HIBBARD & Co. Dealers in all kinds of LAMP GLASS, Lamp-chimneys, Globes and Work Lamps, Gasolines, Chandeliers, &c. Fancy GOODS, Books, Trunks, Bibles, Prayer Books, Fancy Books, Workbooks, Posters, &c. &c. Agents for the following: Boston, Lowell, Portland, New York, Albany, &c. BRITANNIA METAL WARE, Light House, &c. Paper HANGINGS, Paper Mache Toys, Wax and Oil Lamps, Sewing Machinery, and all kinds of Household Goods, and all kinds of Stationery. Agents for the following: Boston, Lowell, Portland, New York, Albany, &c. Carpet Rugs, and Ladies' Biscuits. A. HIBBARD & Co. Corner King and Yonge St. Toronto, 1853.

J. McNAB, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., 1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto. T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf, OUBOURG, Good Stabling attached. Oubourg, January 19.

Orders for this paper received by A. F. Mickle, or J. J. E. Linton, Stratford; Wm. Barron and Wm. Moscrip, St. Mary's; James Hill and Thomas Smith, Mitchell; and Wm. Cassey, P. M., Bell's Corners, Shakspeare P. O., County Perth. Subscription, 5s. per annum in advance. Published weekly.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

J. CARMICHAEL, 68, KING STREET EAST, 2 Doors West of Church Street.

Preparatory to making extensive alterations in his premises, he is now selling off the whole of his extensive stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Millinery.

As he expects large importations of Spring Goods, he has reduced his present stock to such prices as will ensure a speedy sale, and meet the approbation of the most economical purchaser.

NOTICE.—Such as are exclusively Fall and Winter Goods he will sell at COST PRICE AND UNDER!

rather than keep them till next fall, or have them on hand to be destroyed by plaster, &c., in time of altering the shop.

His Bonnets & Cloaks, Ribbons, Flowers, Mantles, Cloths, Linens, Shawls, Scarfs, Hose, Flannels, Gloves, Orleans, Colours, Stuff Goods, Plaids, Prints, &c. &c., he will sell on these terms for cash.

J. C. has also on hand a choice selection of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, Brooches, Ear Drops, Vestibles, Gold Pencils, Lockets, Shawl Pins, Rings, Watch Keys, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail. January 1853.

CHARLES BAKER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, (or will make to order) ALL KINDS OF SHIRTS, FROCK COATS, & ARMOURED HATS. Agency for F. Mann's Paris and New York Styles of Fashions, also, for J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion and System of Cutting. Toronto, January 1853.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,

Imported and for Sale by THOMAS J. FULLER, No. 1, St. James's Buildings, King St. East, Next the English Cathedral.

The Stock comprises a beautiful and varied Assortment of Back, Dressing, and side Combs; English Hair Brushes; Looking Glasses, all sizes; Paper Hangings; Window Blinds; Patent Medicines; Inks; Stationery and School Books, and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

Country Merchants are invited to inspect the Stock, which will be sold on liberal Terms.

THOMAS J. FULLER,

1, St. James's Buildings, Toronto, Jan. 1853.

JOHN MCGEE,

TIN AND COPPER SMITH, 43, Yonge Street.

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

STOVES! STOVES!!

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

JOHN MCGEE.

Toronto, Jan. 1st. 1853.

T. WHEELER,

ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

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

Jan. 1st. 1853.

SONS AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

Tax Subscribers beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish BANKETS for Divisions and Sections of Sons and Cadets of T., in the best style, at from £12 10s. to £25 each.

They are also manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand, Cadets' Officers' Caps, REGALIA and SASHES, Grand Division Regalia, Deputies, Emblems of Sons and Cadets, S of T. Emblems, Blank Books for Divisions, &c. SEALS engraved to order. ODD FELLOWS REGALIA kept constantly on hand.

P. T. WARE & Co., King St., Hamilton. D. T. WARE & Co., Dundas Street, London. Jan. 1st. 1853.

J. H. GOWAN,

Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer.

No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general, that he has on hand a large assortment of Pot, Chimney, Toilet and Shaving

Glasses and Fancy Goods,

(ALS)

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he is prepared to sell at New York Prices. Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. Country Merchants will save 30 per cent, by calling before they purchase elsewhere. Toronto, January, 1853.

JOHN PARKIN,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St East, 2 Doors from Victoria St.

Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fixed up and repaired. Gas, Water, and Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms. January, 1853.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

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

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

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Table with 3 columns: Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's MoleSkin Trousers. Lists various items and prices.

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

DRY GOODS.

Table with 3 columns: Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's MoleSkin Trousers. Lists various items and prices.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

17 NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House. Toronto, January, 1853.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

66 King Street, three doors west of Church Street,

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

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

A full assortment of Staple Goods, viz. Grey cottons, white cottons, heavy stripe shirtings, red, white, blue, and pink flannels, plaidings, deerys, ticks, Hungarian cloths, Bloomer cloths, Beaver, Elephant, Whitney, and S. F. cloths, doekings, cassimers, tweeds, satinetts, Canadian grey cloths, Etouffes, &c. &c. Duckskin mitts, gloves, hosiery, wool sleeves, bows, cravats, &c. &c.

This stock will be found large and well assorted, with fresh, seasonable goods, which for QUALITY & CHEAPNESS is not surpassed in the city.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos.), a prime article in Cotton Spinning, Black and White Wadding, &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third door west of Church Street.

1853. WINTER. 1853.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

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

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

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER,

with great inducements in Bonnet and Cap Ribbons. Bonnet Ribbons worth 9d. selling for 6 1/2 per yard. Cap do. worth 7d. selling for 5d per yard, and a great variety in the same proportion. Also a large lot of Cashmere Cloths, Colours, Orleans, Printed DeLaines &c. &c. for Ladies' Dresses, Woollen Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Woollen Scarfs and Square Shawls, Silk Velvets, &c. J. C. has within the last few days bought at very low prices a large lot of BLANKETS and FLANNELS, which will enable him to sell them to retail buyers at wholesale prices—thus effecting a saving for the benefit of his customers. His

Staple or Domestic Department

will be found well furnished, and offering great bargains, having been bought within the last two months with nearly the same advantages as the Blankets and Flannels already mentioned. Particular attention is called to the Bleached Sheetings, Grey Factory Cotton and Shirtings, Striped Shirtings, Prints, Dornes and Denims, Drill, Rough Hollands, Dispers and Hackbuts for Towels, Grey Cloths and Satinets &c. His Millinery Department will be found replete with all that can be requisite for the season, in Cloaks, Caps, Head dresses, Bonnets, in Silk, Satin, Faux, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Terris, &c. and for price and quality he has no hesitation in saying that in an honest way of doing business, no house in the Province of Canada can undersell him, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no comparison whatever. The whole Millinery Stock being manufactured on the premises, with every advantage in cutting and making up, is best calculated for giving satisfaction to buyers.

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his daily increasing business, which, from principle, he cannot deviate from, viz. On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favour of himself or otherwise. Serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again, should an opportunity present itself. Dealing with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself. Asking the lowest price at once. A nimble shrewdness is better than a slow shilling. Small profits and quick returns make a heavy purse.

An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited. Remember THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 King Street East. NO SECOND PRICE. J. CHARLESWORTH.

G. HARCOURT & Co., TAILORS, CLOTHIERS,

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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

The subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Casimers, Duckskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Patterns and Material. A choice selection.

Vestings of the richest style, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Flannels, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description.

READY-MADE GARMENTS, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University ROBES,

Of every Degree and quality, made to order. G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, January, 1853.

WILLIAM WHARIN,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELER, &c. No. 17, Church St. 1 door South of King St.

Clocks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellery, of every description repaired, cleaned and Warranted. A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy Goods constantly kept for sale. Toronto, January, 1853.

J. FOGGIN,

[From England.]

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

HAYES BROTHERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c.

27, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

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

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

A very few doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary strength. The stomach will soon regain its strength, a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these Medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them.

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

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, London; Johnson & Co., Edinburgh; McLaughlan & Son, Glasgow; the following Foreign Agents:—

- Calcutta, East Indies, McIntosh & Co. Madras, F. Corbyne. Sierra Leone, M. Louis. St. Petersburg, Russia, J. R. Morloff. Vienna, Austria, Dr. F. C. Mulden. Rome, Italy, Dr. J. Rubini. Berlin, Prussia, Dr. R. VonHuffland. Canterbury, New Zealand, John Tension. Hamburg, Holland, Dr. J. N. Muller. Paris, France, F. N. Watson, M.D. Havana, Cuba, Dr. J. Harris. New Orleans, U. S. A., C. Hay, M. D. Charleston, H. Cohen & Co. New York, Dr. R. B. Douglas. San Francisco, Al. Stott & Co. Antigua, West Indies, J. R. Fraser. Lima, Peru, D. C. Wells. Sydney, N. S. W., John Kenny. Hobart Town, V. D. Land, H. Roberts. Launceston, J. W. Mackay. Adelaide, S. Australia, John Hoskin. Smyrna, Turkey, W. H. Morton. Valparaiso, Chili, A. L. Webster. Rio Janeiro, Brazil, John Hall, and S. F. URQUHART, Toronto, Canada, General Agent, British North America.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES,

NEAR TORONTO,

JOHN DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 20 to £30 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pots, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and Ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice.

J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than the miserable yellow and dirty white looking trash used in some places. January, 1853.

YORKVILLE TEMPERANCE GROCERY.

JOHN HISCOCKS,

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

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUIT,

FISH, TOBACCO, DRY GOODS & CROCKERY.

suitable to the season, which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in the trade. The following is a list of prices of a few of the leading articles.

TEAS.

- Fine Young Hyson at 2s. 3d. Superior do at 2s. 6d. Very Fine do at 3s. Fine Gunpowder, 2s. 9d. 3s. 3d. Black—Good strong Souchong, 2s. Fine do. Peckoe flavored, 2s. 6d. Finest Oolong, 3s.

COFFEES.

- Good Strong Ground, 10d. Very Superior do 1s. Finest Java or Mocha, 1s 3d.

SUGARS.

- Mascovado, 4 1/2, 5d. 5 1/2. London crushed, 7d. Finest Loaf, 7 1/2.

FRUIT, &c.

- Good Cooking Raisins, 5d. Superior do. 6d. Finest Muscatel, at 7 1/2 to 8d. Flor Zante Currants, 5 1/2 to 6d. Fine French Prunes, 1s 4d. Citron, Lemon, Orange Peel, 2d. per lb. Superior Mixed Spice, 4d per lb. London Pickles, 1s. 6d. per bottle. Washing Soda, 2 1/2d. per lb. Finest Salad Oil, 2s. 6d. per bottle.

FISH.

- Salt Water Salmon, Salmon Trout, Cod Fish, White Fish, North Shore Herrings, Lubeck Herrings, Scaled Herrings, &c. And every other article in the above list equally low. January, 1853.

TORONTO: PRINTED BY BREWSTER, MCPHEAK & Co., 46 KING STREET EAST.