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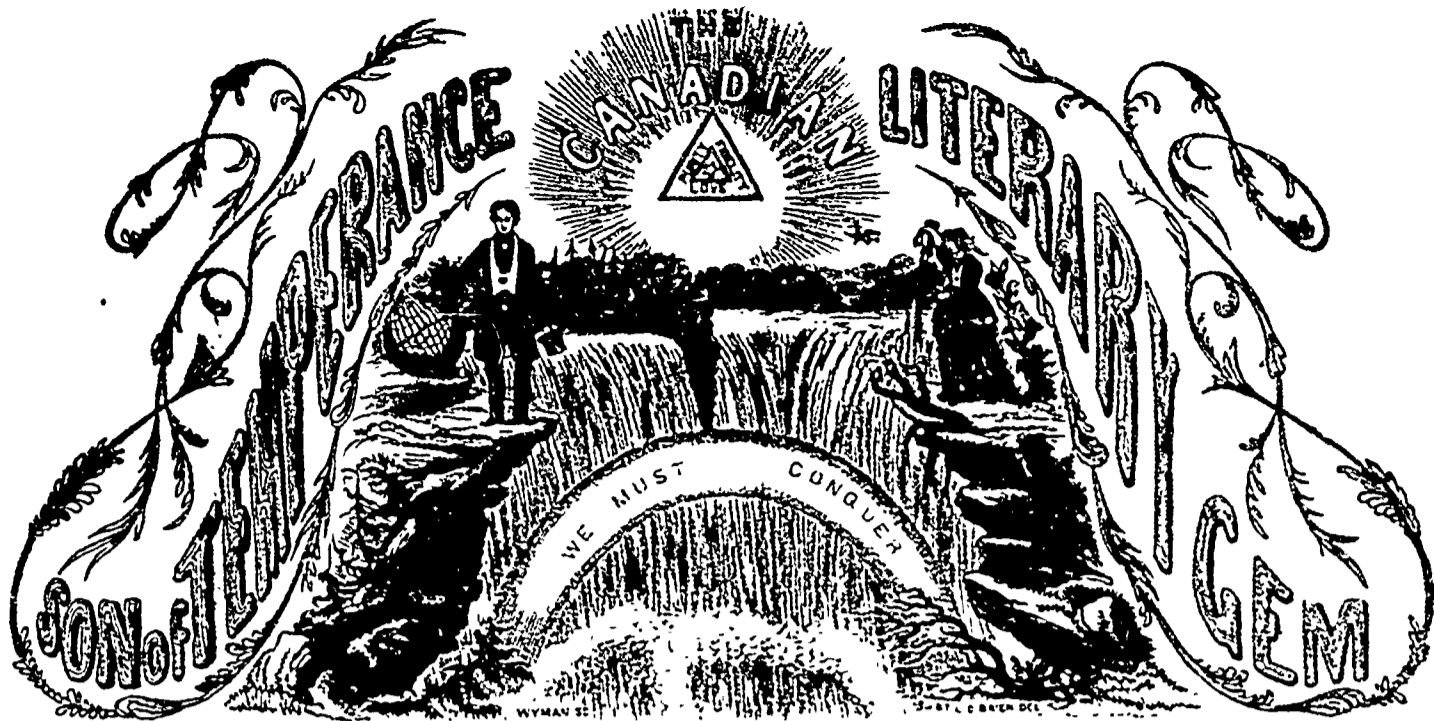
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HUMANITY. TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

[ORIGINAL.]

THE BEAUTIFUL BAY OF QUINTE.

Other birds devote their lays
Celebrate in songs of praise,
To Simcoe's blue and "pearly tide,"
Where wild fowl roam and doves glide,
Let them loud bold Huron's wave
At solitary doth lave
Whiffles and bewild'ring roar,
Canada's north-eastern shore,
On more daring wing,
Hear them of Niagara sing;
Here grandeur doth sublimely re-ge,
His torrents that have lashed in
Valley
Limestone hills which have with-
stand the most devouring flood
hood not these. Bright Quinte Bay,
Illumed by bright Phœbus' ray,
A stretching far beyond in view,
Scilled and dyed with many a hue,
Waves the verdant fields embrace,
Banks the farmer's mansion grace;
Woodland slope, the meadow's
charm,
On each cultivated farm,
Still monotony is here,
On the eye and damp our cheer,
Tides here wash the verdant mead,
On these stern hills their course
impede:
Sounding streams here ling'ring
stay,
To the rich vales which tempt
their way;
Sprung from each sylvan grace,
Rush to Quilate's food embrace,
Far above, on table land,
Led out by superhuman hand,
On the far-famed mountain like,
Aled with rocks, enfringed with
brake.

If critics would not call it rant,
We'd say 'twas Neptune's summer
haunt;
Where oft in sunny days of yore,
He slumber'd far from ocean's roar
Indignant now at man's presumption—
Known less for goodness than for
gumption—
For building 'neath his sacred hill
A busy, rumbling, clattering mill;
The god has left his fond retreat
For some more lonely silent seat.
And now, emerged from shrubby
maze,
What prospects meet the ravi'd gaze?
A landscape vast and stretching wide,
Bright and lit 'n every side
Like garden's lawns, ashy rise to view,
And fill the mind with pleasures new
With rapture see the fairy loon,
The happy homes lit up with smiles,
The cottages cov'ed and small by-
but along many devious ways—
O where can scenery so rare,
So beautiful, be found—say where?
And this is home—sweet childhood's
home,
Midst whose rich scenes I long did
roam:
Thy beauties were my choice delight,
My food by day, my dream by night
And should I plough the ocean's foam,
My heart would turn to this my home.
What all the joys of city life,
Allured by want and care and strife,
Compur'd with that which nature
gives,
In copious, ever-living showers,
Upon all those who court her joys,
Instead of Fashion's gilded toys!

is possessed of his present feelings and passions. Riches, self-
fishness, revenge, and vanity will create law-suits for ever, and
will make lawyers, doctors, and priests necessary. Lord Brough-
am, it is said, takes a different view of the duty of a lawyer from
that above laid down. He thinks that a lawyer is obliged to de-
fend his client even at the expense of truth—regardless of what
he knows to be error. Greater moralists than he take a very dif-
ferent view of it, and this opinion has been combated in England
and especially in the United States, as one entirely beside the
duty of an upright lawyer. Lawyers are sometimes blamed for
collecting notes and accounts placed in their hands with the ad-
dition of costs. But such blame is very undeserving. The law
lays down what the lawyer's code shall be, and when he takes
what the laws of his country define, he is doing his moral duty as
much as the mechanic is who takes his 6s. 3d. or 7s. 6d. per
day for wages. It is true laws may be bad, and it is only neces-
sary to have them amended, a remedy open to the people. Mr.
Mann is wrong, it seems to us, in one thing, and that is in saying
the moment a lawyer ascertains that he is on the wrong side, he
should leap out of it as he would out of a burning vat of brim-
stone. A lawyer who is paid by a man, is bound to see that all
the due forms of law are complied with, and that no undue pre-
judice is used against his client,—in other words, that he has all
the benefits of a fair and impartial trial.—[Ed. Sox.

LETTER FROM THE HON. HORACE MANN, TO A
YOUNG LAWYER.

The wisdom of the advice, and the nobleness of the sentiments
contained in the following letter, which we copy from the *Com-
muneal*, as first published in the *Danville Herald*, says the
Phrenological Journal, we commend to all young men:
July 23rd, 1853.

My Dear Sir.—Your kindly expressed note of
the 17th inst. has me with head and hands full of occupation
But I can never turn away from a young man asking from me a
word of counsel, any more than I could from a drowning man.
To save a fellow being from death is a small thing. To save him
from error a great one.

As you are an entire stranger to me, and have given me no
information in regard to your age, or the circumstances of your
early life, and only mention that you propose to be a lawyer, I
cannot give my remarks so pointed an application as I otherwise
might. I must therefore speak more generally; and point out in
their order, some of a young man's necessities. I hope you will
find, to yourself, but little to be supplied.

Again, a wise man with a great enterprise before him first looks
round for suitable instruments wherewith to execute it; and he
thinks it an important to command these instruments, before he
begins his labor. Health is an indispensable instrument for the
best qualities and highest finish of all work. Think of the im-
mense advantage you would have in a suit in court if, after a
week's or a fortnight's laborious investigation of facts, you could
come in for the closing argument, on the last day, fresh and
elastic, with only so much more of momentum and fervour for
the victory and the glory you had acquired, while your witted
opponent used his more vitality than a bag of wind. How long
will our teachers and trainers of youth suffer betters and racers
to be wiser in their generation than themselves?

Have you ever studied Human Physiology? If not, get such
a work as Jarvis's or Cutler's, or Combe's or Carpenter's, and
read, learn and inwardly digest it, and then obey it religiously.
I say religiously for health comes within the domain of conscience
and religion. The materials being given, man is as responsible for
his health as for his character. He determines that the former
shall be not less than the latter. Extraordinaries excepted, a
man should be ashamed of ill health as he should be of getting
drunk.

But I cannot dwell longer on this topic. Get health if you
have it not; if you have it, keep it.

Do you understand Phrenology? The principles of Phrenol-
ogy lie at the bottom of all sound mental philosophy, and all
the sciences depend on the science of mind; and all sound phi-
losophy on Combe's "Commonsense of Man" is the greatest book
that has been written for centuries. It shows us those conditions

of our being without whose observance we cannot be wise, use-
ful or happy. It demonstrates from our very organization, and
from our relation to the universe in which we are placed, that
we cannot be prosperous, (in any true sense of the word) unless
we are intelligent, and cannot be happy unless we are good. It
"vindicates the ways of God to man" better than any polemical
treatise I have ever read. If unacquainted with this work, you
should read some elementary books on the science first, and then
master the "Constitution of Man."

It has been objected to this work that it tends to infidelity and
materialism. I could never discover the slightest ground for
this objection. Its end of tending to infidelity, I think it tends to
fidelity both to God and to man, and its only semblance to
materialism consists in the solid basis which it supplies for Natural
Religion. I think it impossible to get the full force of Bishop
Butler's "Analogy," or of Bishop Watson's "Apology," without
first comprehending the "Constitution of Man."

You say you have devoted yourself to the study of law. It is
a noble profession. The common law, as contra distinguished
from statute law, has its deep foundations in morals. Some
base materials have been wrought into it by rude hands, during
a long period of darkness and semi barbarism, but it is still a
noble structure. The questions which its true high-priests per-
petually ask, are—What is equitable? What is just? What
is right? This profession in all ages, has turned out the ablest
and truest men; not because the ablest and truest men go into it
but because its discipline its increments, and its trainings create
them.

In practising your profession always seek for principles, and
make precedents bend to them; never the reverse. Never
espouse the wrong side of a cause knowingly; and if unrightly
you find yourself on the wrong side, leap out of it as quick as
you would leap out of a vat of boiling brimstone, should you
accidentally fall into one. It is utterly amazing to me how a
man can triffl with his own mind,—I do not mean now, his mind
considered as a part of his immortal self, but his mind considered
as the mere instrument with which he works. If you destroy
the celestial temper of that instrument can you ever expect to
restore its keenness again? It is impossible. What would you
think of a poor barber who would batter the edge of his razors
against flint as preparatory to shaving? Well that would be
wisdom—wisdom ten times distilled—compared with the man
who would wear off the edge of his conscience against known
error. When we think it so grievous a misfortune to lose the
natural eye, how can we be indifferent to blinding the moral eye,
without whose light the whole body is full of darkness? To
tell a single lie is held dishonorable. What is known asphyxiation
but a series of lies, a procession of them, which the false resistor
marshals and marches to their vile work? I would rather be at
the head of Falstaff's soldiers than have my name go down in
the law book attached to an argument which any far-minded
man could believe to have been insecure.

I well know, for I have often heard, what the old lawyers say
about its being right to defend a wrong side. I deny it all and
abhor it. If a bad man wants such work done, he shall not
have my soul to do it with. I should not like to catch his small
pox, but that would be a tolerable disease, rather than let a scound-
rel inoculate me with his villainy. Because he has committed
violation No 1, shall I commit violation No 2, to secure him
impunity by what is called a Court of Justice, which impan-
nel of course, is violation No 3 brought about by wrongful use
of his money, and the prostitution of my faculties.

"Thus, above all,—to thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the day the night,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

I can never read, nor even think of Lord Brougham's opin-
ion about the duty of an advocate to his client, without recoiling and
shuddering. It is not merely unworthy of Christianity and civi-
lization; it is unworthy of Hebraism—

"An advocate" says he, "by the sacred duty which he owes
to his client, knows, in the discharge of that office, but one person
in the world, that client and none other. To save that client by
all expedient means—to protect that client at all hazards and
costs to all others, and, among others, to himself—is the highest
and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard
the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the destruction which he
may bring upon any other. Nay, separating the duties of a
patrot from those of an advocate, and casting them if need be to
the wind, he must go on reckless of the consequences if his

THE LEGAL PROFESSION—ITS TRUE DUTIES.

Below will be found some useful remarks by the Hon. Horace
Mann, on the duties of lawyers in Society. No profession has
more slandered than that of the law, and none is more mis-
understood by the great bulk of mankind. It is generally thought
a man who undertakes the defence of a case must necessarily
defend his client in all his roguery and injustice. Thus they
upon the lawyer as a sort of purveyor of vice—the defender
of men's rascality. Now the true position of the lawyer is
different. He is supposed to be the advocate of the right—
to examine into facts which ought to result in justice to all.
His duty is to sift the truth out of all cases, to see that his
client is honestly defended, that the evidence is all properly mar-
shalled, analysed, and presented to the minds of the Court and
the jury. When he has done this, and has commented on the same
in his speech, his duty is discharged. No lawyer is obliged by
his duty to his client, to step one inch beyond the line of
honor and truth, and no man should blame him if he will
not defend him to further what is not true. He should sacrifice
his interests of his client to the last, yet not at the sacrifice of
his own. When his client has had a fair trial it is all he can ex-
pect. Some suppose that a man cannot be a lawyer, and also
be a true Christian in society. This idea is a false view of the profession. He who helps
to explain the principles of law, which are gener-
ally those of eternal truth, to see man obtain his rights at the
hand of his fellow man, and to stand between the oppressor
and the oppressed, is discharging the noblest duties of life. There
are many bad men in the profession of the law, as there are also
in the profession of medicine and theology—there are very selfish men
in the profession of the law, as there are among merchants, mechanics, and
farmers, but no profession should be condemned on this account.
There is no more selfishness or dishonesty among lawyers than
among any other class. His is a most honorable and useful profession,
and as society is civilized, commerce flourishes—and men
are more disposed of the good and wicked, it will be a necessary one.
The world will never be otherwise than it is, whilst man

It should unhappily be, to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection."

Now, in the first place, it is so plain that a burrowing, blind lawyer must perceive it, that when an advocate avows such doctrines to begin with, no one will be simpleton enough to heed a word he says. Every man knows that there is no more truth in a man than there is pity in the machine of an East India priest, which grinds out prayers by the turning of a crank. Then again, a greater check to wrong-doing could there be than that every wrong-doer should know that he could find no brother wrong-doer to defend him? Suppose a rogue, or cheat, or villain of any die, should go the rounds of all the courts, or to every lawyer's office in Boston or New York, and on exposing the foul merits of the case, should see every advocate turn away from him in indignation and disgust; would it not be a ten-fold heavier sentence than any fine or imprisonment a court could inflict upon him? Does not the hope of being successfully defended encourage multitudes to offend? If so, then, to borrow the language of the profession itself, is not the profession an accessory before the fact—a *particeps criminis*, in the commission of all such crimes? The successful defence of criminals, whom the law considers have known to be such, and who have afterwards been proved to be such before the whole world, has done much to bring the administration of justice into dis-repute. All chicanery not only injures the reputation of the chicaner, but what is a thousand times worse, it injures his own faculties so that he can no longer defend innocence or denounce guilt as he otherwise could have done.

Perhaps I ought to make a qualifying remark. Every intelligent man, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, is his own lawyer, and needs no adviser. In ninety-nine out of the next hundred cases, an intelligent counsellor knows what the law is, and so far as his client is concerned can stop litigation. In forty-nine out of the next fifty cases, the highest court has no doubt about the law, and its decisions are unanimous. A small residuum remains about which the courts disagree. In many civil suits, also, it is of great importance to have an established and uniform rule, but of no apparent consequence which way it is established. So in multitudes of cases, from the different representations which hostile clients make to their respective counsel, each one may undertake the case believing himself to be on the right side; and, when not convinced in the course of the trial that he is on the wrong side, he may conscientiously leave the decision to the court and jury. And so in criminal cases, if an advocate has reason to suppose that his client has committed an offence, but a different one from that of which he is accused, he may perhaps show the facts to be so;—that being, however, the extremest verge to which he can go.—There is no civil justification for convicting a man of one offence because he has committed another; as a Connecticut jury, when horse stealing was a capital offence, and manslaughter punished by imprisonment for life, in order to avoid the greater penalty, in the case of a culprit who was indicted for stealing a horse, is said to have brought him in guilty of manslaughter!

I recollect having once drawn a writ, and after it was entered in court, and became so far matter of record, I had a doubt about the sufficiency of a statement in a single point. I asked a brother lawyer in confidence whether he thought the writ abateable or demurrable, on that account. "Why don't you alter it?" he whispered to me, "nobody will ever know it." "But I shall know it myself," was my spontaneous reply. This anecdote, whose egoism, if it has any, you will pardon, will explain what I mean.

But it is getting very late, and I really am not well enough to sit up longer; so with good wishes for you as a brother,—for though I never saw you, nor heard of you before, you are one,—I bid you farewell.

HORACE MANN.

PROPENSITIES AND HABITS OF LIONS.

One of the most striking things connected with the lion is his voice, which is extremely grand and peculiarly striking. It consists at times of a low deep moaning, repeated five or six times, ending in faintly audible sighs; at other times he starts the forest with loud, deep toned, solemn roars, repeated five or six times in quick succession, each increasing in loudness to the third and fourth, when his voice dies away in five or six low muffled sounds, very much resembling distant thunder. At times, and not unfrequently, a troop may be heard in concert, one assuming the lead, and two, three, or four more singing a catch. Like our Scottish stags at the rutting season, they roar loudest on the cold frosty nights, but on no occasion are their voices to be heard in such perfection, or so intensely powerful, as when two or three strange troops of lions approach a fountain to drink at the same time. When this occurs, every member of each troop sounds a bold roar of defiance at the opposite parties; and when one roars, all roar together, and each seems to vie with his comrades in the intensity and power of his voice. The power and grandeur of those nocturnal concerts is inconceivably striking and pleasing to the hunter's ear. The effect is greatly enhanced when the hearer happens to be situated in the depths of the forest at the dead hour of midnight, unaccompanied by any attendant, and encircled within twenty yards of the fountain which the surrounding troops of lions are approaching. Such has been my sensation many scores of times; and though I am allowed to have a tolerably good taste for music, I consider the catches with which I am regaled with, as the sweetest and most natural I ever heard.

As a general rule, lions roar during the night; their sighing moans commencing as the shades of evening envelope the forest, and continuing at intervals during the night. In distant and secluded regions, I have constantly heard them roaring loudly as late as nine or ten o'clock on a bright sunny morning.

In hazy and rainy weather, they are to be heard at every hour in the day, but their roar is subdued. It often happens that when two strange male lions meet at a fountain, a terrific battle ensues, which not infrequently ends in the death of one of them. The habits of the lion are strictly nocturnal; during the day he lies concealed beneath the shade of some low bushy tree or wide spreading bush, within the level forest, or on the mountain side. He is also partial to lofty reeds or fields of long, rank, yellow grass, occurring in low valleys. When he is successful in his catch, and has secured his prey, he does not roar much that night, only uttering occasionally a few low moans; that is, provided no

intruders approach him, otherwise the case would be very different.

I remarked a fact connected with the lion's hour of drinking peculiar to themselves; they seemed unwilling to visit the fountains with good moonlight. Thus when the moon rose early, the lions deferred their watering until late in the morning; and when the moon rose late, they drank at an early hour in the night.

Owing to the tawny color of the coat with which nature has bed him, he is perfectly invisible in the dark; and although I have often heard them loudly lapping the water under my very nose not twenty yards from me, I could not possibly make out so much as the outline of their forms. When a thirsty lion comes to water, he stretches out his massive arm, lies down on his breast to drink, and makes a loud lapping noise, not to be mistaken. He continues lapping up the water for a long while, and makes a loud lapping noise not to be mistaken. He continues lapping up the water for a long while, and four or five times during the proceeding he pauses for half a minute as if to take breath. One thing conspicuous about them is their eyes, which in a dark night glow like two balls of fire.—*Cumming's Hunter's Life in South Africa.*

Humorous.

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

THE FUN OF RIDING IN A STAGE COACH.

BY NAXE.

Creeping through the valley, Children shoot like squirrels
Crawling o'er the hill, Darting through the cage;
Splashing through the branches, Isn't it delightful,
Rambing by the mill, Riding in a stage!

Putting nervous gentlemen In a towering rage;
What is so provoking Bonnets crushed around us,
As riding in a stage! Hats look worse for wear,
Teeth at each concussion,
Fly to take the air,
Shrivelled maiden indies, Past a certain age,
Grown formally—dreadful Riding in a stage!

Feet are interlacing, Jolted—thumped—distracted—
Heads severely bumped; Racked, and quite forlorn—
Front and foe together, 'Oh' cries one, 'what dunes
Get their noses thumped; Now are laid on earth!
Dresses act as carpets— Mad, disgusted, angry,
Listen to the sage; In a swearing rage,
'Life is but a journey, 'Tis the very mischief
'Taken in a stage' Riding in a stage!

Spiristers 'fair and forty,' Maids in youthful charms,
Suddenly are cast in— 'To their neighbors arms!
'To their neighbors arms!
'Riding in a stage'

AN AFFECTING CONFESSION.—"Would you like to subscribe for Dickens's *Household Words*?" inquired a magazine agent. "Household words have played the dickens with me long enough!" was the feeling reply.

FALSE REPORT (OF CUSTOWDER).—The story of a man who had a nose so large that he could not blow it without the use of gunpowder, has turned out to be a hoax!

THESE GIRLS.—Here is Fanny Fern's idea of "female friendship":—

Two women joining the Mutual Admiration Society; emptying their budget of love affairs; comparing bait to entrap victims; sighing over the same rose leaf; sonnetizing the same moon-beam; patronizing the same milliner, and exchanging female kisses. (Betty, hand me my fan!)

The *Lantern* inquires "When does a young lady wish to win more than seven beaux at once?" and answers, "when she tries to fascinate (fasten eight)."

AUCTIONEER'S MOTTO.—Come when you are bid, and bid when you come.

MARRIED FLEAS.—When Lord Erskine, going the circuit, was asked by his landlord how he had slept, he replied, "Union is strength—a fact of which your inmates seem to be unaware; for had the fleas been unanimous last night, they might have pushed me out of the bed." "Fleas!" exclaimed Boniface, affecting great astonishment. "I was not aware that I had a single one in the house." "I don't believe you have," retorted his lordship, "they are all married, and have uncommonly large families."

PURGATORY.—Lately, at Cork, a Romanist was to give a lecture on this subject, and about the same time the railway was announcing its summer excursion at half fare. The bill-stickers at Cork, like those at other places are not very particular about defacing their neighbors bills, and so the man with the "Purgatory" bills stuck one right in the middle of one of the railway bills. Presently a countryman passing, cast up his eyes and read, "Reduced Fares to Purgatory." So, said he "there reverences are going to do it cheap! Well, I believe they are right, for if they didn't they'd soon loose it entirely."

GOOD, BUT UNPLEASANT.—They charge considerably more for the conveyance of dead than of live human stock by railway—a fact which appears not to have been known by a passenger lately on a local line, who hastily popping out his head through one of the carriage windows shouted, "Guard! Guard! stop the train: I have lost my hat and shall perish with the cold." You had better not," sung back the guard with a rough-h leer, and making a speaking trumpet of his hands, "for remember that you are presently travelling for a penny a mile, and if you die you will be charged a shilling! The head vanished instantaneously.

"What a dear, good man that General Pierce must be," observed Mrs. Partridge; the papers say his Cabinet are all to be confirmed on Monday. It's pleasant to think that he will have Christian associates around him. Still, I don't know that it's best to have them all belong to one church."

TICKETS.—In Troy last week a young man was fined three dollars for tickling a married lady. The man pleaded common usage in justification but the lady (and she had the best of it,) that if it was common usage, it was not common right, and that every lady possessed the right of choosing her own tickler.



Ladies' Department.

(ORIGINAL) THE FAIR-FACED LOVER'S PERFDY.

FOR MISS R. — F. — E. —

Sol's last bright beams had fled the shore
That's clasp'd by Eric's rolling waves
And night's gray mantle gathered o'er
The wild deer's Lair—the red man's grave
While on the wild Ning's swept,
With lightning speed its tread track,
Night's noisy horrors round it crept,
And echo hurl'd their howl's back!

The dark pine wood did darker seem,
Lit by the bug whose wild fire wings,
Lent night by tunc's a ghastly gleam,
As on the unseen insect springs
A faltering form had totter'd on,
Towards the rapid rolling tide,
Till hope, strength, courage, all were gone,
And left him sinking by its side.

A hectic heat burned on his brow,
But fiercer furnace flam'd within;
The awful oath, the venal vow,
And many a sad, soul-sinking sin—
Swept swiftly 'fore mind's mighty eye,
Till shudders shook his frantic frame,
And fainting nature's feeble sigh,
Proclaim'd his weakness and his shame!

Slow, slow, he stoop'd above the stream
That rushed with rumbling roar be-
low,
One mouthful, one—'twould ne'er
Or freeze, perhaps mind's fiery glow'
(To be Continued)

But still the swift stream swept along,
In gurgling glee witness'd his want,
Yet to him stung a sadder song,
It was, he dreamt, his dying chant.
That midnight's morn, he madly thought,
Would never break—would never loom—
Oh for some power, he reck'd not what,
To bear night back beyond the tomb.
To hurl it headlong o'er that hearth,
Where flickers hell's infernal glow,
There it no more might darken earth,
No more might shade the soul with woo

But fainting nature ebb'd at last,
And senseless on the bank he lay,
He dreamt—bright visions 'fore him pass'd—
The scenes of youth's delightful day,
Friends of his boy hood round him rose,
The very maid he lov'd, yet wrong'd,
Leaned on his breast in calm repose,
And thousand phantoms 'fore him throng'd.

Fair Oonah, strolling by the shore,
As morning's bright beams kiss'd the hills,
First found him and sought to restore
Sense back to life and its dark ill.
She bathed his brow and gently rais'd
His helpless head upon her knee,
In pity on his fair face gaz'd,
And strove to bring back memory.

KEMPTVILLE, April 1853. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

SLAVERY OF MILLINERS IN LONDON DURING THE "SEASON."

Under the signature of "A First Hand," a seamstress publishes in the *Times* an affecting statement, of which the following is an extract:—

"While the late meeting of the 'Early Closing Association' is still fresh in the minds of your readers, which meeting refers only to young men, perhaps you will kindly afford space in your columns to expose the 'slavery' carried on in milliners and dress-making houses—those, too, which are called 'first class.'"

"I have been engaged in this business for 14 years at different 'first class houses,' and as my health is suffering from the 'late hour system,' I have been prevailed upon by this medium to give that information which experience has taught me, in hope that some enterprising and humane individual will exert themselves to break the chains of that slavery under which so many thousands of their countrywomen are bound.

"I will now speak of a recent engagement of mine, and which, in the 'one' case will illustrate the majority of the 'West-end houses.' I held the position of what is called 'first hand,' and had 12 young people under me. The season commenced about the middle of March. We breakfasted at 6 A. M., which was not allowed to occupy more than a quarter of an hour. The hard work of the day began immediately. At 11 o'clock a small piece of dry bread was brought to each as a lucheon. At that hour the young people would often ask my permission to send for a glass of beer, but this was strictly prohibited by the principals, as they insisted it caused a drowsiness and so retarded the work. At 1 the dinner bell rang, which repast consisted of a hot joint twice in the week and cold meat the remaining five days, no pudding and a glass of toast and water to drink. To this meal twenty minutes were given. Work again till the five o'clock summons for tea, which occupied fifteen minutes. Again to work till called to supper at 9, which also occupied 15 minutes, and consisted of bread, dry cheese, and a glass of beer. All again returned to stich, stich till 1, 2, or 3, in the morning, according to the business, while Saturday night was being anticipated all the week, because no one would work after 12. With this one night's exception, all the rest we had for three weeks, from the end of May to the middle of June, was from 3 to 6, while two nights during that time we never lay down. I leave your readers to imagine the spectral countenance of us all. I shudder myself when I recall the picture.

At midnight I very frequently let all put down their work to doze 10 minutes, while, with my watch on the table, I kept guard, and about one, each one received a cup of strong tea—as the principals said—"in case we should feel sleepy to arouse all to work." In what state of health could July, the termination of the 'season,' be expected to find us poor 'English slaves?' The sequel is easily told. Each one, instead of going to enjoy a little recreation, went home to lie upon a sick bed. For myself, I was attacked with a serious illness, which laid me up for three months, and has greatly impaired my constitution.

A woman in Sutton, N. H., recently became the mother of four live bouncing boys, at a single birth. At the latest advices the whole crowd were doing not only "as well as could be expected," but rather better.

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.—The *Charleston Standard* thinks Mrs. Singleton, now living in Williamsburgh district in that State, is the oldest woman in the world. She is now in the *one hundred and thirty-first* year of her age. Her mental faculties are still unimpaired, and she retains all her senses except that of sight, of which she was deprived at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, by an attack of measles. Her bodily energy has exhibited no diminution for many years, she being able to walk briskly about the town. She has outlived all her children, her oldest descendant, living, being a grand-daughter, over sixty years old. The first grand-daughter of this grand-daughter, if now living would be over sixteen years of age.

QUEEN ELIZABETH—She was the most accomplished woman of her age, and often spoke with as much dignity as she acted.

She evaded giving a direct answer to a theological question respecting the sacrament of the Lord's supper, with admirable address. On being asked by a Popish priest whether she allowed the real presence, she replied:—

"Christ was the word that spake it;
He took the bread and break it;
And what that word did make it,
That I believe and take it."

Madame Sontag, the singer, has, it is said, distributed over six thousand dollars in private charities since her arrival in the United States. She has realized about \$60,000 from her professional services during the same period. Madame S. retires into private life after her American tour.

BABIES—The "Woman's Rights," Association of Bedford, Mass., presented a Mr. Cogwell, a short time since, with a rag baby, as a testimonial of their respect for his ridicule. His wife indignant at the "strong minded women," presented him another kind of a baby, which she says is more than the "women's rights" advocates can do.

CONJUGAL DISPUTANTS.—It is stated in one of the Boston papers, that in that city, there are upwards of forty divorce suits pending, in which the several parties complain against each other for the commission by them, respectively, of nearly all the sins of the decalogue!—*American Paper.*

A WORD TO MODERATE DRINKERS, TIPPERS, AND INNKEEPERS.

On the 30th April, 1853, there was found the body of a man supposed to have been drunk, and fallen over the bank of the Niagara Falls while intoxicated. A tin vessel, that would contain a quart of whiskey, was found by his side. The body was too much decayed to be removed, and it is thought that he has been lying there all the winter. O! Rum-sellers, how long will you continue to scatter death over the land. God is calling you, and telling you to repent of your dreadful business, i. e. selling liquor! When will you cease, how many thousand families have become beggars by your means? I will tell you how, pay attention; how many come to your bar and give you their last shilling in the world for liquor, and leave their families at home perishing for the want of it? How many come to you and take their clothes off their back and pawn them? How can you answer for all this! how can you stand before your Great Judge and answer!! How many have been brought to an untimely grave through the means of intemperance, which has been the means of making men leave their Maker, and cling to that which destroys all present and future happiness? How long will God suffer his people to be destroyed by that cursed demon Intemperance? How long will our Parliamentary men throw away measures brought forward to suppress crimes and pauperism? Alas! the great prohibitory law, which got a hoist for six months, is now lost, perhaps for ever! Men of Canada! when a new election takes place, think before you vote. Why do you not elect men that you can trust! Why do you not make them pledge themselves?

Gentlemen, you see the propriety of electing men of humane feelings! men of good understanding, not men of convivial drinking habits, who do not care for their weak fellow men. Will you, the yeomenry of Canada, give your votes to men that do not care one straw for you. How long will men sing:

"Twixt women and wine,
Man's lot is to smart,
For wine makes his head ache,
And women his heart."

How long will Editors advertise liquors in one column and RELATE THE EFFECTS of the traffic in another? How long will Grand Scribblers circulate such prints as the *Spirit of the Age*, and recommend Bro. of Temperance to read it? How long will Sons support liquor advertisers, and pay for their own downfall? Ponder on these questions.

Yours in L. P. and F.,
EDWARD L. FORSYTH,
of P. Robinson Div., No. 86.

Crowland, May 9th, 1853.

THE MISFORTUNE OF MR. MONROE OF SUTTON.—A letter sent to us by Donald Monroe on this distressing subject, was until this number mislaid. It gives further particulars of the accident, which has seldom been exceeded in melancholy results to one family. Many of these particulars are familiar to the public, and we have already given most of them, we therefore omit publishing the letter, but note from the letter these facts. The boat sank within a quarter of a mile of the shore, and it was caused by the rains soaking the goods on board in part. Mr. Monroe helped his wife until she was very near the shore, but she sank exhausted. She was a young woman, only 24. The people turned out on the shore, and by praiseworthy efforts soon recovered the bodies. The bodies of the poor young mother, and her two drowned infants, were laid side by side, and it was a most melancholy sight to look upon. The funeral of the deceased persons was attended by a very large concourse of friends and relatives, the aged father of the bereaved husband being an old settler in Eldon. The bodies were buried on the 13th May, in the Presbyterian Church, Township of Eldon. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives in this their awful affliction.



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. 22, v. 6*

[ORIGINAL]

THE "SPIRIT"—ALCOHOL'S RIGHT HAND MAN

What can make the strong man weak?	Alcohol	What makes M. P. P.'s refrain	Alcohol
What can bonds of friendship break?	Alcohol	From voting for the law of Maine,	Alcohol
What makes SPIRIT advise	Alcohol	And causing liquor to be slain?	Alcohol
Liquors of a hundred dyes,	Alcohol	What can make a Sox untrue?	Alcohol
Which fill happy hearts with sighs?	Alcohol	What can make a SPIRIT blue?	Alcohol
What makes drunkards and their wretches?	Alcohol	What should Temperance Sons unite,	Alcohol
What makes SPIRIT worse than both?	Alcohol	To hurl beyond all human sight,	Alcohol
	Alcohol	And sink into oblivion's night?	Alcohol

Font Hill, C. W. J. W. STONE

THE GIRL WITH THE TIN PAIL.

"Earth's blossoms thrive not in the shade,
Ubbled by gentle showers from heaven
But that sweet flower, by kindness made
To bud and bloom, will never fade,
And truly are its odors given!"

Some twenty years ago, I was an apprentice boy in the then "City of Mud," now the goodly city of Rochester. The business of which I was obtaining a knowledge was conducted upon Exchange street, though I boarded in one of the streets in the western part of the city.

In going to my tea, I was in the habit of meeting, almost every evening, for many weeks in succession, a small, young, well dressed, and good looking girl, with a pail in her hand. At length my curiosity became excited, and I resolved to ascertain, if possible, the daily errand of the girl. Having met her the following evening, I accordingly turned on my heel, and followed her at a distance that would not excite suspicion in any one. I at length saw her enter a small shoemaker's shop on south St. Paul street. I subsequently learned that the shop was owned by an industrious young man, and an excellent mechanic, and that he was the girl's husband. He had been married a few months, and possessing no other capital than a good name and a robust constitution, he had resolved to economize, by hiring a house in the suburbs of the city.

His breakfast was always ready for him by day-break, and taking his dinner with him, he saved the hour each day which most persons spend in going and coming from that meal. Many even mistis would have been satisfied with the saving of so much time as this between the rising and going down of the sun, but not so with the young shoemaker. He also wished to save the hour usually devoted to tea, and therefore had that meal daily taken to him by his pretty little wife. This arrangement enabled him to spend the whole day, and as much of the evening as he chose, in the shop.

The industrious habits of the shoemaker were soon discovered, and met with their due reward. Customers flocked in upon him, and he was obliged not only to rent a larger shop, but to employ an additional number of workmen. But the increase of business did not wean him from the plan he had early adopted for the saving of time—this third meal still having been taken to him by his wife, in the tin pail.

About this time I left the city and did not return for about 12 years. I had not, however, forgotten the shoemaker, having, from my first knowledge of him, discovered the germ of success in his manner of life. I visited the place where his old shop had stood; it had given place to a new brick block. In vain I looked about for the sign—it was now here to be seen. I was at length informed by a friend, that about two years previous he had removed to Ohio.

"Do you know anything of his circumstances?" I inquired. "I do. In the first place he took to Ohio about five thousand dollars in cash, some three thousand of which he invested in real estate near Cincinnati: he has already realized three times the amount. The other two thousand he put into a pork establishment, and that sum has yielded him a large profit. But if he had not resorted to speculation," added my friend, "he could not but have succeeded in life, so thorough were his business habits, and especially as those habits are seconded by an industrious little wife."

I have recently returned from a visit to Ohio, and have again seen the shoemaker and his wife. He is now a prime of life, and possesses an ample fortune and an unsullied reputation for honor and probity. Never having any personal acquaintance with him, I introduced myself to him as a Rochesterian. This was late in the afternoon, and I very cheerfully accepted an invitation to take tea with him. Improving a moment of silence at the table, I remarked:

"I fear, Mr. H., you are not so great an economist of time as you used to be?"

"Why not?" he inquired. "When I first became acquainted with Mrs. H., you could not afford time to go to tea, and she used to carry it to you."

"In a little tin pail," said she, bursting into a laugh. "Exactly."

"Indeed, Mr. W., have you known us so long?" I then made myself known as the former apprentice of M. R., and was immediately recognized by Mrs. H. as one of her earlier street acquaintances in Rochester.

"But that pail—what do you think has become of that?" asked Mr. H.

"That, I suppose, has been long since numbered with the things that were," I answered.

"By no means," said he, at the same time tipping a wink to his wife.

She arose from the table, and left the room, and soon returned with the identical pail, as they both assured me. I need not say that it bore palpable evidence of the ravages of time.

"But what is your object in preserving that pail?"

"Its associations. We look upon it as one of the earliest instruments which contributed to our success in life, and as such we shall ever cherish it."

I soon after took my leave of Mr. and Mrs. H., and their interesting and happy family; and not a day since then has my mind been without its remembrance of the girl and her tin pail.

LETTER FROM THE LONDON SAILOR

MONTREAL, June, 1853

DEAR SIR AND BR.—On my arrival in this Province the other day, to commence my operations again against the demon rum, I found from public report I had been defunct—dead and buried several months previous, or, as the sailor would say, had gone upon a voyage of discovery into regions unexplored as yet by mortals. I will feel obliged if, through the medium of your valuable columns, you will please to inform our brothers that I have not yet *slipped my cable, or lost the number of my Mess;* and also to distillers, venders, and drinkers, that I have not as yet departed for the spirit land, but am striving as I can to drive spirits vile from the land, and hope I may yet be spared to see the glorious banner of the Maine Law waving proudly and majestically over every city, village, and township in this great western continent; and then I may be able to say with the great prophet of old; "Now Lord lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for my eyes have seen thy salvation." And furthermore, when I am reported as defunct again, I hope it will be after the death of King Alich, that I may be spared to see him have a decent becoming burial, and he will have my best wishes never again to have a resurrection.

It is very probable I shall take another tour (westward) this summer, as there are several sections I have not yet visited around Chatham, Amherstburg, &c. &c.

THE POLLS ARE THE PLACES TO FIGHT AT!

In the State of New York we do not intend to petition the Legislature again, in connexion with the Maine Law. Next election for members of the Assembly it will be a test question—rum or no rum; and we are fully determined to send no more of it (as possibly be avoided) to the Legislature who is not a student of the Maine Law man. We are resolved to send those to the capital at Albany who will bear in mind they are public servants to the citizens who put them there, and not that the citizens are servants to them.

Fraternally yours in L. P. and F.,
WM. M. MURREL,
the London Sailor

SONS OF FRONTENAC—LOUGHBORO DIVISION

DEAR SIR,—I avail myself of the opportunity afforded of transmitting to you a few lines of the standing of Loughboro Division, No. 78, Sons of Temperance, through the medium of the columns of your valuable paper, and to let the public at large know likewise. Loughboro Division was organized the 9th day of March, 1849, and is working under a legal and forfeited charter, granted by the Grand Division of Canada West, to this present time. The members consisted of Ministers of the gospel, Medical practitioners, Mechanics, and Farmers, the most respectable of this section of the country. Loughboro Division is in better standing at the present time, with 36 good substantial members, true Sons of Temperance, than when we had fifty or sixty members. Loughboro Division is in a healthy and prosperous condition, the Division meets on Saturday evening. The officers chosen and installed for the current quarter are as follows: Nathan Wood, W. P., William Rutan, W. A., John S. Burnett, R. S., Joshua Barrat, A. R. S., David Walker, T., William C. Burnett, F. S., Daniel Blake, C., William Patterson, A. C., Joseph Nichols, I. S., James Wood, O. S., John Dawson, Chaplain. Nevertheless there is some rubbish in all societies, which has been the trouble in our Division, some characters scarcely worth noticing, but they are reporting around the country and to different divisions, that Loughboro Division is gone down, and that it consists of a parcel of boys, and that we don't pretend to meet any more. Those individuals were expelled from our Division for slandering this Division, for violating of article 2nd of our Constitution, and speaking disrespectfully of the Sons of Temperance generally. Truth is mighty and must prevail. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. BURNETT, R. S.

GRAND DIVISION OF CANADA EAST—The Grand Division of Canada East held its May session at St. Andrews on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. R. Kneeshaw, Esq., G. W. P., was in the chair. The reports of the G. W. P. and G. S., the order in Canada East was to be progressing slowly and surely. Since last meeting several divisions have been instituted, while the old ones show a steady increase in the number of contributing members. Action was taken during the session for the purpose of employing lecturers during the year, also petitions in favour of the Maine law were sent to the subordinate divisions for signatures. Several matters were brought up and discussed, affecting the good order. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed during the whole session. This was undoubtedly the best meeting the Grand Division of Canada East has yet had.—*Montreal Temperance Advocate*

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FOR JUNE contains a good representation of Niagara Falls and its usual quantity of good reading.

THE *Uran of Providence*, Rhode Island, edited by Mrs. Davis, is very handsomely got up semi-monthly, advertising the rights of man.

The *Peterboro Review*, and *Commercial Advertiser*, of Kingston recently started are just received. The *Western Pioneer* is much improved in appearance. The *Old Countryman* is the name of a new paper about to be started in Toronto.

THE *WESTERN LITERARY MESSENGER*, published in Buffalo, No. 1 June is on our table. It is an excellent monthly. \$13 per year.

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be issued on TUESDAYS, WEEKLY during the year. It will contain eight pages—the two last being devoted to advertisements, and will give all the news of the day (political and other news) Subscription price for 1853. 5s. 6d. in advance Or within one month after subscribing 7s. 6d. currency If not so paid at the end of six months, and if left to the end of the year the currency If half yearly subscribers will be taken at the above prices, provided it be distinctly understood the subscription was intended to be a half yearly one. All subscriptions must end with the year. No paper will be discontinued (unless at the option of the publisher, until the subscription price is paid up. No paper after the known receipt, and detention of the first number will be stopped without payment for the current year. New agents sending six new subscribers with their subscriptions, or guaranteeing due payment shall receive a copy gratis. Old agents sending 10, 15 subscribers, or 10 p. rily, 10 d. of partly new, with the money or guarantee shall receive a copy gratis. The club system at year end does not please, and owing to the postage. Upon consideration we have concluded to send to clubs, if any of our friends wish to form them, upon these terms—5 copies for \$41, 10 copies for \$71, 20 copies for \$130, 30 copies for \$200. In such cases the money must be paid down, and the papers put in one package and addressed to some person in all cases, otherwise the full rate will be made. Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. All postage must be paid, and communications addressed to C. Durand, Editor, Toronto, C. W.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1853.

TWO INDIANIES—RUM AND ARSON.

BY REV JOHN HIERPONT.

The fire alarm—the cry of "Fire!" Swells on the night wind, higher, higher, Touched by the lightning, every bell Rings in its tower, the tale to tell. North rush firemen, one and all, At duty's or at danger's call. The peril and the prize to share, Their engines rush, their torches flare. The light of the devouring fire, Reflected from the church's spire, Piercing the clouds with ruddy glow, Tells of the ruin wrought below. Why sounds that midnight bell? And why towers that column of black and red, That, leaning on the leeward, shows The way that the destroyer goes? Let your imagination stretch, And you shall see a doleful wretch Muffling away from human sight, And wrap up in the cloak of night, Putting a face upon his match. Where he is sure the flame will catch, That when the crowd is thither drawn He may, before "the peep of dawn," With his fingers force a loan, From others' pockets to his own. What are to him the larum bell, The blazing roof, the fearful yell Of horses roaring in their stall, Of firemen, crushed by falling walls? What are to him the crash and din Of plates and casters falling in; The shrieks of house-less women flying, The feeble gasp of infants dying, And the loud wailing of despair, That loads the suffocating air? What are all these things to him? He turns By them is served;—let others burn! What is all this to him?—Why, sir, He wakes up people, and they stir. Is tried, and harped—used to be; Laws may, but justice does not alter; He accuses tho' he deserves the halter; And were he doomed to die in gain, The people would all say "Amen!" And yet, how coolly let's inquire— What does this villa set on fire? Boards, shingles, timber,—wood, hay, stubble? A vapor, that is seen a day, Or hour: "then vanished away." That's all. The incendiary's son Does nothing more we need to tell on. But he that fills his neighbor's cup, With liquid fire, is burning up.

PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND DIVISION.

Continued.

Br. J. P. Sutton, of Kingston, has just directed our attention to an omission in our enactment of the proceedings of this body. On Friday, being one of the Committee on the state of the Order, some of the proceedings escaped our notice. He says a motion was made by Rep. Sutton, seconded by Rep. Swater, "That as soon as the new Ritual is published it be adopted by this Grand Division, and furnished to subordinate Divisions," which motion was carried unanimously. Another omission to which Br. Sutton alludes is the fact that a vote was taken in the Grand Division on the sweet cider question. It was in fact moved by Rep. Nixon, seconded by the Grand Scribe, "THAT ANY ONE WHO DRINKS AS A BEVERAGE ANY UNFERMENTED JUICE OF THE APPLE CALLED CIDER VIOLATES ARTICLE 2. OF THE CONSTITUTION" carried. These two votes were not taken under our observation. We recollect it was mentioned by the G. W. P. and not questioned by the Grand Division that the manufacturing of cider for culinary purposes, such as family use for vinegar or Apple Sauce was not against our rules. The Order must understand that the DRINKING OF SWEET CIDER is a breach of the pledge. On Friday a motion was made by Rep. Durand, seconded by Rep. Sutton that a vote of thanks under the Seal of the Grand Division, be sent to each of the members of Parliament who voted in favor of the prohibitory liquor law. The Grand Division ordered 5,000 copies of the report of Mr. Cameron on the liquor law to be printed and sent gratuitously to the Divisions of Canada for distribution, they will be ready probably in a few weeks, apply to the Grand Scribe. The Grand Division ordered 1,000 copies of the report on the State of the Order to be printed and sent to the Divisions. Benefits can be paid to members at a distance, but Divisions should be satisfied that there is no collusion, and that the recipients have not broken their pledge. Passwords should not be

given by W. P.'s to any member of another Division without the order of the W. P. of the applying member's Division under the seal thereof, if there be a seal.

Persons appealing against decisions should notify parties interested of their intention to appeal.

It is the duty of Recording Scribes to furnish appellants with a certified copy, (if demanded,) of the minutes of the Division, and copies of other papers and documents relating to the case so as to enable appellants to prosecute appeals before the G. D.

John Brun-den, of Clarendon Division on account of misfortunes applied for aid and his case was favourably reported on, and he was recommended to the friendship and assistance of Divisions. It was proposed that the Grand Division should ascertain the cost of an engraved plate, to strike off certificates of membership for members of Divisions. Rep. Durand gave notice of a bye-law that the proceedings of the Grand Division shall not be expunged where one fourth of the members present oppose the same, to come up at the next session.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE ORDER.

To the G. W. P. and G. D. of the S. of T. in G. D. assembled:—

The Select Committee to whom was referred the state of the Order, beg leave to report,—

Your Committee learn with deep regret that a declension has taken place in our Order as it relates to numbers, and that some Divisions have ceased to exist, but trust there is no declension in power, efficiency, and influence.

Your Committee cannot for a moment admit that the Order has "culminated," or "that our highest glory is merely to sustain the ground already occupied;" believing that the efficient agitation for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the exertion necessary to secure its successful working, when attained, involve more onerous responsibilities, and warrant the anticipation of more distinguished glory than the Order has hitherto displayed.

Your Committee feel desirous of noting some of the causes which have, in their opinion, operated against the success and prosperity of the Order.

Your Committee feel it their duty to notice—

1st. Action is too inaction confined to the Division Room, every Brother not laboring as diligently as the interests of the cause demand.

2nd. The system of benefits in our Order operates unfavorably, in many instances, draining the treasury of Subordinate Divisions, and actually becoming oppressive to the members.

3rd. Want of proper care in the Divisions in the appointment of competent business men to the most important offices.

4th. The introduction and discussion in Division Rooms of subjects quite irrelevant, and not calculated to further the interests of the Order.

5th. Insubordination of members in Division Rooms.

6th. A want of promptness in exacting the payment of dues from members, and also irregular transmission of returns to the Grand Scribe.

7th. Indifference in the enforcement of the By-laws for infractions thereof.

8th. Neglect of Deputies in reporting as required by their commissions.

9th. Deficiency and imperfection of the ritual.

10th. Ministers of the Gospel not giving their united influence in favor of the cause.

11th. Divulging the private affairs of the Order.

12th. A lack of close business application at the sessions of the Grand Division, in consequence of which, members in some instances, leave much dissatisfied, and a most unhappy influence spreads itself abroad against the Order.

Your Committee desire to recommend to the notice of this G. D., some of the important facts mentioned in the Report of the Grand Scribe, particularly that portion suggesting the establishment of Divisionson the non-benefit principle, and also refer with much pleasure to the expected visit to our Province during the present summer of the Hon. Neal Dow, and hope that suitable arrangements will be made for the reception of a person so distinguished in the temperance cause.

Your Committee have pleasure in reporting approvingly of the Report of the Grand Scribe, and of the faithfulness and efficiency of that officer.

Your Committee recommend that members of Subordinate Divisions make friendly visits to neighboring Divisions as often as practicable.

Your Committee would also direct the attention of the Grand Division to that part of the Grand Worthy Patriarch's Report upon the necessity and importance of circulating temperance tracts throughout the Province, and of patronizing all consistent temperance newspapers.

Your Committee hereby recommend, that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Executive Committee agreed upon by the "Prohibitor Liquor Law League," for the purpose of taking such constitutional measures as they may deem necessary to obtain the passage and secure the permanency of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and further recommend that the sum of one hundred pounds be placed at the disposal of said Committee for the purpose above named; and to send and distribute temperance publications of various kinds throughout the country; and would also urge upon subordinate Divisions to pursue a similar course, and as far as practicable employ lecturers, hold meetings in every School section, and get up public soirees and demonstrations in their immediate neighborhood.

Your Committee would earnestly urge upon all Subordinate Divisions the importance of sending Delegates to the Grand Division.

Your Committee have pleasure in welcoming another auxiliary organization, the Prohibitory Liquor Law League, which has far to exert a powerful influence throughout the community, and especially so at this present important crisis.

In conclusion, your Committee in view of an expected approaching general election, in view of the great and important objects which we seek to obtain, in view of the good order, peace and prosperity of our beloved country, beg to urge upon every member of the Order to support no Candidates for Parliamentary honors, unless they pledge themselves faithfully to support the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and to act with

an energy and zeal worthy the excellence of the principles which we advocate, and of the high and ennobling position to which every patriot and philanthropist will ardently strive to elevate the country.

All of which is submitted in Love, Purity, and Fidelity. Com. Room, St. Catharines, } May 27th. 1853. }

NOTICE SUBSCRIBERS.—Our six months term is about expiring, and the attention of all interested is called to the payments due at this office. Money may be enclosed in letters or paid to agents—if properly mailed and directed in presence of Postmasters, and marked "money," post-paid, all letters will be at our risk. AGENTS, NEW AND OLD, would oblige by canvassing their Divisions villages, towns, &c., and sending us during this month, as many six months or annual subscribers, as possible. The current half-year expires 1st July, when a new one will commence, and an additional price be charged to all defaulting subscribers. This paper—the cheapest weekly in Canada, will be sent to subscribers from 1st July to 1st January for 2s. 6d. in advance, or 3s. 9d. not paid in advance. It contains all the temperance, political, and domestic news, with a good selection of literary matter.

"YOU MIGHT AS WELL DICTATE TO ME WHAT I AM TO WEAR OR EAT AS WHAT I AM TO DRINK."

This is the grand answer of all opposers of the Maine Law, started by the imagined great and wise, and echoed by the small fry from New Orleans to St. Anthonys Falls, and from Georgia to Maine—and it is in the mouths of all of our Canadian opposers. If, friends of the traffic, you were to eat what made you insane, what made you beat your families—break the peace, create riots, commit crimes, and become nuisances and beggars, we friends of prohibition say that we would regulate such a diet. SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX! Is not this the summum bonum of all good legislation, of all just government? This is a liberty loving age, at least in theory—and anything done to abridge the unbounded love of liberty to do, eat, drink or worship as every one pleases, is looked upon as tyranny. Now it so happens that the Maine law only comes up to the mark of rational freedom, it steps not beyond. It says, "sic utere tuum ut non laedas alienum." USE YOUR OWN SO AS NOT TO INJURE ANOTHER. Yes, this is the principle of the Maine law, one consonant with sound ethics and God's law. You have a right to liberty, but not to steal others property, or to slander your neighbor. You have a right to the light of heaven, but not to darken your neighbors window. You have a right to drink wine and rum, but not to make yourself drunk and annoy me, or to make your neighbor drunk to annoy others, commit crimes, and become a public expense. The moment your business is fraught with such results, even although it is not intended directly by you, yet the supreme law is superior to individual advantage, and if either must yield the less must do so. Every man has a right to call upon government to protect him in doing what is innocent or useful, even although it may not tend to much good—and it is sometimes better to tolerate a little evil, such as the abuse at times of the freedom of the press, than to abridge it generally. But Government should not license the selling of spiritous liquors in Inns and Saloons, which only results in evil. Its true policy should be to discourage the opening of Inns—permitting the people at the same time to drink privately what they please.

THE PRESENT TENDENCY IN THE PUBLIC MIND

Is speculation in lands, railroads, and indeed, in everything. Wholesome enterprise we by no means would discourage, but we greatly fear the temperance enterprise will suffer in this general rush for money. Now we warn all temperance men to be aware of this. The temperance movement is not a thing that affects the interests of man for a few years—it affects the interests of the soul—a whole life—our children in future, present and coming generations, and the moral interests of the world. On the other hand, our speculations concern the things only of this world—a few years,—man's cupidity. Whilst we push on a proper enterprise in our country, such as railways, cities and towns, let us keep our eye on moral movements, flag not in them. Moral reforms are slow and require personal sacrifices—individual penitences,—the tendency of the age is different; therefore it requires on our part vigilance to see we omit not to do our duties. Speculation, love of riches, and show, are apt to go hand in hand with dissipation in drinks and eating. All Divisions in Canada should be watchful against the declension of zeal. To counteract it soirees and oper meetings, processions, excursions, and friendly pic-nics with good music should be encouraged.

THE LIBRARY AND THE GARDEN, is the name of a new weekly paper in quarto form, sixteen pages, recently commenced at Buffalo, N. Y., by D. S. Manley, and & Co., published every Saturday, devoted to Literature and Horticulture. It is neatly got up, filled with useful information of various kinds—\$2 per year. It is an excellent paper, somewhat on the plan of the Rural New Yorker.

[ORIGINAL]

MEN OF TEMPERANCE—TOLL ON.

Toll on! toll on! ye faithful bands,
Who never to Bacchus bow the knee,
Toll on! and may your victories spread
Wide o'er the land, from sea to sea.

Toll on! nor rest, until you've brought
The hateful monster from his throne;
Hurled him whence he long has throned
To reign triumphant and alone.

Toll on! until the drunkard's freed
From tyrant Alcohol's fearful chain;
Conscience will tell you that the deed
Is one well worthy of your name.

Toll on! the cause of truth is yours,
Turn not your backs upon the foe;
Contests and struggles this toll secures,
And you shall reap the victory too.

TEMPERANCE IN HIGH PLACES, AND AMONG ELDERLY MEN.

Lord Eldon was sometimes in the habit, in England, of asking very old men who came before him, what had been their habits of living. He once asked a very old and hale man this question, and was told that he had always used spirituous liquors as a beverage, hence he was led to believe their use conducive to health. We have sometimes met with old men who said they had always used alcohol as a beverage, and with more, who have advanced as a reason why this poison as a beverage should be allowed, that it prolonged life. All who reason in this way, or draw conclusions from isolated instances, are by no means wise. There are men of peculiar constitutions, such that the constant use of a corroding poison will not injure them—yet it is wrong to say that physically they have been strengthened by the use of alcohol. The natural effect of alcohol is injurious to the system. It contains no nutriment, and is an unnatural, unnecessary stimulant, which requires constant accessions to keep up its fires. Nature's beverage on the other hand, cold water if you choose, is self-balancing and satisfying, not calling for any immediate renewal of its draughts—not corroding to the stomach, but mixing immediately with the blood. Alcohol remains a poison in the blood, not combining with its elements like water, affording no permanent additional strength. Take equal numbers of men of similar constitutions and habits, let one number, say one hundred, use intoxicating beverages every day in quantities, varying after the fashion of drinking men, and take an equal number who use nothing but pure cold water, milk, or weak teas, as beverages; and we will venture the assertion that life will be longer in the latter than the former, other things being equal, by fifty per cent. Bishop Strachan of this city is a remarkably hale and strong minded man, over seventy-five years old now. His habits are very temperate. It is true he has taken his wine moderately, and may yet occasionally take a glass of wine, but we are told he has been in the habit for the last thirty years, of taking a tumbler of pure cold water the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning. Sir Francis Bond Head used to say Canada required four things, "men, women, wine, and money"—yet although in his earlier years "a bon vivant," latterly he has found out the use of cold water. It is said he induced C. Justice Robinson to become more temperate in his habits, and this Judge is thus enabled to labor with increased mental vigor, although he yet takes wine sparingly. Captain Eccles of this city, Dr. Burnside, and many other gentlemen over the age of seventy whom we know in Canada, are living examples of the utility of abstinence from alcoholic beverages. It will be found in all cases that total abstinence conduces to health and long life.

CALL FOR A WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, at a meeting convened in the city of New York, on the 12th of May, 1853, preparatory to a World's Temperance Convention in the city of New York, during the World's Fair, it was Resolved, That such a Convention be held in said city on the 6th of September next; and Whereas, The undersigned were appointed a committee of one from each State, Territory, and Province to call such Convention,

Therefore, In fulfillment of our appointment, and with the full conviction of the wisdom and utility of such a convention, we do hereby heartily issue an invitation to all temperance associations and organizations, based on the principle of entire abstinence from the use and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, to appear, by their representatives, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with a view of continuing in session four days, holding public meetings and transacting such business as may come before them; more especially in reference to the enactment of a prohibitory law, like the Maine Law, by the governments of all States and Nations. And we do furthermore extend our invitation to the friends of temperance in every part of the World, assuring them of a cordial welcome to the meeting, and an opportunity to exhibit fully the advance of the cause in their own respective districts.

Committee:—Reuben H. Walworth, N. Y.; B. D. Peck, Me.; Thomas E. Powers, Vt.; Tho's B. Jones, N. H.; L. L. McCurdy Mass.; A. C. Barstow, Rhode Island; Nathaniel Hewit, Conn.; T. B. Segur, N. J.; E. W. Jackson, Pa.; John W. Evans, Del.; George Savage, D. C.; Christian Keener, M. D.; J. H. Coker, Va.; C. E. Deems, N. C.; J. B. O'Neill, S. C.; J. H. Lumkin, Ga.; Daniel Chandler, Ala.; W. H. King, Miss.; Hugh Archer, Flor.; T. S. James, Ark.; S. F. Cary, Ohio; W. Hannaman, Ind.; B. S. Edwards, Ill.; Isaac Linton, Tenn.; Ch. Eglinton, Ky.; John Gridley, Wis.; A. Bullard, Mo.; M. D. Duncity, La.; C. S. Ames, Min.; C. Loomis, Texas; Charles Mason, Iowa; C. M. Briggs, Cal.; Geo. Abernethy, Oregon; Saml. L. Tilley, New Brunswick; John Dugal, Canada.

All papers friendly to this object will do us a favor by inserting this call in their columns. Will our friends in Canada, New Brunswick, England, Scotland, &c., aid us in its wide circulation.

The women are it seems also to have a World's Temperance Convention.—[Ed. Soc.]

CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM.

A riot occurred at Quebec on the occasion of a lecture given by Father Gavazzi at the Free Church in Quebec. The Irish Catholics commenced the row inside by calling him a liar, when an attempt was made to turn the rioter or rioters out, and a general attack was made on the building from the outside. All the windows were broken—the Catholics rushed into the church and attempted to seize Gavazzi, but were bravely beaten off by him and others. Gavazzi's secretary was badly beaten, and he was slightly injured. Subsequently the troops arrived and dispersed the crowd. Gavazzi lectured twice in Quebec.

MONTREAL RIOT—GAVAZZI'S LECTURE THERE.—On the 9th June this patriot priest lectured in Montreal. During the lecture a slight riot occurred between the Police and some Catholics on the outside. A rush was then made from the inside of the church by 100 persons, many of them armed,—these were probably Protestants. The disturbance outside was quelled, when the lecture proceeded and was finished. All was apparently quiet, although there was a crowd about the Hay-market. Presently firing was heard in the streets, by parties with pistols, and the troops (who were present), seem to have been ordered, unnecessarily by the Mayor, to fire. The latter fire caused the death of half a dozen persons, and many more were wounded—in all about a dozen. The wounded and killed were chiefly protestants. They seem to have been of a promiscuous crowd. Rashness and culpable conduct appear in all this. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that the Catholics have acted in a murderous and vindictive spirit in thus getting up riots. If Father Gavazzi is preaching falsehoods about the horrors of the INQUISITION, FULL OF DEAD MARTYRS BONES, why not disprove them. He appeals to the books of Catholics to prove his descriptions.

There is now PERVADING EUROPE AND AMERICA a terrible undercurrent feeling of hatred, on the part of Catholic priests against protestants. The BLOOD OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW gleams before their eyes, and the CURSE OF GOD is on their skirts. They hate the light of the age, and cannot keep their people in darkness, if surrounded with protestant truths. The Catholic laity or people we respect, and would tolerate to the utmost extent, if their priests would not incite them to evil and riots. Personally we have always been friendly to the catholic people, and deeply do we wish that they would assert their individual independence of PRIESTCRAFT. We however believe that JESUITISM and CATHOLIC PRIESTS, with some few exceptions, are the greatest living enemies of freedom of conscience, toleration, and civil liberty. Upper Canadians should remember that the present government, especially many of the clear grits, like Cameron, Rolph, Christie, Smith, &c., have yielded our protestants rights to Roman Catholic usurpations in Lower Canada. We fear this Question is to be for some years the all important question of Canada. In 1851-2 most of the catholics who were Sons were urged to leave our Divisions by priestly dictation, and this domineering spirit over the poor people characterizes them everywhere.



The Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL]

LINES COMPOSED ON THE DEATH OF THE REV. L. HAYWARD.

BY HIS SISTER MRS. F. A. HENRY.

Thou hast gone brother gone, from the pathway of life,
And hast early resigned thy part in its strife—
Its trials and suffering, its struggles are o'er,
Its noise and confusion disturb thee no more;
Thou hast fold'd thy hands and hast sought thy repose,
As calmly as flowers at the sunset will close.

Thou art gone brother gone, and we meet thee no more,
With weary step treading life's desert path o'er,
Thou art gone where the wicked from troubling will cease,
And the weary soul's findeth in rest;
The aching brow pillow'd on Jesus' breast,
From labour and conflict forever shall rest.

Thou art gone brother gone, to the shades of the grave,
Yet a sunbeam is gleaming o'er death's darkest wave,
And unbroken's the chain our fond spirits that binds,
For death cannot sever the union of minds;
Unbreeding the power of the cold boaster's sway,
We claim thee our brother though far, far away.

Thou art gone brother gone, and we mourn thee no more,
But hasten to greet thee where parting is o'er.

In our souls burns the pledge, the bright earnest given,
Of a union with thee in the mansions of heaven;
Where the lost and the lov'd ones were sought for in this,
We'll dwell with for ever in a bright world of bliss.

Port Oshawa, C. W., May 15th, 1853.

(For the Canadian Son of Temperance)

SWEDENBORG THE PHILOSOPHER AND DIVINE.

Continued.

When it is known that the effect of a condemnatory sentence would have been the banishment of Dr. Beyer from his native land, every candid person must admire the modest constancy which his declaration evinces; and, independent of this consideration, must be disposed to think favorably of sentiments which could inspire so steadily a conviction of their truth in a mind evidently so well qualified to form a correct judgment on such subjects. We behold in the author of the above declaration a pious and learned man, who, amid the utmost respect for the institutions of his country, discovers an understanding and temper superior to common prejudices, and well adapted for the right apprehension of sacred truths; ability to explain and define them, and a courage prepared to suffer anything rather than renounce or disguise them. Indeed the mind that could dictate the foregoing declarations, was one of the master minds of the age, and had it been necessary to have confirmed his belief in the writings of Swedenborg, by some outward manifestations, we do not hesitate to say that Dr. Beyer would have sealed his belief in them by martyrdom, rather than have renounced them. His declaration, however, had the effect of completely subduing his enemies and overcoming them for good by the most legitimate means, viz—sound reason, and argument.

On account of Dr. Beyer being a countryman of Swedenborg's he would be eminently qualified to discuss the subject, in consequence of his knowledge of all the circumstances, and to do it greater justice than any other writer in a foreign country, although there are a great number of defences of his writings already published both in Europe and America. Dr. Taffel of Tubingen, in Germany, has been labouring for a number of years past in translating our author's works, and printing them in the German language, he has also written an able life of Swedenborg. The Revs. S. Noble, and R. Hindmarsh, of London, England, have also been able champions in defence of the system of Swedenborg. "Noble's Appeal," and Hindmarsh's "Vindication," are among the most able defences of the doctrines. The Rev. J. Clowes late of St. John's Manchester, was the first to translate the works and devise means for publishing them in the English language. For this purpose he conceived the idea of forming a society in London (in conjunction with other receivers of the doctrines,) which has been in existence now about forty-four years, and is well supported by donations and subscriptions from members of the church. It possesses at the present time about thirty-five thousand volumes, exclusively of Swedenborg's works, it has a depot for the sale of them at No. 6, King Street, Holborn, London. There are also printing societies in Manchester, England, and Boston, America, for the purpose of printing and disseminating the works of the new church.

In England there are about sixty "societies" worshipping according to the rites &c. of the new church; there are also about the same number in the United States of America. There are receivers of the doctrines in France, and in many of the other European States, West India Island's, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and wherever the English language is spoken, there the doctrines have spread and taken root, and in due time (we have no doubt,) will bring forth an abundant harvest of worshippers of the only true God, our Saviour Jesus Christ, and then will the prophecy be fulfilled where it is said there will be "only one God and his name one."

Swedenborg during his life manifested very little ambition to be the founder of a sect, but he always expressed a strong belief in Divine Providence, that means would be found in due time to spread the doctrines over the known world. In this he has not been mistaken, as we have shown in the foregoing sketch. He died in London at the advanced age of eighty-seven, a calm and serene death, expressing his full confidence and belief in his new system of doctrine, and exhorting those around him to examine also for themselves.

EXAMINER.

HOW STRANGE A THING IS MIND!

After reading the foregoing, and there have been many similar instances in insane persons, what are we to think of mind? Can the consciousness of soul be annihilated for 18 years—become a blank to all consciousness? Yet all this time the man was in being, physically appearing like another—reason suspended!! How strangely are we made in mind as well as in body! The question is, how is so strange a phenomenon to be accounted for? We know much of the laws of matter but little of those of mind. Herein is this age defective. There is such a thing as animal magnetism—mental magnetism;—yet, what do we know of them? Absolutely nothing.

CURIOUS FULFILLMENT OF A PROPHECY.—About 18 years ago, a Mr. Hat, of Hinton, Conn., then a remarkably good student in his collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his memory and reason. Under these circumstances, his father, the Rev. Mr. Hat, sent him to Hartford, but finding no relief for him there, he was told that at the age of 36 or 37 there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would be at that age a contraction, which would enable it to act healthily. His anxious father and friends saw their hopes perpetually deferred for eighteen years. That time has recently expired, and to their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace in his mind of this long blank in his life or anything which had occurred in it, and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age.

THE SMALL GREY PLOVER.—A sample of this species (the smallest of the Plover or snipe genus), was examined by us last week. It is very diminutive as compared with all others of its tribe, being not more than half the size of the common sand

piper but nearly of the same color. Length from end of bill to end of tail about five inches, its breadth of wing being about twelve inches—very wide in proportion to its size. The legs, beak, and feet, are black. Three toes on the feet, not webbed—hind toe very small. Legs very slender, about two inches long and bare, half an inch above the first joint. Bill rather stout, three quarters of an inch long; Plumage on the head, neck, back, tops of wings, and tail, a brownish grey spotted with black. Breast, abdomen, sides, under the wings and tail, and a line across the small wing feathers, white—some of the tail feathers are whitish. We know little of this bird's habits. It is seen in Canada in the spring and autumn in flocks near our waters. It breeds probably to the north of this Province, and is of a round plump make and good eating.

Agricultural.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

She may not in the meazy dance With jolly d'innid maidens vie, She may not smile on courtly swain With soft bewitching eye, She cannot boast a form and mien That lavish wealth has brought her, But ah! she has much fairer charms, The Farmer's peerless daughter!

THE WEATHER during the past week was very warm and seasonable—everything is growing finely. We have had no rain for some days past. To the north of us at Barre they have had heavy rains within a week. Friday and Saturday were very warm—wind southeast and south. Sunday very pleasant and sunny, also Monday beautiful weather for spring crops. Green currants fit for use and fruit promising.

PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES.

One of the most gratifying features of the habits of our day is the desire to plant ornamental trees. Constant accessions are being made too to our beautiful trees from foreign countries. What is so delightful to look upon as a lovely tree—it makes the heart of man better—quiets the throbbing brain—delights the eye and civilizes our nature!! How refreshing it is in the warm day, especially if shading a meandering brooklet, girded by the pendent grasses! How sweet it is to listen to the gentle twittering of the summer birds in its branches when the bright sun lightens its balmy leaves. Let every family cultivate this taste—teach the children to plant each a lovely tree—to cherish the beautiful flowers, and from their glorious colors and the innocence of surrounding nature, become more refined and happy. The following must be a rare and lovely tree:—

The Chinese Weeping Cypress is an evergreen weeping tree, one of the recent importations from China, and if we judge from the description given by Mr. Fortune, who introduced it—for we have seen it only in a young state,—it is one of the finest of its class. In his interesting work on "The Tea Districts of India and China," he says, "It is a noble fir-like tree, about sixty feet in height, having a stem straight as a Norfolk Island pine (Araucaria excelsa) and pendulous branches like the weeping willow. The branches grow at first horizontally with the main stem, then describe a graceful curve upwards, and drooping again at the points. From these main branches others long and slender hang down towards the ground, and give the whole tree a weeping and graceful form." This tree appears to be hardy, and if it maintains that character, it will be an interesting addition to the scenery of the park and pleasure-ground, and should be planted where its form is admissible. Avenues composed of it would have a charming effect; and these avenues, as the tree is only of medium size would not require to be of such dimensions as those planted with English elm, or lime, or deodar.

It remains to be noted that the forms of trees vary in some measure with the season. Their internal configuration is most conspicuous in winter, when the leafless branches disclose the inner carpentry of boughs, and too often, indeed, reveal deformities. Summer, with its veil of foliage, shades much of the peculiar structure of trees. Towards the end of June luxuriant sycamores sometimes suggest the idea of masses of green vapor reposing in the atmosphere, an appearance very different, certainly, from the numerous crossing limbs, and forked branches, and brush-like twigs presented by the winter habit of the tree. This contrast is one of the sources of the successional beauties of the season.—Buffalo Library and Garden.

COFFEE.—Cinchonacea or Rubiaceae.—The Coffee-tree, in England becomes a stove-herb, which should be grown in loam and peat, in pots well drained, and sufficiently large to allow of plenty of room for its roots. The flowers, which appear in August or September, are white and sweet scented, and the fruit is round, and of a brilliant scarlet, enclosing two closely packed seeds, which are the coffee. If the plant is kept well watered, it will flower every day, and the seeds will often ripen in England; but the coffee made from them is very inferior to even the worst of that ripened in the tropics. The Coffee-tree, being a native of Arabia, requires a dry heat when it is in a growing state, and only a moderate degree of warmth in winter. When kept in a moist stove, without a free circulation of air, the leaves become mildewed and infested with insects.

THE BAMBOO TREE.—The bamboo is a native of the hottest regions of Asia. It is likewise to be found in America, but not in that abundance with which it flourishes in the old world. It is never brought into this country in sufficient supply for any

useful purposes, being rather an object of curiosity than of utility. But in the countries of its production it is one of the most universal plants. "There are about fifty varieties," says Mr. London, in his Botanical Dictionary, "of the Arundo bambos, each of the most rapid growth, rising from fifty to eighty feet the first year, and the second perfecting its timber in hardness and elasticity. It grows in stools which are cut every two years. The quantity of timber furnished by an acre of bamboos is immense. Its uses are almost without end. In building it forms almost entire houses for the lower orders, and enters both into the construction and furniture of those of the higher class. Bridges, boats, masts, rigging, agricultural and other implements and machinery; carts, baskets, ropes, nets, sail-cloth, cups, pitchers, troughs, pipes for conveying water, pumps, fences for gardens and fields, &c., are made of it. Macerated in water it forms paper; the leaves are generally put round the tea sent to Europe; the thick unspiced juice is a favourite medicine. It is said to be indestructible by fire, to resist acids, and, by fusion with alkali, to form a transparent permanent glass."

A REMARKABLE ANIMAL.—A California sheep has been exhibited in Providence, R. I. The animal is not large in bone and flesh, but enormous in fleece. The wool is in some parts twenty-four inches in length, and the fleece is estimated to weigh forty pounds. It is of very fine and valuable quality, apparently like the Merino.

THE GOLIAH STRAWBERRY.—One of the last fruits to which the lamented A. J. Downing called attention, in the pages of the Horticulturist, was a strawberry sent to him by Messrs. Hogg & Son, the respected nurserymen of New York, called the 'Goliath,' the favorable accounts of which there given by Mr. Downing, appears to us to derive new interest from a statement which has recently been put forward by Mr. James Kitley, of Lyncombe Vale Nursery, Bath, England, as to its bearing qualities, which he thus describes: "A bed 36 feet by 9 feet, six years old, produced the last season 90 quarts of fine large fruit; and a bed 36 feet square, three years old, in which the plants were 1 1/2 feet apart, produced 255 quarts of high coloured pine flavored fruit."—Country Gentleman.

WHITE BLACKBERRY.—This fruit is noticed in a late number of Hovey's Magazine, by Robert Manning. He says the colour is like that of a very ripe Sweet-water grape, shaped like the blackberries, slightly smaller; flavor good. Its most remarkable property is 'productiveness,' in which, (says R. Manning) it far surpasses anything else of the kind I have ever seen. The fruit is borne on long clusters, two of which come from every bud; and on two of these, fifty berries have been counted as the product of a single bud. In consequence of the poor success which has attended all attempts to improve the blackberry by seedlings, R. Manning recommends that it be crossed with this pale variety.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The sod was to be turned on the Goderich, Brant, Buffalo Railroad, and a public dinner given on the 9th inst. Brockville has voted £50,000 towards building a Railroad from that town to Bytown. A shocking murder was committed a short time since near Brockville, by a man named Christopher Hill, on a poor inoffensive man named Fell, a farmer. It was done to get rid of an action for selling stolen property. The murderer was arrested by means of communications sent by telegraph, and has since confessed the fact. Mr. Egan has moved an address to the Governor for aid to the sufferers on the Ottawa by the late fire. It seems a conference meeting took place a short time since in London between the Great Western Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. It was agreed by these two grand lines, both terminating on our western frontiers, one at Detroit and one at Sarnia, to oppose all other lines interfering with them, and to endeavor to subserve each other's interests. We are afraid this will hardly be the case. Lord Elgin has been invited to be present at the opening of the New York World's Fair. Peterborough, on a vote a few days ago, has determined to take £25,000 in the Port Hope railway. An industrial fair opened in Quebec on the 31st May, and was attended by great numbers of the citizens—also by the Governor General. A good display of articles was shown. A new Gas Company is to be formed in Toronto. The city of Toronto has consented to the amalgamation of the Toronto, Guelph, and Sarnia Railway with the Grand Trunk line, and will consequently yield up their £100,000 Stock.

The Admiral steamer was burnt by accident at one of the wharfs of this City, on the morning of the 10th inst. A great fire has just occurred at Brantford destroying 18 houses and some out-houses and causing a loss of £25,000 worth of property. The Coroner's jury which sat at Kingston on the Ocean Wave accident have given in their verdict that the fire was caused by sparks from the chimney, that the fire might have been prevented by a watch on board, that Captain Wright seems to have done all within his power (certainly there was neglect in the captain's not having a watch on deck). The Grand Orange Lodge of Brush North America will meet on the 21st inst. at Kingston. We regret to learn that many persons (passengers and emigrants) lost all they had on the steamer Admiral. The captain and passengers narrowly escaped with their lives. The boat had only been in port a few hours. The Lake Ontario and Huron Railroad will be open to Bradford about the last of this week. Many lades were injured at Quebec in the attack on the Church by the Catholics.

The telegraph from Montreal informs us that Gavazzi had left Montreal. He was going to lecture again, but was persuaded not to do so. The Catholic Mayor's house is guarded. Well it may be, for this man from all accounts has been guilty of cold-blooded murder. During all the troubles of Lord Elgin's Government, and although that nobleman was repeatedly insulted and even stoned, no gun was fired by a soldier against the people, yet a Catholic Mayor has thought proper to drach the streets of Montreal with Protestant blood. It is to be hoped he may be dealt with as all murderers ought to be.

The Elginville Division held an enthusiastic quarterly temperance meeting on the 18th May, at Fredericksburgh.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is truly refreshing in these days of selfishness and tyranny in Europe to read the following: Honour ever surrounded the name of this immortal hero of Hungary! Alas, how neglected he is! He is even blamed for manufacturing a feeling for his bleeding country,—the whipped and imprisoned ladies and mothers of Hungary—a race as noble as those who were the mothers of the revolutionary patriots of 1776. Europe and poor Hungary lie prostrate and bleeding under the feet of Russia, Austria, France, and the vile priests of Rome. Yet it is to be hoped that a great and overruling Providence is preparing the way for their escape.

PRESENTATION TO KOSSUTH.—A large meeting was held at the London Tavern yesterday week, Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair, to present Louis Kossuth with a copy of the works of Shakespeare, which has been purchased with the pennies of 10,000 working men. The edition was Charles Knight's "Pictorial," and it was enclosed in a case representing the house, at Stratford-on-Avon, supposed to have been Shakespeare's. This testimony was originally suggested by Mr. Douglas Ferrid, who, on this occasion, handed the volume to M. Kossuth. The Hungarian leader then addressed the meeting in a long and eloquent speech. Among the other speakers were Mr. Cobden, M. P., Sir Joshua Wainman, M. P., and Mr. Alderman Tiden.

O'Donoghue, it is said, and the other Irish patriots, have escaped from Australia.

The London Times states that 800 British exhibitors, comprising the leading houses in important departments of the British national industry, have sent contributions to the New York exhibition.

An alligator, weighing 750 lbs., has been sent from Louisiana to the Crystal Palace Fair. It is rather a curious specimen of American manufacture.

CALIFORNIA SLAVE LAW.—The Legislature of California have extended for another year the operation of the fugitive slave law, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Mazzini has arrived in London, he was three months in Milan.

General St. Armand Foreign Minister of Wur has been arrested in Paris for the wanton murder of Genl. Cornemuse. On the 8th June the Wheat market of New York was very animated. The quarrel between Russia and Turkey looks very warlike. France will help Turkey. The Emperor of China has called in the aid of the British, American, and French ships of war to defend him against the Rebels. Switzerland and Austria are on the point of war; the minister of each country has withdrawn from the other. Mr. Stowe has been received at Almac's, London, with great enthusiasm. A grand soiree was given to her. The soiree was attended by great numbers of Quaker Ladies. The Dublin exhibition is attended daily by about 5,000 visitors. The Queen is expected to attend.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

On the 2nd June, Mr. Smith of Frontenac, brought up his bill to secure the independence of parliament, and the government having rallied their forces, succeeded in defeating it, or at least, in destroying its best features. Now Upper Canada reformers will see that the SELF-STYLED CLEAR GRIT MINISTRY, with Rolph and Cameron in it, have, in this matter, turned their back upon the North American Platform of 1850. This bill was one of the most useful brought before parliament during this session, for it would have effectually crippled the government in buying over wavering and unprincipled members. Mr. Smith says he will abandon his bill. On Mr. Hincks' resolution to remove the seat of government to Toronto, after the expiration of this parliament, that is, at the end of four years from 1851. Mr. Drummond strongly opposed Mr. Hincks, but the good sense of the House prevailed over the puppyism of Drummond. Upper Canada must have the seat of government at Toronto for four years, or there must be a dissolution of the union. Mr. Richard's supplementary School Bill has passed; so we have been effectually made over to Catholic priests on this question, and the FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM has received a mortal stab. Mr. Brown was to move some resolutions Monday week, on the Clergy Reserve question. Bills not passed into laws at Quebec:—Elective Extension Franchise Bill, Halton County Town Bill; Public Land Sales; Toronto Parliament Buildings; Excise Duties Repeal; Mr. Crawford's Division Court Amendment Bill. Mr. Christie, of Gaspe, brought the Quebec riot at Gavazzi's lecture before Parliament, and questioned the Attorney-General Drummond upon the propriety of prosecuting the rioters. Mr. Drummond stated that every means would be used to bring the offenders to justice. He said he did not believe a jury could be got in Quebec to convict them. The Sunday Labour Bill was lost in the House by a vote of 27 to 26—Cameron, Richards and Hincks dodged the vote. It is said Parliament will be prorogued this day.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS.

In Vermont, the experiment of the Maine Law is quite successful, why may it not be within a stone's throw in Canada? The Grand Division of Virginia met on the 27th April: quite an accession to the number in the order in divisions and members has been made lately. The constitutionality of the Maine Law lately came up before a full Bench of Judges in that State, and it was held by Judge Shepley, all others concurring that a State has a perfect right to prohibit the sale of what is injurious to the public interests at large. The liquor law of New York State, is still before a committee of the Senate, but it is said will be buried. Good laws of any kind can only be carried by honest legislators, and this question of no licenses must come to the polls in all the non-consenting American States and Canada—elect true men, not shufflers. The Grand Division of Maryland, which has upwards of 4000 contributing members is anxious to have the National Division adopt the plan of degrees in the order. They say they will adopt three degrees in temperance if the National Division refuse to do anything. The woman quarrel waxed warm in New York. On this subject, the New York Organ is peculiarly warm. Whilst many of its sentiments are correct, yet it is evident that if all its views are carried out they would demolish the order of the Daughters of Temperance. We have seen no evidence to show that the women were in the wrong at the New York Convention as to the character of these ladies we know nothing, but have always understood that Miss Anthony, one of the excluded, was highly respectable. Philip S. White is delivering temperance lectures in Virginia. A large Temperance Convention was held at Selma, Alabama, on the 18th and 19th May. It was determined to make the temperance question a political one, to be confined to no particular party.

The most important matter in this way is the decision of the New York Courts, that it is unconstitutional to submit any law directly to the people—the law making power being wholly in the legislature. It will prevent the prohibitory law being so submitted. It is said that the New York whiskey and rum-sellers are building bar-rooms about the crystal palace—this is very censurable. The manager of the crystal palace has refused to allow any bar within the building, as this stratagem has been resorted to. Gough is lecturing in New Jersey. J. C. Clure is employed in Boston to save the poor drunkards taken up at the police courts.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, JUNE 14TH, 1853.

THE MARKETS OF TORONTO on Saturday the 11th June stood thus. Wool 1/4 to 1/2. 8d. best Merino and South Downs. Sheep skins 7/6 to 7s. 6d.; Beef 10 per 100 lbs.; Mutton, in carcass, 4d. per lb. retail 4 1/2 to 6d.; Calves 8 1/2 to 10; Lamb 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; Pork in the market; Hams wholesale 5/4 to 6d; Eggs 8 1/2 per 100 lbs.; Fowls 2s. 6d. per pair; Turkey, medium size, \$1 a piece; Eggs 5d per doz.; Butter fresh 3/4 to 6d. per lb. salt same price; Hay 20s to 30s; Straw 10 to 12 1/2; Oats 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10 1/2; Potatoes (quite a stock in market) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10 1/2; Wheat from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. best. Quite a fine display of green vegetables in the market. The latest New York dates represent the wheat and provision market as firm, rather rising.

BRANCO FOR ENGLAND - Sheffield on the 9th May was visited with a heavy snow storm, a thing never known before. War in Europe is focusing its bloody head. The French Emperor has restored the death penalty for political offences, another breach of the republican platform. The North American platform of 1850 received deadly stabs at Quebec by the Hicks coalition cabinet, yet this patriots is at a - what can't pay do - Smith's Bill to make members of Parliament independent, one would have received his warmest eulogy, now he condemns it. Separate schools to please Catholics, are passed over by him, and even the Examiner only regrets them. Our Country to sell itself: cursed by Agraery office and pap seekers. This immense patronage of Government must cease. The taxes of the people and our revenues are voted away in Quebec in all shapes and will out any regard to economy.

Receipts since our last Issue. J McK., "Acquiring," D. M., Gornley's "Corners," for Mr Pitt, 1853. W. McL., Middleton, from B. for 1853, pays for a year only up to No. 18, vol 1854. H. C. Mill (reel, pays for 4 of a year only up to No. 38, vol 3. All paying at this season of the year, it they commenced with the year, or are in arrears over a month, must pay 75 Cts. Mrs E. Blodget S. Bowmanville. J. Finch, Victoria, \$1 for part of 1853, pays in full. Poetry by the Forest Herald is received - the \$1 for subscriber at Cook-down was duly received, and the paper forwarded. We regret that we were not present when our esteemed friend called.

Communications. The letter of P. of Morpeth will appear abridged in our next Letter and poetry from B. of Oteriville. Poetry by Mrs Dana will appear in course. The letter of A. Friel is received, and the papers are sent to the 5 subscribers. We will attend to his directions. The poetry of Mrs S. of Stouffville will appear in our next. Minutes of the Grand Section of Cadets will be attended to.

BIRTH. At Birth on the 4th Inst, the wife of Dr. Ashton of a Son. NORTHERN RAILROAD. COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR. Numerous applications having been made for Building Lots at the "Hicks and Chickens" the Subscriber takes this method of informing the applicants and the public, that as the SURVEY is being made and Plans prepared, the Lots will shortly be open. FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN TORONTO. Of a high further notice will be given. The Terms will be one-half down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest, secured by mortgage or otherwise, at the option of the owner. A liberal discount will be made to those who prefer paying in full. B. W. SMITH. Barrie, May 15th, 1853.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, & HURON RAILROAD. In order to connect with the Boat on Lake Simcoe the hours for dispatching the Trains have been changed. Until further Notice a Train will leave Toronto daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M. Returning, will leave Machell's Corners at 4 hours 30 minutes P. M. Stages will be in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boat. Fare to Machell's Corners 3 1/2 Id. Fare to Bradford 50 Cts. 0d. For terms of Freight apply at the Office. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent. Toronto, 18th May, 1853.

Agents for this Paper for 1853. J. Q. Brond, Brantford - John Steet, Paris - John Tyner, Cumminsville - Robert Balmor, Oakville - J. H. Sanders, Waukegan Square - John Bunton - Duquas - Thomas Duran, N. W. Northville - Reed Baker, Waterdown - John Clinton, Portverance Division, Blenheim - M. Shaver, Clintonford - H. A. Graham, Central Trafalgar Division - James Douglas, St. Catharines - Thomas Luffe, Smithville - J. B. Crow, Pelham - J. R. Pelzlee, Chippewa - G. D. Prevost, Queenston - Robert Conner, Niagara - George Gilmore, Beausville - George Davison, St. Vincent - Dr. Powell, Co. Yonge - J. M. Galt, Cornwall - C. Leggo, Brockville - James Fraser, Bytown - William Harratt, Otanabee - R. M. Stephens, Druggist, Port Dover - Wm. McClellan, Middleton - William McCroary, Forges - Wm. H. Carney, Owen Sound - Alonzo Sweet, Walpole - S. J. Lancaster, Lobo - John Murdock, Aymer, Esq. - S. Newcombe, Vienna - Alpheus Polley, and Alfred Owen, Simcoe - J. Russel, North Dover - L. D. Mark, Bradford - Charles Taylor, Port Huron - C. J. Johnson, Oteriville - J. W. Coulton, Guelph - Richmond Hill, George Graham and Henry Sanderson - Newark, Eli Erwin and John A. Moulton - Bradford, William Irvine - Inanish, D. H. Hay - Nobleton, Wm. Hambley - Ives Division, J. Bowman - Kleinbergh, E. B. Butler - Fort Credit, James Shaw - George, John Vanallen - Markham Village, Thomas Wilson - Southville, Maxam Jones - Duffins Creek, J. Campbell - Oshawa, John Boyd - Newton, Elbur Hurd - Prince Albert, John Galt - Bowmanville, Rev. Mr. Clinie - New castle, C. S. Galt - Toronto, F. B. Ralph - Port Hope, R. Sheridan - Peterborough, H. B. Rutherford - Warram, G. C. Choteau - Kempfle, Wm. H. Pannell - Prescott, J. O. Armstrong - Kingston, William Rudwick - Bath, Doctor Thomas Ashton - Huron, Francis Finn and Jordan Post - Thornhill, Josiah Atkins - Colborne, Leonard Tuttle and Wm. H. Finney - Montreal, John Ballard - Quebec, J. H. Hervey and Mr. Booth - Weston, David McGilre - Sharon, John Terry - Sutton, W. Cooper and Moses Hill - Neoland, Mr. Cuyler - Tyrone, J. Toure - Chatham, George Smith - Campbellville, W. Heck - Torrey and Mr. Mann - Port Robinson, J. Dornington - Rowland, G. W. Cook - Summerville, J. Teller - Etobicoke C. Ayer - Thimberly, R. McDonald - James Wallace, Stewtown - Bro. Klna, Whithy, L. C. Thomas and Wm. Metjee. R. Smith, Martinowa - David Trimmer, Jervis, Walpole - George Ross, Embro Division - Robert McGregor, Amherstburg - M. G. Scott, Dannville - Wm. Davison, Churchville - P. McPhail, Brampton - Angus Russel, Harrie - Gilbert Inn, Palermo - J. J. Linton, Stratford - W. Robinson, Goddocks - C. J. Ladd, Delaware - W. Williams, Hampton, Burlington - Peter Mc Laron, Cayuga - A. C. Buck, Caledonia - Whitson Darling, Indiana - James Cady, Marpeth - Mrs. Lawrence, Orangeville - Jaso M. Smith, Canboro - Wm. Moore, Lloydstown - John Holt, Acton, Equesting - A. Gregory, School Teacher, Buffalo - S. Holden, Merrick - W. Walter Bradhan, Abernethy.

A CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY. DOORS EAST OF SAINT LAWRENCE MARKET, King Street East, Toronto. LEAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionery, &c. Private Supplies, Steamboats and Country Merchants supplied. COUGH CANDY, AND DYSPHEANTIC DISCUI, TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARIETY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. See call before purchasing, and examine the goods. May 27, 1853.

For Cheap Boots and Shoes GO! GO! H. BROWN'S SHOES, SIGN OF THE RED BOOT, 21 side of Yonge Street, Opposite to Armstrong's Furniture, near Queen Street. May 24, 1853.

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf. CUBBER Good Binding established. May 18, 1853.

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: Constipation, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fullness after eating, Dizziness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Pains in the Side, in and between the Shoulders, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medical 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 weakness, 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; McLaughlin & Son, Glasgow; and the following Foreign Agents: Calcutta, East India, ... Melintosh & Co Madras, ... F. Corbyne Sierra Leone, ... M. Louis St Petersburg, Russia, ... J. R. Moroff Vienna, Austria, ... Dr. P. C. Mulden Rome, Italy, ... Dr. J. Rubini Berlin, Prussia, ... Dr. R. Von Hufeland. Canterbury, New Zealand, ... John Tennison Harburg, 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. Smit & Co Antigua, West Indies, ... J. R. L'Esper Lima, Peru, ... D. C. Wells Sydney, N.S.W., ... John Kenney 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.

RICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has abandoned his former intention of going to Australia, and that he now intends remaining at Richmond Hill. He respectfully invites Farmers and others to call and inspect his NEW and WELL ASSORTED Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Croceries, Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. Drugs and Medicines, all of which will be sold at very low rates. Every article will be marked in plain figures, and sold at Toronto Prices. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call (Remem-ber at the POST OFFICE,) before purchasing elsewhere - as he has determined to sell at a very small profit. M. TEEFY April 28th, 1853.

BOSTON LAMP STORE. REMOVAL.

Messrs A HIBBARD & Co. beg to announce to their Customers and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED to No. 30, King Street East, next door to J. LASSIE'S Book Store, where they are receiving a large and varied assortment of Lamps, Globes, Chandeliers, Wicks, &c. Also - Fancy Goods, Paper Hangings, &c. Agents for Boston Belting Company. And Oak Tanned Street and Leather Belting - Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. A. HIBBARD & Co Toronto, April 25, 1853.

Received this Day, At the Boston Lamp Store, Winter Bleached, Whale, Elephant, Lard, and Machinery Oils. Also, Belting, Packing, Rivets and Lacing Leather, A HIBBARD & Co.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR IN CHAN (ERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that he has removed his office from Yonge Street near his private residence, to his new office, over the store of B. M. Clark, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's store. He is now prepared to attend to business in all of the courts of this Province, or to Corresponding and Agency Toronto, February 22nd 1853.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!! BY E. V. WILSON AND H. PIPER & BROTHER,

(ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPRETT,) ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGISTS, AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Lightning Rod Manufactory, On Yonge St. between King and Adelaide Sts. TORONTO, C. W.

At which place we beg to offer our Superior Spiral Twisted Annealed Iron Lightning Rods, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-Positive Elements combined in their Manufacture, thus rendering them equal to Copper as conductors. They are in ten, twelve, and fourteen feet lengths, with accurately fitted brass screws connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic attachments for brick or frame buildings, also Glass Insulators of a novel and ingenious construction, forming a lock. The whole mounted with a solid platinum Silver Point, fourteen inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which bring the positive elements of the most fearful thunder storm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect Patent conductor ever presented to the public. The public are cautioned against purchasing Rods of any person or persons unless they possess a certificate of agency, signed E. V. Wilson, L. R. Agent, and their simple Point, stamped Sprett's Re-producing Patent, 1852, as we are not answerable for rods put up by any person unless they have our certificate as above. Your attention is called to the above caution from the fact that several parties have offered to the public an inferior article, plated, tinued, and otherwise glossed over, when in truth they are not worth anything as Electric Points, nor do the parties offering them know anything about the laws of electricity, consequently it is dangerous to employ ignorant men to protect your buildings and your lives. E. V. WILSON, & H. PIPER & BROTHER

TUESDAY, MAY 17th, 1853! MILLINERY AND SHOW ROOMS OPENED.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his Customers and the Public generally, that the latest French, English, and American Millinery Fashions in Bonnets, Caps, Visettes, Perques, &c. Chapeaux, Head Dresses, &c. will be opened on TUESDAY, 17th May, 1853. Owing to the press of business, cards of the date cannot be sent, therefore it is hoped that Ladies that take pleasure in seeing the beauties of Fashion, will favor him with an early call at THE TORONTO HOUSE, No 60 KING STREET EAST JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

The Greatest, the Best, and the Cheapest Lot of Fancy Straw, Florence and Italian Bonnets ever offered in Toronto. A beautiful assortment of English and American Parasols - Bouzou and Rich Bonnet Ribbons - French and Kid Gloves at Reduced Prices. The above having been bought for Cash, all will be sold very cheap. No. 60, KING STREET EAST. JOHN CHARLESWORTH. \$4,000 WORTH OF Grey Factice Cottons, White Shirtings in heavy and fine makes, Striped Shirtings, Chinos, Prints, Moleskins, White Marseilles Quilt, Curassian and Cape Cloths for Dresses, having been bought very Cheap at Auction for Cash, will be sold at prices worthy of especial attention. Country Merchants can do well by calling and buying for Cash, before all are gone. J. C. has a few minutes in the management of his daily increasing business, which, from principle, he cannot devote from, viz. On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favor 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 suitable stipend is better than a slow shilling. Small profits and quick returns make a heavy purse. An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited, before buying elsewhere. REMEMBER THE TORONTO HOUSE, No 60 King Street East. NO SECOND PRICE. J. CHARLESWORTH.

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

J. CORNISH has, in addition, on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description. - Also, INDIA RUBBER 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.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above named house, on strictly temperance principles. Thankful 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. 29 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELIAD TAYLOR. New York, 1853.

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging. GILBERT PEARCY

Desires to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yonge St., where he can execute all the various branches of his business with that well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade. GILBERT PEARCY Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

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

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establishment of Messrs. Headron & Bisset, of Edinburgh, and other establishments in Scotland, begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to execute any description of work in the finest style of the art, however complicated. April 15th, 1853.

WOOL WANTED! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS

500 pieces Canadian cloth, Tweeds and Flannels to exchange for Wool on the most favorable terms. Also, Cash paid for Wool, Sheep skins, Goat and Deer skins, by W. A. CLARK, No. 3 St. Lawrence Buildings, up Stairs. Toronto, 15th April, 1853.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE. TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CAP, No. 77, Yonge Street.

The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgments to the Trade, for the support given to him since his commencement in business, and desirous to cherish that patronage so liberally bestowed, begs leave to call their attention to his extensive Stock of HATS AND CAPS! now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the latest and most elegant styles, in England, France and America. Nothing has been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present Stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, neater in finish, and lower in price than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of Black Silk Hats, Beavers, Bowlers, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and colour. Suit Felt Hats, Tweed, Glazed, Silk, and glazed Cotton Caps in endless variety of size and style. Having procured some of the best HATMAKERS in America, the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, made of the best materials and finished in the neatest style, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a large supply. Terms encouraging, and made to accommodate the Trade. The highest prices given for Canadian Furs of every description. Toronto, 18th April, 1853. L. MARKS.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER,

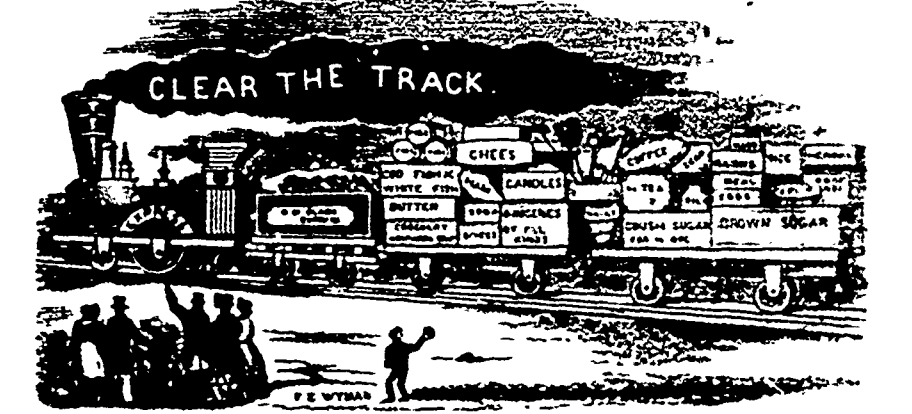
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his Old Office, over Henderson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 1853.

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS. BROWN & CHILDS,

29, King St, Toronto 120, Notre Dame St, Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 1000 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25, - none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather 3000 sides best Spanish Cows for Skins. Also, 400 lbs Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these prices. Toronto, Jan 1st, 1853.

J. MC NAB, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c. 1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto.

Toronto, January 1853.



B. M. CLARK, GROCER, RESPECTFULLY inform the Inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that he has just opened a 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, Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Gordon, Bookseller. Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS in Canada. B. M. CLARK continues to manufacture the celebrated NONY GREIL LABOR SAVING and ERASIVE SOAP at No 32nd, St. Yonge Street. - N. B. Grass seed of all kinds bought and sold. B. M. CLARK. January 1853.

REFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day. While old-fashioned habits are passing away...

Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, was dark muddy York, as you very well know...

Just look, if you please, at its elegant houses, its beautiful churches, their spires and their domes...

Its marshes have fled by the aid of our drains, its forests are opened by the speed of our trains...

Even now, where the waves of Ontario roar, and dash their white spray on the long beaten shore...

But reforms as important as these have been made, which greatly have altered the aspect of trade...

The Honors for instance, which a few years ago would cost you a dollar and a quarter, or so...

Now did you then think that the terms were hard, if you bought a good print for a shilling per yard...

Will you call at Mr DONALD'S if it is but to try, from his well-sorted stock how cheap you can buy...

This a three story house, with the front painted white, which makes its appearance both graceful and light...

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD, Respectfully invites attention to his very large stock of Seasonable

DRY GOODS, RECEIVED THIS SEASON, The whole of which he offers very reasonable...

- 4,000 yds. of yard wide Pistat, fast color, from 7 1/2. Also a few Pieces as low as 6 1/2. 3,000 yds Narrow Prints, fast color, 4 1/2.

Wholesale Department up Stairs. REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET.

JOHN PARKIN, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Adelaide St East, 2 Doors from Victoria St.

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

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Honorable Society of Apothecaries...

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1852.

Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office...

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No. 3, Elgin Building, Yonge Street, begs to intimate to the country generally...

Remember the place No. 3, Elgin Building, Yonge Street, General Agricultural Warehouse, under Mackenzie's Weekly Message Office.

R. H. BRETT, GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE. Importer of Heavy Hardware, Sheffield, Wolverhampton...

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.

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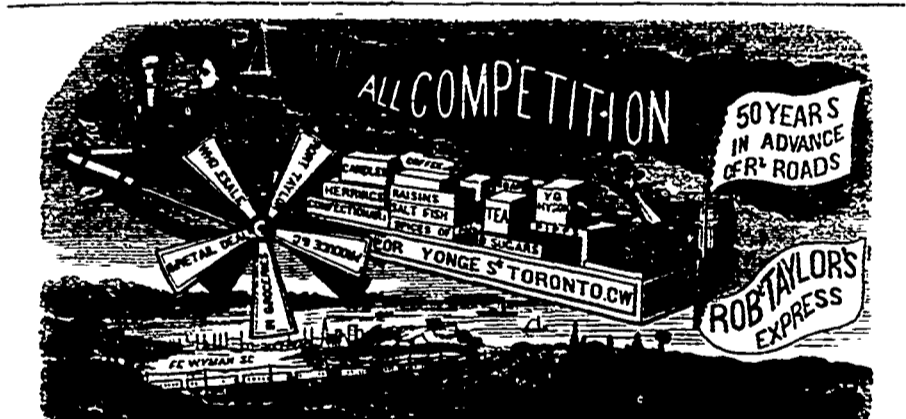
Table with columns for Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole Skin Trowsers, etc. with prices.

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