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TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1853.

GOD MADE THE MIND TO BE FREE.

ecicle Eglettiday
Accedication in West of Manager of Manager pt 2
As a manager of the control of p. speri come come. Priorie i a y i p impo mu cas e se in instali Lud mase a in be vec.

constant tenumber on our party of the constant tenumber of the constant of public, was a feet of the mining of the constant of

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Free governments and free intellect go together. It is

tem. The latter if not agitated by the winds to exercised.

If become corrupt or unlicalthy—the former, if not writched. I become selfish factions and full of autrees. As the price of that is exercise and industry so the price of free government. eternal vigitance and wholesome change in rulers. The encies of all popular governments is to centralization—this is rock on which they have always fallen. In modern times e seeking seems to be the curse of free governments. Cormen seeing this, favor centralization. Lycurgus, the Sporlaugiver, destroyed the value of money or riches by making burden, a naisance, on account of its ponderousness, so mematrious, wise in their generation, should destroy office seekspations, wise in their generation, should destroy there sees a specified, wise in their generation, should destroy there sees a specified, and these chiefly in the power of the people who alternate to party the matternate was to make their them and feel their oppression. We spent alternates at many part is form are spanished and absorber. Does years in the United Sizes, from 1839 to 1844, and closely a monthonessly do not necessarily adward the benefit and differs of Republican Gov. one mand and the proof of an administration of above, he can examine a short the proof to be benefit and differs of Republican Gov. one mand and the proof of an administration of above, he can examine a plant of the proof of a party to the proof of the benefit and differs of Republican Gov. one mand and the proof of the and the benefit and d. feets of Republican Gos. nm. and Trees on the people. We have been familiar from 1825 the vanous pauses of Camidan Government, under an irreable Executive, and inverty under a minister responsible to use of Assembly. One of the striking defects of American es we observed to be the convention and ements system m of noprincipled office secure, see the content is seen to be of the United States, as efficial believe has then in an ine of the British Heres of Commons. There are many interface who are in favor of high satures and of Levisia. The area is a seafficent into the people—has the area from the people. of election to office from the people—for ne error over our

UTIES OF CITIZENS OF A FREE REPUBLIC.

quency in our form of the apochegon. A losso ics of liberty is e.e. mai vigotance and order meaning or which is that nothing can exonerate the fee man from one exercise of constant watchs. and so or real connector and conduct of those in woom legis-ty or admitted a over functions are reposed. Under a despo-issue, the maners received from all subsection didenter of the operais the time of the operation of the control of the operation of the operat parity and efficiency.

his one of the energy.

It is one of the misciliers of party organizations to substitute an artificial, in the place of a national standard of right, in the eyes of the masses of the people. It entorces an observance of the demands of with and pastern and exponents, there are no whom charges Free governments and free intellect go together. It is a dity of every citizen to keep his government pure, but here is necessary to a larged intellect, and science against the case may be a larged intellect, and science against the set things being so, disagreeable it may be, it is the duty of every man to be a politician a free country.

Our Canada is said to have now a free government, one as inly as possible the transcript of the British Consultation. Government politically, are like the air, the occan and the physical state of the later if not against the winds to exercised the winds, and party leaders another—and that the support the inter-scale to the politician of the properties to the former, and that they are given as the case may be decreased the winds, and party leaders another—and that is the number politically, are like the air, the occan and the physical support the inter-scale to the politician, under the belief that they are furthering theorems, under the belief that they are furthering there are not as a case of the politician, and the properties are larger than a great and shown that the properties are larger to the further and the properties are appropriate to the further, and that the case made of unfaithfulness, not because they are sold when and honest, but because they are good Wings or tremueras, as the langer in the case made of unfaithfulness, not because they are sold Wings or tremueras, as the langer in the case made of unfaithfulness, not because they are good Wings or tremueras, as the langer in the case made of unfaithfulness, not because they are sold Wings or tremueras, as the langer in the case made of unfaithfulness, not because they are good Wings or tremueras, as the langer in the case made of unfaithfulness, not because they are good Wings or tremueras, as the langer in the case made of unfaithfulness, not because they are good Wings or tremueras, as the langer in the case made of unfaithfulness, not because they are good Wings or tremueras, as the langer in the case made

support the interest of the pole craims, under the belief that they are furthering their ower.

In Limitian county, curing just years, it has not only been rue cout the interests of politicious have been one thing, and couse of the people another; but they are the opposite of mose of the politicious. There has not been a faction so medical, a close so vice is, or an interest to profficial, that politicians leave not been really to be for its assistance on the day of an election; and of a precise. It is to these things done, in the mane of body Whilegery, or sacked Democracy, that we one our hundreds of grog-shops, brothels, and gambling houses; and it is to the democratization growing out of practices have these, that the officers of party newspapers become so obtase upon moral subjects, as to make their journals the unams of poletical gamblers, and is one s preach grave moments upon "inflexible tiest gamblers, and is one s preach grave moments open "inflexible

he means to disting who is included the sery above, as he means to premissor to effice. That individual belongs to a justly and his first so p is to bring the entire organization to which he is so, gs down upon tor projected referent. Scarcely knowing with the reference and in vocation at an end, and toe offence writer se desired to suppress has, in some manner of other, bewrite are desired to suppress use, in some manner or cover, occure in effect a very supprison part of mean pastorm—Whig or ha me see a conserve. This wai parts section to the part come as we have been in Croesnass become, once in a mesh, so mean tensional manner—and recover with a precipi such ar in the anodeniess of an a fack.

We have also in us the discharge of our prey organization who is care used. While, and is absolute with a carle used Demothe a case took while, and it makes we have two we seem of the experience of a construction are trailly descended in main. The trail while are two is adopted against a majority of the experience of principal, notice has been well to upon. The research principal, notice has been well to upon. The research a majority of the experience o real election to office from the people—my new manner of the entire of the feether too from the seen their look remain. Take at this moment from our takes at expression of a difference between the two manners. Wangery pare government would be seen. The government part is incomed from the continue of the British ministry, loss at the income of the performance they can be not reason for texting one for a new former of the British ministry, loss at the income of the remain account they can be not reason for texting one for a new for the first of norm government the following the set of the second second to the second second people of the second to the following the second to the following the second to the first of the first of the first of the first of the second to the first of the first

THE CONTESTOR AND CAUCUS STREET.

have who are permitted to every the blessings of a free. In its origin, it was established to according the will of the will, there is an obligation imposed which few appears to people; and so long as a lad due effect it was well enough, the sign and to which fewer respects. This obligation is tree for from being perfect; but when of late, it has been exclusively, it

used for elevating to places of power and profit as mercenary a act

NO. 46.

steed for elevating to places of power and profit as mercenary a set of political "cormorants as ever gathered about a carcass in the desert," it belongs to us, yea, it belongs to every one, to look into the causes which produce such results.

In the present position of political affairs, resulting from the system of scrambling by the machinery of caucus, "men of probity, of independence, of stancere persuasions, of high culture, of dignified, though perhaps humble social position," are thrust aside to make more for ignorant presenders, whose only claims to distinction consists in the exercise of a low, deceiffal, canning, or pot-house revels and street brawlings, as disgraceful to themselves as demoralizing to the society in which they live.

Political Conventions have ceased to represent the views of the people, and for this cause we not only hear a general complaint and disantisfection expressed against their action, but how frequently do we see this disantisfaction, and the numinees of the Convention all defeated at the polity, and thus, two, when the policy of the par y to which they belong, have not only a controlling, but often every helming majority.

Under this system, two, ever, ming like integrity and public withe most by december, i.e., ever, ming like integrity and public

but often overv helming majority.

Under the system, ow, evertaining like integrity and public virtue must be distarded, as forming barriers in this merremany grasp for power. The ablest, the purest, the best men of the country have been the selected vacuums of peculation and fried.

We will remember only a few years since, when the leading influences of the Democratic party—its papers and its ormioratis party drill—its perfect caucum system—all wave brought to bear, as upon a target, to crude the man "who has more of the Remon in him than any crude the man "who has more of the Romen in him than any man living "-the man whose firm incilingence and public virtue crested such a light as to expe public gaze the corrupt practices and workings of the political wire-nutlees of the day. We allode to the attempt to destroy Col. Thomas H. Henton. The press—the orator—the officials—the menuals, all yied with each other in their efforts to threat him down a sol bring a cloud upon the long and building career of his public life. We refer to this, as contrassing the power of the elements but the contrasting the power of the clean and the clean and the contrasting the power of the clean and the clea the electoral ledy whose integrity has not been correspond chigan Adroraie.

THE TAILOR AND THE SPONGE: OR, HOW A QUARTE COLLECTED A DERY.

Near the case of the last comers, a Quaker, keight of the shears and commite, who exercised his avocation in Philadelphia, shears and comode, who exercised his accession in Philadelphia, was imposed upon b. an adout accountry, who contrived to get, a suit of closhes on credit, and afterwards sloped without paying for stern. The Quaker was too pairful lose the debt, but like too many of his "cloth," he had apparently no other alternative. The account was placed on his books and soon forgotten. Some years alterwards he was examining his old records of delt and credit, profit and loss, when his attention was attracted tashin account, and all the circumstances attending came fresh to mind. Saddenly an old thought suggested itself. "I'll try an experiment," such he to hunself; "perhaps I may succeed in exiching the regue and getting my pay."

He immediately prepared an alternisement, in substance as follows, which he inserted in the Philadelphia Gazeste:

"If J.——C.——, who was in Philadelphia about the mouth of ——, in the year 1795, will send his address to the editor of this

paper, he will bear of something to advantage. Printers in neighboring States as requested to capy." The latter classes was inserted from a vague suspecien that the rogue had taken up him abode in New York.

Having instructed the educar not to disclose his name to the region is he should call, but to request the latter to leave his address, the Quaker patiently awaited the result of his experiment. In a most time he was morning by a note from the printer that the individual aliaded to in the advertisement, having arrived from New York, might be found at a given place in the city.

The taker lost no imp in preparing a transcript of his account, not flaving to the peninterest from the time the dekt was incurred. Taking a constable with line, who home a legal process suited in the occasion, he seem arrived at the longing of the awaited in the occasion, he seem arrived at the longing of the awaited. The constable was instructed to stand off at a lattle distance till a signal should indicate the time for him to approach.

The Conter now mass the bell, and when the across agrees. Having instructed the edior not to disclose his pame

cier. In econotore was instructed to stand off at a little sace till a signat abould indicate the time for him to approximate the little for him to approximate the servent agent requested him to inform the gentleman of whom he wearth, that a friend winded to speak with him at the dust.

The man obeyed the susmoon, and soon both debur and

"How dust thou do?" kindly inquired the Quaker. " Perhaps thou dost not know me ?"

"I believe I have not had the pleasure of your acquaintance," politely answered our hero.

"Dost thou not remember purchasing a auit of clothes several years ago of a poor tailor, and forgetting to pay for them?" asked the Quaker.

"Oh, tto," and the gentleman, blushing slightly; " you must be mistaken in the jerson. It cannot be me that you wished to

"Ah, John! I know thee very well. Then art the very man I wished to see. Thou hast on at this moment the very waist-cost that I made for thee. Thou must acknowledge it was good stuff and well made, or it could not have lasted thee so long.

"Oh, yes!" said the gentleman, apparently recollecting himsell; "I do now remember the circumstances to which you allude; yes, yes, I had intended to call and settle that little bill betore leaving Pintage pina, and you may depend on my doing so. have come to take possession of a large amount of property which has fatten to me by will. See! here is the advertisement which apprised me of my good fortune!"

Here he handed the Quaker a New York paper containing a copy of the advertisement whose history we have given above.

The Quaker looked at him with impurturbable gravity, and continual:

"Yes, I see thou art in luck, but as my demand is a small one, I think I must maist on payment before thou comest into thy large estates."

The proper signal here brought the constable into the presence The awindler was particularly autonished at the of the parties. appearance of this functionary, who immediately began to exer-

cise his part of the drama.

"What!" exclaimed the rogue in an angry tone; " you surely hav'at aued me ?"

"Yes, I have, and thou should be thankful that nothing worse

has happened to thee," returned the Quaker.

"Came in, then," said the debtor, finding himself fairly caught;
"come in, and I will pay you, if I must."

The three went into the house together, and the slippery gentleman having ascertained the amount of the bill, paid it in full.

The tailor having signed the receipt cheech it in the head of the paid.

The tailor having signed the receipt, placed it in the hands of his late creditor, with feelings such as may be readily imagined. The swindler took it, and for the first time glanced at the items of which it was composed. He : it nothing till he came to the

last charge, which was for advertising, 'hen he broke forth—
"Halloo! what's this? 'For Advertising.' That's an odd
charge in a tailor's bill. You're cheating me!"

"Oh, no," coolly replied the Quaker; "that's all right; it is

for publishing the advertisements that thou hast just showed me "Do you mean to say that you caused the publication of that

advertisement? "Truly I did," replied the Quaker, with most provoking cool-

"You told me a -- lie in it," quickly retorted the rogue. "Convince me of that and thou wilt find me ready to confess

the fault " replied the Quaker.

"You said I should hear something to my advantage, if I came bere."

"Thou art mistaken," immediately responded the Quaker, "I easy promised that thou shouldest 'hear of something to advantage," and is it not to the advantage of a poor tailor to collect an and is it not to the advantage of a poor tailor to collect an

"If I can catch you in the street," said the swindler with an

oath, and in the deepest rage, "I will give you such a cowhiding as will not leave the breath in your body."

"Nonsense, now," said the Quaker; "if thou really intends to do anything of that sort, we had better step out into the back yard and finish the business at once.

The rigue was completely 'non plussed' at the coolness of the

Quaker, and stood speechless and almost petrified.

"Now," said the tailor good-naturedly, let me give thee a piece of advice. When next thou hest occasion to get a suit of clothes, thou had better not attempt to cheat the poor tailor, but pay him honestly, for then will thy sleep be sweet and refreshing. Farewell!"

There is no doubt of the literal truth of this story, as we received it some time since from the lips of the Quaker himself.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.

A company of individuals united themselves together in a sautual benefic acciety. The blacksmith comes and says-

"Gentlemen, I wish to become a member of your asso-

"Well, what can you do?"

"Oul's can shoe your horses, iron your carrages, and make all kinds of implements."

"Very well, come in, Mr. Biacksmith." The mason applies for admission into the society.

'And what can you do, sir?"

"Oh, I can build your barns and houses, Rables and birdges." " Very well, come in-we can't do without you."

Along comes the shoemaker, and says,

"I wish to become a member of your society."
"Well, what can you do?"
"I can make boots and shoes for you."

"Come in Mr. Shormaker,—we must have you."

So, in turn, apply all the different trades and professions, till lastly an individual come, and wants to become a member.

ed what are you? "I am a Ramseller."

"A Rumseller! and what can y u do?"

"I can build jails, and prisons, and poor houses."

And is that all.

"No, I can fill them; I can fill your pails with criminals, your isons with convicts, and your poor-houses with panpers. "And what clee can you do?"

"I can bring the gray hairs of the aged to the grave with strow; I can break the heart of the wife, and blast the prospects f the briends of talent, and fill your land with more than the Asset of Elibr.

is that all you can do ?" Good heavene!" cries the Ruspeslier, "is not that

Dumarans.

A little nonsenso now and then, is relished by the wisest men.

Our friend Pathrick, who is decidedly not "a Son." is responsible for the following :-

JUG OF POTTEEN.

Bure this is an age of as wondrous invintions As one altogether districted might drame,
The lightning by wire makes known its intintions, And waggons all over are driven by stame, While boats with big wheels plough the wide-spreading ocean,

And spirits gives raps altogether unseen, To the stame of all science I give my devotion,
When it gracefully curls from a jug of pottern.

I love a brown jug wid a turnbler beside it, But then a brown jug all nione is u sin; Sure what is a body widout spirit to guide it And what is a jug if there's no punch widin'. There's grace in the curl av the mist rising from it. The outlines of beauty—the sowl av a diream; And few better times has this ould world upon it, Than when we're discoorsing a jog of pottern!

PROSPECTS OF A HAPPY PAIR OF EMPERORS.

A DUET.

Nicholas -- Francis.

Both. Europe's little farm we'll keep. And our little girls and boys, Like little pigs or sheep, Serve, dure they make a noise? Nich. The trails I'll conduct;
Fran. The gods I'll construct.
Nick. In curbing hard and sage
My lash will prove flicent;
Fran. My halter, I'll engage,
Will quell the al-conditioned.
Nich. Now, slave, for back the know! Now, deg. the rope for neck ; And that's the way no doubt, Euth. To keep mankind in check K with an N, N with an O, O with a U, U with a T; Nich. And a R and an O and P and a E; l tan. K. N. O. U. T.; R. O. P. and E; Fran Wher we've trampled down the free, Both.

_Punch

IRISH HUMOR.

(Da Capo ad lib)

Oh what j lly, glorious fun 't will be

Darby Kelly went to confession, and having detailed his several sins of o ission and commission, to which various small penal-ties were attached, at last came to the awful fact, that he had stolen his neighbor Kuty Mud-plasher's pig, a crime so benious in the sight of Father Tobin, that his reverence by no manner of means could give him his absolution for the same. Darby begged prayed and promised, but to no effect, nothing in abort but restitution, that is to say, to give kiny back her pig again; but a difficulty arose, Darby and his children had eaten the pig, upon which the priest waxed wroth and threatened the rogue with evil here, and a terrible destiny hereafter. "Now, hear me, ye vagabond cheat," said he, "when ye go to stand yer trial and find yerself among the gosts, (for sheep ye are not,) there will be 2 witnesses against ye, there'll be Kuty, that ye robbed and the pig that ye are, an' what'll ye do then, ye vagabond?" "Och, plase yer riverence, is it true what ye say that Kitty Mudsplasher hersell will be there?" "She will." "And the pig I ate; will the pig be to the fore?" "He will." "Och, thin, plaze yer riverence, if the pig and Kuty Mudsplasher will be there, what'll hinder me from saying, Kitty, bad luck to yer sowl, there's your pig, sare won't that be restitution. bond cheat," said he, " when ye go to stand yer trial and find

What is the reason that ladies of Celtic origin will perist in hanging everything out of the windows? We passed a house in orange street the other day, out of the second story openings of which were displayed one straw bod, three pair of conduroy breeches, two badly patched petitions, one slop-pail, and twenty-seven assorted rags of all patterns. Again we ask, why this tendency to expose things? Why have a house and keep your

Don't you remember the story of the Frenchman, who for twenty years loved a lady, and never missed passing his evenings at her house. She became a widow. "I wish you joy," cried his friend, "you may now marry the woman you have so long adosed.". "Alas, said the poor Frenchman profoundly rejected; "and if so, where shall I spend my eveninge."

33" A Gentleman speaking of Cincinnau, says is most appropriate name would be the Hamburgh of America, "Yes," replied another, "I think it will be the Meatropolis of the United States.

Some wag of an editor, after a grand spree, penned the following advice tohis readers:—"Rise early, tathe daily, eat sparingly, drink pure water, exercise freely in the open air, keep a cheraful mind, and shun wine, the blues, doctors and drugs.

reing a drunken man in tion to him as a common spot level .- Ex.

Then, of course, the gray-shop keeper is a common spirit

NIAGARA, ITS IMPROVEMENTS. -- This town is destined to improve some. Already we notice the crection of four larger, wooden buildings near the dock, for the purpose of holding the engines, cars, and freight of the railroad in process of building, to connect this port and town with the Great Western. The trip to Ningara from Toron: and so to the Falls, via this railroad next year, will be exceedingly pleasant. 30,000 strangers visited the Falls this year, a number for encoting any former year.



Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL.] WOMAN AND FRIENDSHIP.

I ve sought in vain to find a friend Upon our selfish earth;
A seeming friend fate oft will send,
And one we think of worth.

But when the wheel of fortune turns Her gloomy side with ier , A fav'rite shuns, and rudely spurns, The wal she taught t' aspire :

This sunshine friend whom fortune makes, Like winter's chilling blast, His former friend blas, forsaker, Is coldly-unknown,-past.

"Tis hard to find a friend below, Sweet woman only 18; Doubly she's a friend, in deepest woe, As well as in our blue.

Naught can daunt her faithful heart, No ills can turn her love; When fortune acts a tyrant's part, And blackly scowls above;

A friend we find in woman still, When all the world forget; Bright blooms her love, affections fill Her soul, though ills beset.

Written in 1835 at Hamilton.

MISS BIFFIN-THE LIMBLESS LADY.

C. X. h

This most accomplished person having been born with neither arms nor legs, contrived to paint miniatures and cut watch page with her nose.

Miss Bithin, before her marriage, was taken to Covent Garles Theater, early in the evening, before the performance began, by the gentleman to whom she was afterwards united. -He have some other engagement, deposited his fair charge in the corner of the back seat of one of the upper front boxes, where, aided is a long drapery, such as children in arms wear and a large shark she sat as unmoved as immovable, enjoying the play and farcenot, perhaps, applauding in the ordinary style of clapping, or expressing her impatience at any needless delay by stamping so the floor.

The engagement, however, of the beau proved longer thanks performance of the theatre. The audience retired, and lights were extinguished, and still Miss Biffin remained. The harkeeper ventured to assert that as all the company were out and most of the lights were out too, it was necessary she should retire. Unwilling to discover her misfortune, and not at all knowing how far she might trust the box-keeper, she expressed great uncasiness that her friend had not arrived as he had promised.

We can't wait here for your friend, Miss. You really must
go, was the only reply she obtained from the obdurate janker.

At length Mr. Bandon, then box keeper and house-keeps, bearing the discussion, came to the spot, and instituated the abo

lute necessity of Miss Biffin's departure, hinting something entremely ungallent about a constable. Sir, said Miss Biffin, I would give the world to go, but I can

not go without my friend. You cannot have any friend here to-night, ma'am, said Mr.

Brandon, for the doors are shut. If you will give me your arm, ma'zin, suid Brandon, I'll see

you down to the stage door, when you can send for a coach. Arm, sir! said the lady; I wish I could, sir, but I have me Dear me, ma'am, said the box-keeper, how very odd! Hes-

ever, ma'am, if you get upon your legs, I will take every case of

I have not got any logs, sir, said Miss Biffin.

This entirely puzzled Mr. Bandon, who professed bisself much astonished at the intelligence; and had not Miss Biffis's faithful friend arrived just this moment via the conch does, it is impossible to imagine what would have happened.

Her intended who was perfectly alive to all the prelimine of d the s ur in : Geometry, by 1 lifting her from her seat, as Casar did," with decency," rying her off upon his shoulders as a butcher's boy would tranport a fillet of veal in his tray.

"GRACE GREEKWOOD" was married, last Monder on the residence of her father, in New Brighton, Pa., to Mr. Londer K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. The happy pair will mike in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Lippincor: (what a fall from Go will edit the Little Pilgrim, a sheet for juveniles. We wisher success in the issue of little pilgrims. It is said th Lappincott, who married Groce Greenwood, was said for training for a proper husband for three years. She persuit him a clorkship in Washington, and hopt him under her special supervision,—American Ex.

A FEMALE CRUSOE.

A correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, tells the followurg tile:

Santa Barbara' Cal., Sept. 11, 1853.

We have now in Santa Barbara a great curiosity. It is an indian woman who has lived alone for 18 years upon the Island al. San Nicholas, a small island about 45 miles from this place, during which time she has not seen the face of a human being. This island was once peopled by a tribe of Indians, to whom the North-West tribes were hostile. To preserve the remain of North-West tribes were hostile. To preserve the remain of this tribe from destruction, as well as with a view to christianize them, the Padres induced them to come to the main land 18 years nem, the tables had been all on board the vessel sont for them, this yours swam ashore to look for her child which had been left; and a storm springing up in the night, the vessel was obliged to put to sea; on returning, she could not be found. She was known to be alive by those who at the time visited the island for the hunting otters, from the marks of fires and from foot-printin the sand.

On being approached to other day she manifested much joy which she betrayed by signs of the most significant character, and at once commenced packing up her few articles of furniture. Whether the sounds she uttered are words are not has not yet been ascertained. The man who found her is familiar with five been ascertained. The man who found her is familiar with five or six Indian languages, but he was unable to understand a single expression; it is more than probable that she had forgotten her naive tongue entirely. Her clothing consists of shins of birds, sewed together with the fibres of some tree or plant. Her food has been shell-fish, scals, and a small bulbous root, similar in appropriate to an onion, but wholly tasteloss. pearance to an onion, but wholly tasteless

The needles with which she stitched her garments are made of the sharp bones of a fish. She had two hooks made of a bent nail and sharpened by friction upon a stone. Her lines were beautifully twisted from the sinews of some animal, probably a ies of fox which abounds on the island.

Her age, as near as can be estimated, is about 55 or 60. Her features are quite masculine, and her hair of the color of dark features are quite mascuine, and her hair of the color of dark brown, and very fine. This is very remarkable for an Indian;—their hair, you know, is always jet black and coarse. In some future letter I will give you a more extended account of this mirvel of the 19th century. She is truly an object for the reflection of the philosopher and the inspection of the curious.

Yours, &c.,

Q.

A REMARKABLE MANIFESTATION.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

When Queen Ulrike, of Sweden, was on her death bed, her then Queen Office, of Sweet, was on her death each feath moments were embittered by regret at the absence of her avorite, the Countess Steenbeck, between whom and the Queen existed the most tender and affectionate attachment. Unfortuntely, and by the most singular coincidence, the Countess Steen ntely, and by the most singular coincidence, the Countess Steen-teek, at the same moment lay dangerously ill, at Stockholm, and it too great a distance from the dying Queen to be carried to her presence. After Ulrike had breathed her last, the royal corpse, as is customary in that country, was placed in an open coffin, open an elevated frame, in an upper apartment of the palace, briliantly illuminated with wax candles. A detachment of Royal-these Grands was stationed in the ante-chamber opened and billiantly illuminated with wax candles. A detachment of Royal Horse Guards was stationed in the ante-chamber, opened, and the Countess Steenbeck appeared in deep grief. The soldiers of the guard immediately formed in two lines and presented arms, is a mark of respect to the first dame of the palace, who was received and escorted by the commander of the guard into the chamber where lay the body of her dearest friend. The officers were surprised at her unexpected arrival, and attributed her silence to the intensity of her grief, and conducted her to the side of the corpse and then retired leaving her alone, not choosing to fisturb the expression of her deep emotion. The officers waited stated for a considerable time, and the Countess no yet returning, they feared some accident had befallen her. The highest effect in the rank r. a opened the door, but instantly fell back ag they feared some accident had betaten her. The highest effect in the rank r. sopened the door, but instantly fell back is the utmost consternation. The officers present then has tened in the room, and they all beheld the Queen standing upright in the coffin, tenderly embracing the Countess! This was observed by all the officers and soldiers of the guard. Presently the gamion seemed to waver and resolve itself into a dense mist. transion scened to waver and resolve itself into a cense mist. When this had disappeared, the corpse of the Queen was seen reposing in its former position on the bed of state, but the Countries was nowhere to be found. In vain they searched the chamber and the adjoining rooms—not a trace of her could be dis-

A courier was at once despatched to Stockholm with an ac count of this extraordinary occurrence; and then it was learned that the Countess Steenbeck had not left the capital, but that she that the Countess Steenbeck had not left the capital, but that she had died at precisely the same moment when she was seen in the time of the deceased Queen by the guard! An extraordinary protocol of this occurrence was immediately ordered to be taken by the officers of the government, and which was countersigned if all present. This document is still preserved in the archives.

ROMANCE OF A MAIL ROBBERY.

The Wheeling Gazette, of Tue-day morning, has an account the arrest of the Postmaster at Henrysburgh, Belmont Count. Onio, named Eston, and his daughter, a young lady of educator and accomplishment. For several months suspicion had een stoused, and the secret mail agent, Shallcross, started out inh his decoys to fix the guilt. He went to the village, after learning that (of some \$8.0, in notes,) one marked hill had been assed by Eaton's daughter. He found the suspected parties ad field. He went further. Seven or eight milies' travel brought view a beautiful little cottage, before the door of which a gay in laughing group was assembled, cracking their jokes and thing away their time quite merrily. His keen eye seon detected the fuguives as part of the company, and walking into feir midst startled them with the announcement—'You are my resoners.' The ladies shrieked, and their male friends coaxed, at justice is inexorable. This was on Saturday, and that night is father escaped, leaving his daughter in the hands of the officers, who took her to Steubenville, before Judge Leavitt. She represented as young, handsome, and intelligent, and was arranging her bridsi dress, and designed marrange next week to of the wealthiest men in that section of the country. The Wheeling Gazette, of Tuesday morning, has an account

3 r Lady Printers are now a fixed fact—numbers of offices in the States having opened to fema's apprenices, and, cre many years, we may expect Printer-esses without number. Don't know how we should feel to have a right pretty girl for our Compostor, but beieve we should not object, at all. We have always thought women would make copial type-setters—if they could learn to hold their tongues, would let the boys alone, and would not get married as soon as their trade was learned: three pretty hard atternatives, but just what is required.

The following rules have been adopted by the office that is to

1. Must be in the office from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

No reading of motto papers and love stories no eating confectionaries during working hours.

3. No hand shall be allowed to have her beau in the office to

her set type at any time.

4 No matter how gifted any hand may be at making p es at home, if she makes pi in the office she shall be compelled to as-

5 Any lady about to emigrate to the State of Matrimony, shall ive at 1 ast one month's notice, that her place may be supplied by another.

6. No married woman shall be allowed to work in this office, provided it is known.

7. No lady shall be allowed to laugh at the motion of another while at the case.

8. Ladies are not allowed to meddle with the shooting-sticks, nor to have many em-hraces about their form.

9. They shall not be requested to lay on sheets.

Pouths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—Proceeds. c. 22 e 6

LINES IN MEMORY OF THE LATE GEORGE HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

WHO DIED SATURDAY 20TH FLB, 1836, AT HAMILTON.

WRITTEN BY C. M. D., 24TH FLB., 1836.

I heard a voice-twas sad and weeping, Declare, another victim's gone; Hamilton has lost a friend, Poor George among the dead is steeping !!

As a man he was honest-just, And as a friend was true He had a failing like all of dust, His failings were but few.

Long has he been a patron, friend, Of Hamilton, his fav'rite town; She well may drop a tear and spend A day, in mourning for him gone.

Peor George has gone the way of all, No more his hills will greet him home; The green sod's now his mortal pall, His all the dark and silent tomb.

O death, thou real friend of man, We thee ought welcome and not shun; For when on earth we've run our span, Late's reed by thee is quick undone;

lis cares-its strife-its wants, are gone, And vanished like the passing winds; orgonen we,—while men rush on, In time like ail, the grave to find.

A YOUNG TEMPERANCE LECTURER.

Happy Valley is a very pleasant and desirable portion of the city, and the many families, who have located there, have shown their good taste in doing so, while some of them have shown their want of good sense by furnishing their sideboards and dining tables with brand , wines, etc.

One of these amilies, who reak among the "upper ten," have two beautiful, bright-eyed children, a giri of five or six, and boy a year or two younger, who have been in the habit of taking their champagne, &c., with the family, until Bab, in particular, had bea year or two younger, who have been in the habit of taking their champagne, &c., with the family, unto Bub, in particular, had become found of it; and watching his opportunity, one day isst work, heiped himself, and got "as tight as a brick." This waked up his "old Adam"—his eyes blazed like the coils, and he raved about the house like a young tiger, making war, "tooth and nail," upon every thing that came in his way. This exhibition of frenzy in the child, opened the eyes of the father to the "breakers ahead," and he passed a decree that the children must have no more wine; but he continued to use it hunsell in their presence. The little girl could not understand the consistency of her father's course, and she asked.—Father why mus in the children drink wine?" He told her that it would injure them and make them sick. "Well if it will hart children, wont it hart big people, and what do you drink it for?" This was a poser, and after hesitating and stammening a while, he attempted to put her off by telling her he took it for medicine. This did not satisfy her, and she looked up in his face and with an arch, sarcastic smile, replied, "I don't know, father, I don't know, you don't look sick, father. Are you sick?" He was "swamped," and he gave her an evasive answer, that he did not feet very well, or that he was not very sick, or something of that kind. But she was ready for him, and in the most solemn manner replied, "I don't know, father; if you are sick enough to take medicine, why don't you put on your night-gown and go to bed and send for the Doctor?"

He was essentially "dried up," and could not find another

the Doctor?

He was essentially "dried up," and could not find another word to say; and we reckon that he will hardly venture to practice another inconsistency so glaring, under the eyes of that shrewd young philosopher — Calyarnia Urgan.

eyes, or have them cut off. Wish that my dress would stay upon my shoulders, and that it was not to more for me to get on the floor to play nine-pins. Wish my memma would go to wask with me sometimes, instead of Bery Wish sho would let me lay my check to hers, if I will not tamble up her curls, or her collar. Wish sho would not premise mo something "very nice," and then forget all about it. Wish she would answer all my questions, and not always say, "Don't bero me, Freddy." Wish, when we go out in the country, she would not tell me that all the pretty flowers will "paison me;" wish I could tumble on the har, and go into the barn and see how Dobin eats his supper. Wish I was one of those frisky little pigs. Wish I could make pretty dirt pies. Wish there was not a bit of lace, or satin, or silk, in the world. Wish I knew w at makes mamma look so smiling at anit Emma's children, (who come here in their papa's carriage,) and so very cross at my poor little cousins, whose mother works so hard and cries so much. Wish I knew what makes the clouds stay up in the sky, and where the stars go to in the division. Wish I could go over on that hill, where the bright sun is geing down, and just touch it with my finger. Wish I didn't keep thinking of things that puzzle me, when nobody will stop to tell me the reason for anything. If I ask Betty, she says, "Don't be a fool Master Freddy." I Wonder if I am a fool? I wonder if Betty knows much herself? I wonder will intend on't love her little boy? I wonder, when I'm grown a man, if I shall have to look so nice all the time, and be so ured of doing nothing?

How to Passeer is Business.—In the first place make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake and decide upon some particular employment, and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence find assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes.

Attend your business: never trust to another. "A pet that briongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal, "That which will not make a pet will make a pot lid." "Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love, shall beggare prove."

Be abstenuous. "Who dainties love, shall beggare prove."
Rise early, "The sleeping fox catches no poulity." "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Everything is gained and nothing 'ost by conriesy." Good manners insure

[ORIGINAL.] KOSSUTH SONG.

Priest-bound millions! eninge and bend! Hail ye for your sovereign god; hings that soil the name of friend, Arm'd with vile oppressions rod

louse ye, 'rouse ye, burn or break it, Writhe no longer 'neath the lash', Freedom's fire is in ye wake .
From their thrones you despots darli.

Keep the hate of ages o'er them Plant the Cypress where they stood, Let the fools that fear adore them. Nurture it with Helot blood

Let no more the simple Fiat, Of vain creatures weak as ye.
With disdainful words decree it,
"Hearts and sineus break for me"

Moral Courage —A rate virtue, and great as it is rar. We remember when we thought the courage of the field everything. The charge—the word of command—high-sounding and clear and the battle's fury—the clash of arms—the rear of attitlery—the thrill of the bugle's note, as with more than in gic sound, it bids the soldier dare all for victory—the banner of your country in front—planted there to stand amid victory or direct, oh! how young hearts beat to be actors in such a scene, caring it gioreous, and ho ding it noble for brave sperits to mingle in, and fighting nobody, to be down and die.

But what is the courage of the battle field compared with the moral courage of every day life! Stand alone; see friends scowl; hear distrust speak its foul suspicion; watch enemies scowl; hear distrust speak its foul suspicion; watch enemies taking advantage of the occasion, laboring to destroy; who would not rather encounter the shock of a hundred battle fields, and lead a forforn hope in each, then bear and brave these things? Why, the one is as the summer breeze on the occan to winter a stormest beast. Any common spirit may summon courage to play the soldier well; use quickly fits him for it. But it requires a man to speak out his thoughts as he thinks them—to do—when like that stormy blast in winter on old occan, peace, honor, accurity and life are threatened to be swept away. rity and life are threatened to be awept away.

Yet who looking back on the page of history, or forward to the hope of the future, would heatiste which of the two to choose? the hope of the tuture, would hesitate which of the two to choose? The martyrs—what are they? Chronicled names in all hearts. The patriots who died for liberty, ignominiously and on the scaffold—how fares it with them? Cherished as earth's honored sons. The good, who spoke the truth and suffered for its asko—where are they? The best and brightest—first in our thought and love. And yet, what did they? Like men they spoke the truth that was in them. This was their courage. If they had been alient, if, trembling before tyrants or mobs, they had leaved to tell what they knew, to speak what they felt, they would have hered and died like other men. But they had the moral courage to do all this, and, though they perished, man was blessed through their suffering, and truth lighted up with new glory and power.

THE GRIEVANCES OF CHILDREN.

Give us moral courage before everything clee! It is the only bravery on which humanity can count for any real bleasing—but of warm relibers, wish I may some severed apron for my bare neck and arms, wish I were not my curls out of my bare neck and arms, wish I were not course first and last! For while it norrest a bare neck and arms, wish I may couls out of my beart hate and revenge, and all the crowning branty of manhood.—C. M. Clay.

OUR TERMS FOR ISD ARE AS POLLOWS.

OUR TRANS FOR IS 3 ATE AS FOLLOWS.

The compare order of district we device the entering of the lists of the entering of the e

The Canadian San of Comperance.

My son, look not thou npparate wine was a fact of the series colour in the cop, when it move hisself to have be it it a serpent, and sampe his canade

TORONTO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1853.

THE RUM SHOP.

Tis rum at the bottom, and firme at the tep, Erected by Satan, with hell for its prop. Encircled by sin, and its centre is death, Each vapour the steuch of a chainel-house breath. The sink of perdition, see reel'd from its door The staggering wreich, as aroused from the floor, Is wallowing home—where the manner wild Will freeze up the blood of his partner and child; That famishing child, as convolving it hangs.
To the losom inaternal, now void of its springs,
Those springs that to childhood can living impart. Are dried like the fount of the mother's sad heart. Allured from the path where in honour he moved, And tending each care to the beings he loved, He fell! what a change! ev'ry victor is spurned, The husband and father a demon both turned. Oh! but for the pen of a "Jumus" to scoren, Or pickle in rum, till each eye like a torch,
The writhes off the vampyre, the lord of the den Might startle the souls of inebrate men.
Stand forth, then destroyer, who proffers the bowl, Compound of poson for body and soul. Look boldly abroad without flatter or qualm. And seariess proclaim that your besom is calm. You lie, if you say so, for guilt will unman, And well do you know how the public will scan, And well do you know now the public will star, With plummet unerring that blanches your face. And the righteous decision—contempt and disgrace, Yee, to ket your dollars and count them at night. They're bought with a price that might Judas uffright, Bestowed by the devil, he striks not the sum, To you, his best agent, the seller of Run.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION IS EMINENTLY A POLITICAL ONE.

The object of a truly wise, free, and patriotic Government, should be to elevate the lower classes—to educate the people, and to make them moral and sober. No people can long remain free and moral where the liquor license system is in full force. If the working classes knew their own interests truly, they would never use intoxicating beverages, but expend money wasted in drinking beer, &c., in schooling their children, or in buying comforts for their families. The drinking customs of the working classes of Great Britain have enslaved them for a hundred years past-made them the willing and ignorant tools of designing men-turned their elections into scenes of fighting and swearing, and all kinds of disorder. Perhaps there is no living Englishman who understands the wants of the working classes better than Richard Cobden. The temperance men of England have lately taken the wise course of addressing circulars to various members of the British Parliament, asking their opinions and aid in obtaining an act to suppress the license system in England by law. Among the letters sent in reply was one from Mr. Cobden, from which the following extract is made, and the sentiments of Mr. Cobden are truly wise as respects the fate of the working classes in Britain :-

MR. CODDEN ON TEMPERANCE.

The following extracts from : letter just written by Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P. neknowledging the receipt of a number of Petitions on the Sunday Traffic Question, from Mr. J. Boyes, of Pudsey near Leeds will no doubt be read with much interest :-

"Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in the opinion, that the Temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform. It is vain to seek by extension of the Franchise, or Free Trade, or by any other means, to elevate the Labouring masses, unless we can import to them habits of sobriety and economy.—In fact, their destiny is in their own hands, and they will us a class, be elevated or depressed in the social scale in proportion to the extent of their virtues or vices. Il They are, therefore, the truest friends of the Working Millions, who are labouring in the cause of Temperance; and it is a gratifying fact, that the ablest and most persevering of its advocates have been found among their ranks."

R. Conden.

men politically. A youthird docum, in which we by g ngo; indulged, that democra is government would yet prevail by rathe 3 world, has not teen 't-pered at honorh maca we denich "Troy by he her consideration in a figureial point of view. Nov ve. are therefore the best in ads of the working willions, who are a laboring in the cause of a mparance.' The United States are [composed of a n non, principally of wo kers, their greatest men such as Webster and Clay, were once we king men. We him'y believe that tempe ance is the only retorm, under the Provisence of God, that can save that great and glorious Republic i om a gradual downfat mio vice and anarchy. Temperance and religion will prevent it. God had an object in raising up the U sted States, and that ooyeet must be accomplished, parely turough the temperance reform, which has an emment rendency to mindy the masses. In all ages of the world the designing in priesterali and politics, in relegion and deplomacy, have made the great mass of men, hereers of word and drawers of water, for the tew, chiefly through ignorance-" keep the people poor, vicious, and ignorant," has been their cry. They can dons be used as we please through superstition and pression. The genius of the Roman Cataolic , religion is a haired of light, of general cuttishenment for the masses. It have collegation because this begets enquiry, and enquiry begets truch. Tyranny, crose who act not from patriotic ; motives, but for the sate of the emoluments of office, strive to keep the recopte victors - divided among themselves, and in emperate. The opposition that is got up in the United States in large cities to the Maine Law, arises in part from a fear that it will spoil the trade of dishonest politicians; men who would pull the liberties of their country down, for a temporary possession of the spoils. We are pleased to see the best men of the Union taking a stand against intemperance and the caucus system. In the hands of puests and corrupt demagogues, the foreign Topus lation of the United Series, which is still to a great extent ignorant and intemperate, is a great lever to help on their desig is at religious and secular plunder. We come back again to the great truth that a people to be free or rengious must be an entirely sober people. Cobden sees where the canker les in England, temperance is its only cure there, as it is the only salvation of the liberry of the Americans. Although history is not pointed in noting the fact, yet it is undoubledly the case, that intemperance destroyed a lathe great nations of Asia, including Rome and Carthage. Other vices aided, but this was at the bottom of ail. So if anything overpowers christianity in, and destroys the vigor of Great Bream and the Uni ed States, is will be the intemperance of the two nations. It may be asked why? We reply, vice will destroy any nation, and that intemperance is the fada r of all vices. Another objector says, it will be granted that vice will destroy a nation, but moderation in the use of spirituous liquors is not a vic. Moderation, we reply, in the use of spiritous liquoes as a beverage is the beginning of vice, and will util mately lead to drunkenness. Vice adv. nees by insidious such ... Rome, in the cays of Caio, was comparatively virtuous, but in the time of Casar was victous and given up to intemperance, hence she gradually fell. Manomer knew the rendencies of adsuch habits-he knew wine had destroyed every great Asiane kingdom prior to his time, and he consequently forbade as use among his followers.

THE REV. WM. RYERSON AND TEMPERANCE ELOQUENCE.

This old cluzen is now doing much to cabg den the community on the subject of a probibnory law. There is a reach in his mind which takes in the whole bearing of the reform-there is a depth in his reasoning which annihilates the quibbles of the opposers of the Maine Law-there is a thrilling cloquence and an carnestness in his words, which all see come from his heart, and which move the souls of all. We have known him for thirty years, and believe he has always been a friend to temperance. He made the following remarks lately in Toronto, and they are worthy of a careful perusal.-[EDITOR.

"I shall not enter into the history of the temperance enterprise. What I propose to do on the present occasion is to view the subject fairly and calmly as it now presents i.self before us, glancing at the actual extent of the evil we propose by some means to remove, and alluding to the means by which we hope to attain that end. And, in the first place, as regards the extent of the evil. We live in an enterprising age, an age of great and vast improvements. Perhaps the peculiar feature of the age at the present time is, I was almost going to say, in attaction in our efforts to prosecute every kind of improvement, to almost any extent. And the result is that there never was a time when er ent might be s a prastable ir ested for the wesfare, the honour, and the prosperity of individuals, and of the community generally. It has been stated by one of the most celebrated politicians of the United Scares, that we live in an age of dollars, ledgers, and account-books, and that these are our real legislators. How important and decidedly true is this interesting fact! What is it that is regulating the movements of the mighty | tuary law. Surely people ought to be allowed to eat mark armies now arrayed in Europe, one over against the other, at the | meats if they please. Well, who says they shall not? Newly: been found among their ranks."

R. Condex.

The Tenerance cause, says Mr. Colden, lies at the foundation of all social and political reform. We have long believed this and still firmly believe it. This belief had much to do with our course since 1832, such men for instance as the foundation of the power of the power

Mr. Mackenze, Dr. Roiph, and others, who were to a aidem | glory are gone by, and we must now go to the company-hoose politicisms, know that we have ever suit in to elevate our follows and the to change's stop, and see what is to be the elevation commerce and manufactures, below we are allowed to as a p the constant war. In this age, then, or second containst of a ters a fair question to ask what is the actual executor do esd to don the highest authorny, that or the careful and accorde Mr. Buckingham, that the actual and direct expends are of Great Butain in intoxicating liquors is a hale rising of a headred indhous of pounds sterling annually. That sum to 11 or 13 years would pay off every faching of the national debt, and the exp is deure of a single year would make a railroad round the woole world, and perhaps, in this see of improvement, a termal ender the Atlanue, from Europe to America, torough which you meta ride in a rail car. In America again, from calculations made there, it nopears that the direct expenditure of the United Saies in intox cating drinks is a little rising of three hundred and one of dollars annually. And what do we receive in return for all this expenditure? Why, pauperism, crone, destruction of healin, and wretchedness of every form. Having mentioned one facts in proof of this position, Mr. Receson proceeded to enquire-is there any rational remedy for this evil? Is mere any one single course which we can all rationally promote and pursue that will the effects of this evil? We believe there is, and the course is a plain and simple one. If alcohol is removed from among is so that no man will have access to it, then no man will be injured or round by it.—[Chees.] If men are so much under the afluence of their passions or appeales that by no moral suasion or other influence can they be induced to regard their own welfare or that of those dependent on them, they may be aveil by the adoption of some system by which the call uself shaft be placed completely beyond their reach. [Cheers] To endea our den to obtain a law which shall prevent in future the manufactors and sale of intoxicating liquors for any other purpose than as medicine and as used in the mechanical aris—t' at is the object; which we aim, and which we believe to be a tain ble M. Rr. erson then went on to handle the objection that such a law was an infringement on the rights and privileges of men as members of society. He showed the futing of this as regard defire, the vendors of intoxicating liquors. At present only one used a 500 in this city was allowed to self-species. The other 199 wee even now prohibited from doing so, and the effect of Prohibitory Law would just be to put the five-hundred-human on the same footing as the rest. No inherent right on the part of the selet was interfered with. He had certainly no right before he recovered ed his license, and even after he received it, he had no abstract right to its continuance. The same power that graded it to has was certainly enated to take it away. No ther as regarded these was used inquo, would the law intriage upon their rights. He would examine none of their cupboards, and smell at none of their duty whiskey kegs. All he asked was that they should be be put in his way, and that temptations should not be thrust at every corner before those who were carriestly desiring to see tacmselves from the demon Intemperance. The Rev. speake next urged the propriety of all the friends of temperance whatever might be their political views or religious opinious, among in the one object of carrying the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Is this there was no dereliction of principle. As an instance a point, he would ask how radways could ever have been costructed, if the shareholders had been called upon to substite the 39 articles, or the Westminister Confession. Good hossand spades and barrows would do more for the construction of and road than all the Articles and Confessions in the world. Why should not the same principle be applied to the temperance more ment? After some further remarks. Mr. Ryerson resumed to seat amidst loud cheering."

IT IS OPPRESSIVE AND TYRANMCAL

We copy the following judicious remarks from the Boson Life Beat, which is the ablest temperance paper in the Unad States.—{Ed. Sox.

"It is oppressive and tyrannical." Well, whom does it oppress, and over whom is this tyranny exercised? Doe-lit oppress the drunkard's wife and children? Does it oppress the problem classes, the tax-payers, the men of useful callings and pursua-l Do the temperate, the moral, the religious members of secret believe that this law is oppressive and tyrannical, or is it so to them? In short, who of all the community suffer from this lax? the rum-seller—ay, here is the rub—the rum-seller—yes, le suffers, does he? Well, what right has he to sell rum !—is us that, ye who talk of tyranny and oppression. A law to prehibit rum-selling is tyranical and oppressive, is it? Well, then if it is, so are the laws against murder, arson, buglers, as every other species of crime equally oppressive and creatable Why no? If murder is a crime, so is rum-selling, and the viewed in the light of the law of God, it will so appear, and rechallenge any man to prove that rum-selling is any less a crize

Again says the objector, " it destroys property." The assatt to this is short—this property destroys our fellow men ax hatever is subversive of man's welfare, is not to be proceed: but on the contrary, is to be destroyed; and this is no new per ciple in legislation, as every body knows.

"It injures business." Whose business? Nobody's busine rum-setter's. Is it necessary to the prospert y, ground, and has mess interests of a State to have grogest in ps protected in it? Me at all. The farmer, the mechanic, and all kind of trades, are better off, and their business is more flourishing without thes, toan with them. Rum-selling is an incubus upon all I trade, and cripples its energies throughout. But the knock dora argument of all these croakers, is, "it is a sumposary bewhile ave-thirds of those who use the word don't know wist as means. Sumptuary, is it? Then is the law probabing the sale of tainted meats, and the animal that dies of disease, a supp

a right to probabit, viz : the sale, not the use of, injerious dangs. If government may prohibit the sale of injurious means, it may poundst one sale of rum for the same reason.

HAS THE MAINE LAW PAILED WHERE IN FORCE?

Roader, we ask your attention for ten minues. It will be r in imbered that two months ago the Leader paper of this city, ; o withe Organ of Mr. Hincks' French-Priest-Rail oad-Gov-; sworn, presided with a great flourish of trumpets before the public a lover of a Mr. Neal of Maine, pretending to show that too Maior Law, in the State in which it originated, had proved "gar' Litture. The insertion of Neal's letter had been prereded by tracks on Neal Dow and the principles of the Muine Law. Our paper was the only one in Can da which to any extent expored the secret policy, and the fallacy of the Leider's movements and arguments. It writes what is supposed to please the man whose money and manocuvres started in. Mr. Hincks is to favor of wine dinners-luxurious living-speculations at the public expen e-a railroad policy, so long as he controls the ands, and of a government carried on by intrigue and official corruption. The Maine Law has a tendency to check all the e diags; it is eminently a moral, pure and republican law, causing men to think and act calmly. Sobriety, religion, and calar thought, are hostile to corrupt governments; hence the hostility of bad men to the Maine Law. Some week minded temperance men even blame us for exposing the conduct of the Leader. It has suddenly ceased its opposition, it is to be hoped. from a sense of common decency. We carneally recommend it to insert the following testimony of a learned, pious, and thoughtful man, who can have no other object than to speak the truth.

LETTER FROM EISHOP BURGESA, DISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EFISCOPAL CHURCH OF MAINE.

We lay the following letter before our readers with great casure. The authority is of the very best kind, and we think pleasure. no one will call in question the statements in the letter. We copy from the Family Visitor for October.

GAGDINER, Mc., August 22, 1853.

Recernal and Deor Sir, -To your queries I reply briefly, in

their order:—
Q. 1. "Did this prohibitory law originate in the schemes of politicians for other purposes, or did it stand in the Legisla ure upon its own merits

A. I have very little knowledge of the operations of politicians amongst us; and, undoubtedly, individual leaders or others, members of parties, may have been influenced by their political interests to sustaining or opposing the measure. But I suppose interests to sustaining or opposing the measure. But I suppose that, beyond all question, the law originated with persons who were solely concerned for the suppression of intemperance; and that it was passed only because it was believed to be demanded by a great majority of the people, for its own merits.

Q. 2. "Has it justified the expectations entertained of it by its triends at the time of its passage?"

its friends at the time of its passage?"

A. What were their actual expeciations, I cannot venture to say; but every reasonable expeciation must have been more than suit-fied. Whatever it is in the power of a prohibitory law to accomplish without extreme severity or inquisitorial scritting, this law has generally, in my opinion, accomplished. Those who are bent upon obtaining liquor can and do suce ed; but it has ceased to be an article of traffic; it has ceased to present the symmators the comparatively sale; and all any open tempiation; the young are comparatively sale; and all the evils of public drinking shops and bars are removed, together with the interest of a large body of men in uphols ing them for their own pecuniary advantage.

Q. 3. "Have there been any reactions in public opinion, so

Q. 3. "Have there been any reactions in public opinion, so as to induce the belief that at a future day it might be repealed?"

A. In my opinion, quite the contrary. Should the law be repealed, which seems in the highest degree improbable, it will be the result merely of political arrangements; but I do not believe that any political party would venture on a measure so hazardons to its own prospects. Undoubtedly many discreet and conscientious persons saw strong objections to some features of the law and will feat their force. But multitudes, who doubted the law, and still feel their force. But multitudes who doubted the law, and said feet their force. That maintages was gounted the expediency of adopting it, would, I believe, regret and resist

its repeal.

Q. 4. "Has the law been generally executed, and the amount of intextication been speedily diminished in the State in

A. The law has been I believe, generally executed; though not every where with equal energy; and the amount of interesting has been, in consequence, most evidently, striking; and even, I think I may say, wonderfully deminished.

Q. 5. "Has the health, wealth, morality, and general prosperity of the State been apparently promoted by a?"

A. Unquestionably.

A. Unquestionably.

Q. 6. "Has the law been found in its operation to be oppressive to any citizens not guilty of its violation.

A. So far as I know, ant in the least.

In thus answering your inquiries, I would avoid everything like the intrasion of an opinion respecting the practicability or wisdom of such a measure elsewhere. I never appeared here as its public advocator; and I am not blind to such arguments as may be urged against legislation which, though it is peculiarly humane in its operation upon persuns, is so sweeping with reference to things. Nevertheless I am most devotted grateful for the practical working of the law; and believe that to every family in Maine it is of more value than can easily

> I am, very faithfully, Your friend and brother, GEORGE BURGESS

Rev. C. W. Andrews, D. D.

ET The Petition to the Mayor and Aldermon of New Bedford, with the names of 1006 legal rotors, also, the petition of the clergymen of this city, both proping that the anti-liquor law may be enforced, were printed in the Standard and Mercury, two daily papers of that city. This was done by vote of the Brard,..... Boston Life Boat.

OLD RIIN D MILL

A CANADIAN DATABLE DA SIRA C BUNY

"North and material we forest for Streeting egit. The r reins y och or Cavida. I berg piwa s buld den nests, I zano const and which is an and flowers which shoom

Su counced by mills where the hemioric and pine, Su contest by this warrier are inclined.

Lune man, y evergine in grow,

A has ek a see congestioning with age.

Onew the strongest of bandings berow,

Now desthar to vew his an outer cred mol.

And the sound of except water forever is sail.

Its imbers are mossy, grown oath with decay, Wild grain in its c evices wave, And lovely will flowers here held up their head, As f wet hing the mill and its grave.
And the Pew to his hang her nest to a beam,
T' enliven this vieck of old time it would seem.

Oh where is als pend, bright sparking of vore, And no numbrate ex aract toat but And its minimize co aract toat 15 ii.
O'er hose given mas y logs it bound then more,
No more do we hear to white tushing swell.
Gone, save the path where the bright waters flowed,
Wifu gross and flowers in its place a c bestow d

A bridge partly waken afferds a rude way, Oer the deep woody clasm that yawns from belot And when the oid in d, in its prime worked away, The trialier wain used o'er ith o'd bridge to go; It, 100, It is departed, and the old runed mill, Is occoding in schence, 'neath the hemlock clad hill.

There's a story about this old ruined mill. That it winnessed a murderous deed; liere lover's rude hand did the precious blood sp II, Causage's warm heating heart of his Cath'inne to bleed; And now it is who pered if at night you there go. Your cars will be started with grouning, and wo.

A New Frature in Journalism -It is said that a proposition has been made to Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, to establesh simultaneously, on a joint stock basis, three newspapers—one in Boston, another in Uni adelptin, and the third in Baltimore—in be easier Mr. Bennett's sole control and management, and to be as nearly like the Herald as they can possibly be A capital of \$200,000 is to be raised to carry out the scheme: the project is under consideration, and will be decided in a short

THE ROTHERIES. - Singular, that the Jew -- the most person cuted one of the European constant—should yet be the most powerful. Rotachila was c. led into council the other day with the sovereigns of Austria and Russia; and perhaps, it is not too much to say, that he has more to say in this war business than any other living man-affect the lords of England refuse to let

The rice crop in the United States this year, will be unusually Most of the plantations have been overflowed by the and den rise of the rivers, and by constant and heavy rains

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The people of this noble S are, after having obtained a prohibitory law with great ment I and bodily sacrifices, have the mordification to see Boston refuse to obey it. A very influential committee has just is ued a humane, argumentative, and unansugrable address to the citizens of Boston in favour of the immediate execution of the law. The following is an extract:

27" We cannot conceal the fact, that at this moment fifteen hundred dealers in ardent spirits—a small minority, almost a fraction of our population—maintain their supre nacy, in opposition to the most earnest appeals of humanity, the cames of justice, and what we have been accustomed to term "the arrong arm of the law." They help to sustain a power which projuces threethe law." They help to sustain a power which profuces three-tourths of the purperism and come that afflict society; that is my re destructive to human life than war, famine, pestilence, and tire combined; that sends its victims to the grave in far greater numbers than the legions of Cæsar ever fell upon the battle field, or the armies of Naj. can were ever socialised to his cruel ambition. And this power they hold in the very heart of New England, in this city of schools, churches, intelligence, humanity, and world-wide benevolence. Men of Boston? are we so weak, or so cowardity, or such states to this usur, auton, that we cannot throw off the yoke, and gain our freedom? Descendants of the Puritans?—ye, whose ancestors gained and established our political liberties,—the inhabitants of a state that has ever occupied the feast rank in every philauthropic and benevolent movement. mere destructive to human life than war, famme, pestile the front rank in every philanthropic and benovolent movem -will you, at such a cosis as this, be recreate to your duty ?". Buston Life Boat.

Boston, one of the most intellectual and wealthy cities of the Union, is greatly cursed with the vice of drunkenness, and owing to the geentrel classes wishing to include in tippling and private drinking, the law heretology has railed to be enforced. Bust now new and great efforts are waking to enforce it. An election is also coming on, at which another attempt will be made to elect a Legislature to repeal the law. We deeply ayangathing with the noble men who are sariving for the right in this State, and wish them success. The last of the State of Onio has thrown a gloom on the temperance ranks—but if there ever was a good cause agitated in the world, beneficial to men in every way, it is that of tora, abstinence. Let all continue, as well for themselves as for others, to practice total abstinence principles. In connection with these remarks read the testimony of a great man, Professor Silliman :--

PROF. MILLINAN'S TENTINONY TO TEMPERANCE.

Never, perhaps, has there been so striking a testimony to the benefit resulting from temperature, as that offered by Professor ima 1 ₹ . • . . . :-

remarkable man, after fitty-three years labor as Professor in this remarkane man, unter may have year and interpretation of the Journal of Science, and travelled extensively in all the countries of Europe, resigned his effice. In announcing his residual the Journal of Science, and travelled extensively, in all the countries of Europe, resigned his effice. In amounting his retirement, he used the following remarkable language: He said that he "had just lad down his commission as a teacher in that college, after the labers of fifty-trice years. He thought it was time to do it. Not that he was conscious of decreptude either in body or mind—tor here I stand, said he, "erect and strong, in perfect health, with my eye undimed, and my natural force makes it."—but there is a recover time for counter my connection. in perfect nearly, with my eye unumed, and my material rocco unabled —but there is a peoper time for ceasing my connection with this beloved institution, and that time I think has come. Gentlemen, said he, "if I owe my vigor of body and mind to any one cause under Providence, it is to cold under, inside and out, to total absumence from alcohol, and tobacco; and he took

ordersion to exhort his hearers to a like abstinence from these destructive scimulants it they wished to enjoy a green old age."

Now if any additional weight of opinion in favor of our great cause was needed, surely it is here supplied, and by one whose motives are far removed above all suspicion. From no one could such a statement come with more weight of authority. Silhis is recognized every where as a bright star in the homisphere science, for he ranks with the Faradays, the Herscholls, and the Brewsters of the ago. Can testimony, we again ask, be more valuable? Away, then, at once and forever, with the cant of those who advocate moderation, and mis-quote scripture to sup-port their declarations. One fact like this from the lips of Silbman is worth as much, if not more, to the temperance cause, than the most elaborate—ay, or the most popular locture.— Boston Lafe Boat

HAMPLIOS AND ITS MICHANICS -Whilst in Hamilton of weeks ago we visited the Saw and Planing Mills of Fee and Cook. Such an enterprise was very much wanted Hamilton. Its absence was a striking defect when we live there in 1836-7. Mr. Cook, one of this firm, is the extensive lumber dealer in British America. He has an immense lumber depot near Kingston, and takes great quantities from the west, down lake Erie, and so to Quebec, via the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence. Few have action of the extent of his lumber business. At his Hamiltonian Saw Mills they can saw from 6000 to 8000 feet each of 15 in 12 hours. There are two engines in use, horse power, and one very large boder. From 12 to 20 me are constantly employed. A tached to the establishment their is machinery for planing and prop ring laths on an extension scale. Circular name are also used in the works. Mr. Cook, and Mr. Ferres his partner, are prominent friends of tempernnce. There are two other Steam Saw Mills in Hamilton.

SENTS. MACHINE MARUFACTORS .- Perhaps few are aware that a company, of which J. W. H. Suider, on enterprising gendeman, a native of New Bonnswick, is an active partner, exists in Hamilton for manufacturing Sewing Machines. We examined some of the mac ines in his possession, made in Hamiton, in a suscrice syle, quie equal to any bright in the United Source. All lovers of beautiful rectingery abound it if a house on John street (corner of Gore) and examine his machines. He sells them at £25 to £31 we believe. and says, not a minimal or them, fast, e-magh, to so, ply the timeket, It was supposed to a long time that Canadians could not make thera. Conada by the exercon of its ingenuity, is more to compete with any part of the United States. Last week is attached to the superior reflect of Mr. Tarsen of The ron v. An article superior to his splendid rifles cannot be all rained in the United States. He sells the best kind at \$600 spices.—and teds us that he cannot supply the calls on him. These —and tells us that he cannot supply the calls on him. These Sening Marinnes are destiond to come into common use in Canada. An amaten lately hought one of Mr. Soyder to use in his imp c. Mr. Snyder showed in an over cont which he had messay made himself, and it was samed in a seperar style. e test had of soft leather work can also be dene by The dest kind of soil feather work can also be give by the neglection. The lors and Shoemakers can use them. The work is more substantial than that done by hand. The large Foundry of McQueston & Co. is a very execusive establishment, doing all kinds of work—railroad &cc.

There is a new reading room and public leasure room, near D. vinson's Hotel, laiely established in Hammon. It is a fine addition to the convenience most the city.

We fed in with our old f 'end Mr. Hor ce Case. He is an extensive land owner in Hamilton, one of her most enterprising some. Mr. Cose old us that he would withingly give £2000 out of his property, if he was sore it would effect the encetment of the Maine Law. Such offers in you g min of properly is highly commendable. He says he looks upon the Maine Law the most important Canadean movement.

THE "NORFOLK MESSENGER"- NORTH AMERICAN" AND OUR mass -The Messenger lately alloaded to the article some time age written in this paper, concerning the conduct of Hincks to the Aurth American, and in which we attuded to the fact that Dr. Reigh had become a mere tool, a thing to one for flincks and the priests of Lower Canada. The Wessenger thinks we are landing the Anth American in that article. We can assure the editor of that paper he is much mistaken. Had be inverted the arrivle entire instead of alluding to it, it would have what we said about the North American. We said, Mill say, that the North American deserves credit for now. corruption of Hincks, "better late than never." . Our founded spon a belief of the politically treacherous chi of the North American editor, would not prevent us saying the he was correct in exposing the £ ,000 job and other th The cause or metire of the act is unother thing. The North American and Rolph and Cameron know well in 18660 that 60 1 1 1

They knew he was not to be depended on on any ministry. They knew, especially the North American, his high handed and selfish course in the County of York road job, wherein the public real (worth £70,000, and which remain yet to be paid for, were sold by his inflamen on credit to his friend Beattie; the money being used now no doubt in building up the Leader Yet the latter and Rolph and Cameron picked him, Hincks, out of the late manatry as their favorite!! This same Hincks is now turning tail on his tools. McDongal in due time, he has kicked overboard, as he deserved to be, promoting in his place his quandum friend B attie and the Leader, the fruit of the road job; and Rolph and Cameron are SULKILY ABIDING THEIR TIME in the ministry, as second stars, whilst Hincks and his French allies and railroad speculators are enjoying the real power. Is there a sonsible man in Canada who does not see this? The Clergy Reserve measure is to be sacrificed, burked, to please Lower Canadians, and thus is exploded the intents of the grant politi cal combination of 1850; founded in correction, so it is ended, or will end assuredly. The Nortolk Messenger will find that the article that speaks of the North American, also says we have no confidence in him. It will find also ultimately, that the last two years have completely ruined the reputation of Dr. Rolph as a political man in Canada.

Agricultural.

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

The sun shines bright in my old Keatucky home,

'Tis summer—the darkies are gay;

The corn top's ripe, the meadows are in bloom,

While the birds make music all the day.

The young folks roll on the lattle cabin floor.

All merry—so gay and so bright.

Bye and bee hard times come knocking at the door,

Then my old Kentucky home good light. CHORUS.

Weep no more my lady, weep no more to day, We'll sing one song for my old Kentucky home, For my old Kentucky home for away.

They hunt no more for the Possom or the Coon, They hunt no more for the Possom or the Coon,
By the meadow—the hull, or the shore;
They sing no more by the glummer of the moon,
On the bench at the old cabin door:
The day goes by like a shadow on the heart,
All sorrow—where once was delight.
The time has come when the darkeys have to part,
Then my old Kentucky home good night
Weep no more my lady, &c.

The head must bow, and the back must bend, Wherever the darkies may go,

A lew more days and the trouble all will end,
In the field where the sugar canes grow.

Lew more days to toter the heavy load—
No matter—twill never be light; A few more dave to totter on the road,

Then my old Kentucky home good night,

Weep no more my lady, &c.

THE WEATHER .- On Tuesday morning last the ground was again covered with near two inches of snow, which had falten during the night. About daylight the snow was partially melted by a warm rain, which continued during the day. Wednesday cloudy but dry-wind blowing strong from the north-westsnow all gone and the ground quite wet—a good deal of rainfell yesterday. The weather in Quebec has been very cold and boisterous lately. Weather on Thursday cool but fair, wind wost. Friday and Saturday were warm and fair-wind casterly go Friday, south west on Saturday. Weather continues very dry. Some snow on the ground north of the Ridges. The farmers are now ploughing for spring crops in many places, also taking in their turmp, carrot, and corn crops. The weather is very favorable for fall ploughing. A very large portion of the wheat has been shipped this fall. A large quantity of wheat in ground-it looks well. For several nights past the moon has shone teautifully. On Saturday evening the air was very mild, the flies were about as usual. On Friday evening as the sun act we saw immense numbers of flies flitting in the sun. On Smiday morning the weather changed and it rained for several hours-wind west and high during the day. Cattle so far feed in the fields. Monday cool but pleasant-no wind.

REMARKS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CANA-DIAN SERPENTS.

BLENHEIM, October 28th, 1853.

BLENHEIM, October 28th, 1853.

In the Gem of the 25th October, I see a question propounded to your readers, "o snakes lay eggs or not?" And as you would be happy to get information on the matter, I undertake to answer. I have no hesitation in saying, that the account given by the Globe, England, is unquestionably true; as I have seen something similar. I was once upon a sand knoll, and saw a number of eggs turned from the warm sand. Having the curiosity to know what they were, I broke a few of them; in one I found a young serpent, in another a young tortoise, and some, which laid deeper in the sand, had not yet given any appearance of an organization inside the egg. The difference between the tortoiso and serpents eggs, is only distinguishable when the animal is begin in the "gg. At another time I saw a serpent receiving her young from the sand, where they had been hatched; which was a very curious incident. The old serpent by an instinct seemed to be led to the place at her appointed time; and the young were led by an instinct still more surprising, to enter the young were led by an instinct still more surprising, to enter the month of the parent, where they were protected from danger, and no doubt received adopted nourishment. At another time I was standing by the side of en old log barn, and I saw a garter snake, of monstrous size, c awl from under the old ruins, and began to prepare itself in as comfortable a place possible in order to receive the warmth of the sun; and soon the young began to crawl from her mouth. I think the number that I counted was 13. I observed them using a sort of diversion while they were out of the old one, but as soon as they saw me, the old snake gave a sort of sign, which circumstance was soon followed by as many as possible making their way back into the old serpent. But I dd not give them sufficient time for all to make the rescape. These are a few of the facts with which I am acquainted, cape. These are a few of the facts with which a an acquainter all of which are facts about the garter species so common in Yours, JOHN CLINTON.

We thank our correspondent for his information, which we doubt not is perfectly correct. The wonderful instinct he alludes to has often been remarked. The tortoise, it is well known, deposits its eggs in the warm sand, near the beach of the sea, lakes, or rivers. At the appointed time the animal will return with unerring truth, as to time and place, to lead away and protect its The sa mon of the sea leaves its briny depths and enters distant creeks, thousands of miles away, to deposit the eggs in some warm nook, where the summer sun warms them into life. This instruct is as extraordinary as that which leads the swallow tack in the spring, over continents and oceans, to his his nest of the previous summer, or which starts from the cold and inanimate clod the beautiful plant or flower into life and and manimate cloud the beautiful plant or nower into life and breatty. These are mysteries of creation, which would almost incline one to believe that the hand of God secretly meves all things. Creation rises from the lower to the higher by links. The serpent is next to the fish—the reptile, of the lizard and cronkadile tribe, comes next, including the tortoise species. Beneath the fish we see the clam or shell-fish animals. We believe that all these grades are propagated by the action of heat on eggs laid, in which is incipient life. There may be exceptions, the whale being one, and other large sea animals. There may be whale being one, and other large sea animals. There may be some species of the larger kind of tropical snakes that do not some species of the I

EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

In the 19th century the religion of Mahomet is found to be more liberal and enlightened than that of Christ as practiced by a

Pope of Rome.... A large Protestart Book-Store has been opened in the centre of Constantinople. On its sliclyes are found copies of the Scriptures in twelve different languages, and thence have gone forth more than 10,000 copies of the Bible. Here is copies of the Scriptures in twelve different language s, and thence have gone forth more than 10,000 copies of the Bible. Here is toleration at the fountain head of Islamism.... In Christian Rome a young Scotch lady is imprisoned by Roman despots for giving away as a present a Bible to an Italian farmer! Which of these religions is the better?....The House of Lords in England decided that a minority in a Parish cannot levy a parish rate. It will have the effect of preventing many rates from being levied.....From all accounts, Mr. Ross, of Believille, is feathering a family nest with offices very finely. He seems to be a counterpart of Hincks on a small scale....On the 7th inst., the people of Sarnia voted on the propriety of a bye-law prohibiting the granting of liquor licences; the result we have not heard....The Quebec Gazette of the 2d inst. has a long leader on the character of Lord Elgin, caused by a landatory notice of that Nobleman's administration in Canada. The conduct of Lord Elgin for two months towards the Quebec and Montreal people was very unjust and un-British. He fled from Canada to avoid trouble. Yet, upon the whole, no better British Governor ever governed a British colony than Lord Elgin....Some excitement exists in Dublin, Ireland, on account of a Roman Catholic Priest refusing to swear on a protestent Bible....Marshal Paskiewitch, the famous Russian General is to command the Russian troops against Turkey. He has \$0,000 troops under him, and it is said the war will commence in the vicinity of the Black Sea on the confines of Georgia. This old General is the same who slaughtered the poor Poles in 1831. He is 75 years old. Lord Abardeen, the British Premier, seems opposed to Turkey, but the people of England are for her....The Pattrach of the Greek Church at Constantinople is d-a1; the appointment of a new one rest with the Sultan.... When the Emperor of Russia heard of the declared in favor of Ogle R. Gowan, but the quarrel between Gowan and Benjamn is to be reterred to the Grand Lodge which CAUGHT A TARTAR.—A person named Trambley, while fishing in the Rideau this week, saw a Kinglisher dart down into the water in pursuit of its prey. Instead, however of rising again that a fish, it was observed to have been fastened to something that appeared to impede its flight. Upon further examination it was found that the bird had thrust its bill into the shell of a living clam, which closed suddenly, held him fast as in a trap, until he was himself captured. This frequently happens on the sea shore, where large bivalve shells will close upon birds who thrust their bills into them rather too inquisitively. If any one doubs the power of the fresh water clam of our rivers to perform the above feat, let tim just thrust his little finger into one while open. The result, although perhaps not very agreeable, will be periced. Batty tours Carrage.—We printed sometime ago this recommendation and do so again that it may not be forgotten, that in boiling cabage whole, if some common salt be put in o the water, when washing cabage or greens, preparatory to cooking them, the smalls, bugs, worms, etc., will come out and sink to the bottoms, so that they need not be baired with the vegetables. It is a constantinople and the Russian troops against Turkev. He has 80,000 troops under him, and it is said the war will come mene in the vicinity of the Binck Sca on the confines of Georgia. This old General is the same who slaughtered the will come mene in the vicinity of the Binck Sca old Georgia. This old General is the same who slaughtered the poor Poics in 1831. He is 75 years old. Lord Abardeen, the British Premier, seems opposed to Turkey, but the people of England are for her. The Pattrach of the Greek Church as Constantinople is d'al; the appointment of a new one esta with the Sultan. When the Emperor of Russia heard of the declaration of war by Turkey, he was exceedingly enraged and threatened to extipate the Turks. It seems the Earl of Ennisthe Sultan and Sultan and Sultan and Sultan and Sultan and Sultan and Sultan an

the Government Department at Quebec. He tells some very hard things of Dr. Rolph's Department. A former editor of the London Free Press was taken to Quebec on a salary, and acted as a private Secretary to Dr. Rolph. Then he was translated to Berlin, where he ddies the Berlin Telegraph. Now we ask Upper Canadians, is this conduct according to Dr. Rolph's professions of 1849—of 1836? Is it consistent with retrenchment? Dr. Eclph's character was good in 1850, and the country expected to uch of him, but has been disappointed so far..... It is said the cases of sickness on the ship which visited Quebec lately, (said to have had cholera on board,) were not cholera, but resulted from fifth and want of food.

(said to have had cholera on board,) were not cholera, but resulted from filth and want of food.

Mr. Mitchell, the Irish Patriot, is now in California, having come thather from the Sandwich Islands....Mr. O'Donohue, another of the Exdes, is in Baltimore—he spoke there a few days ago....Sonora city, in California, is burnt down—property worth a million and a half of dollars is destroyed....Mr. S. Ward, (late of this city) coloured missionary to England, is lecturing on slavery and temperance very successfully in Leeds, England.... In Manchester, England, the temperance people have commenced a Maine Law agitation....Mr. George Brown held very successful meetings in Goderich and Strattord, in both of which resolutions were passed condeming the Ministry, especially at succe-sful meetings in Goderich and Stratterd, in both of which resolutions were passed condeming the Ministry, especially at Goderich, where a good deal of opposition was anticipated, and some of it shown in the person of Mr. IRA LEWIS, a tody of the Government. Mr. Robert Gibbons, Mayor of Goderich, and a sterling man, presided, and expressed hunself opposed to the conduct of the Ministry. We pretend to be one of the oldest reformers of Canada (which our conduct end history will show) are no particular friend of Mr. Brown, nor are we factiously opposed to the Government, yet we have seen for a year past that they are unworthy of the confidence of all true reformers. We opposed to the Government, yet we have seen for a year past that they are unworthy of the confidence of all true reformers. We have oppose I them from principle not from pique. Many old friends took umbrage at this at first, but they now begin to see as we have done. We say to our old friends (and we have hundreds in Canada) it is better for all to support principle than old leaders, if they prove recreant. There are other men in Canada who will take the place of those who act wrong, and men in Canada must be taught to do their duty. We only support Mr. Brown in doing what is right. He has acted nobly on the protestant question.

port Mr. Brown in doing what is right. He has acted nobly on the protestant question.

Sir Allan McNab has just returned from lingland...The residence of J. Fennimore Cooper, recently turned into a Hotel, has been burnt down by an incendiary...Mrs. Stowe, anthoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has been presented with a beautiful gold ring, made of pure African gold, by Dr. McGill, of Labena....A testimonial of £2,000 is to be presented to Mrs. Stowe by friends of humanity in England. That is right—reward the good....A survey of the Isthmus of Darien by a commission of American and British officers is to be immediately made, preparatory to the building of a canal....The petition of the carriers for an increase in their tariff has been agreed to by the Toronto Council; this squints towards an election in January...Eight hundred dollars have been subscribed by the New York printers in aid of their fellow typos, who have suffered by the epidemic in New Orleans...The Jows have just held a great meeting in New York called the feast of Tabernacles. It is estimated that there are about 30,000 Jews in New York. They own thirteen synagogues—one in Crosby street, one in Greene street, two in Henry street, two in Autorney street, one in Norfolk, and one in Clinton street, two in Autorney street, one in Chrystie street, one in Mysic street, one in the upper part of Brogdway, hesides two or Henry street, one in Wooster, one in Norfolk, and one in Clinton street, two in Attorney street, two in Chrystie street, one in White street, one in the upper part of Broadway, besides two or more places of privato meeting. The Crosby street congregation formerly worshipped at the corner of Mill and Beaver streets.....Corn and Tobacco crops in Kentucky have suffered severely from early frost....The people of St. Louis have subscribed \$12,600 for a monument to Henry Clay....Hon. Abbott Lawrence has donated \$500 to aid in the construction of a monument to the Pilgrims, on Plymouth Rock....Elizabeth Clay, who shot her seducer at Cinciunatia few days ago, has been discharged, the Grand Jury having found no bill against her.... who shot her seducer at Cinciunatia few days ngo, has been discharged, the Grand Jury having found no bill against her.... Lola Montez has sued for a separation from her present husband, P. P. Hull....The lakes and the Mississippi are now united by the Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois, and Central, and the Chicago and Mississippi Railreads, enabling the traveller to pass from Chicago to St. Lonis in twenty hours!....It is proposed to raise the sum of \$50,000 to defray the expense of a monument to the Pil...ns. It will be placed near the spot of their landing.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP-CANAL.—We learn from the New York Mirror that active measures are being taken for carrying out this splendid scheme. Gen. C. B. Stuart, late engineer-inout this spienda scheme. Gen. C. B. Stuatt, has engineeral-chief of the U. S. Navy, is now engaged in the preliminary sur-veys, in connection with his associate, Mr. E. W. Serrel. The canal is designed to be of sufficient size to pass ships of a thou-sand tons burthen around the Falls; and when the object is ac-complished, another great outlet will be opened for the commerce of the West. of the West

AGENTS FOR 1853.

AGENTS FOR 1853.

C. W. Robinson, Woodstock -William Hill, North Williamsburgh John Q Brond, Brantford—John Tyner, Cumminsville—Robert Balmar, Oakville—J. H. Sanders, Wellington Square—John Bunton, Dundas—A. Diamond, Belleville—John Clinton, Perseverance Division, Blenhaim—M. Shaver, Glanford—H. A. Graham, Central Trafalgar—J. B. Crowe, Pelham—J. Rapeigre, Chippewa—Robert Connor, Ningara—George Gilmere, Beamsville—George Davison, St. Vincent—Dr. Powel, Cobourg—James Clint, Cornwall—C. Leggo, Brockville—John Vert, Lambion—James Fraser, Bytowo—Wn. Hargraft, C. mabee—R. M. Stephens, Port Dover—William McCleilan, Middleton—William McCrory, Fergus—Wm. H. Carney, Owen Sound—Alonao Sweet, Walpole—S. J. Lancaster, Lobo—John Murdock, Avlmer, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—J. Russell, North Gower—L. D. Marks, Burford—Charles Taylor, Port Sannia—C. J. Johnson, Otterville—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—George Graham, Richmond Hill—Faris Lawrence, Orangeville—D. D. Hay, Innishi—Wm. Hambly, Nobleton—J. Bowman, Alaske Division—E. B. Buler, Klienberg—James Shaw, Port Credit—Jeshua Vanallan, Georgetowa—Thomas Wilson, Markham Village—Mozam Jones, Stouffeille—D. G. Wilson, Doffin's Creek—John Boyd, Oshawa—Elizur Hard, Newtown—John Nott, Prince Albert—Rev. Mr. Climie, Bowmanville—C. S. Powers, Newcastle—Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro—G. C. Choate, Warsaw—Wm.H. Fannin, Kempuville—Wm. Redsser, Kingston—Dr. Thomas Aikhton, Bath—Francis Finn, Scarboro—Joniah Parkins, Thorabill—Leonard Tattle and W. H. Finney, Caborne—John Ballard, Moatreal—Mr. Booth, Quebec—David Mt. Coul-er, Newton—John Terry, Sharen—James Cooper, Satton—Mr. Convler, Newton—John Terry, Sharen—James Cooper, Satton—Mr.

dance So much for fashionable society!

Catifornia—At the great Sonora fire, E. B. Landy, of Canadaf was burnt to death...... Late accounts also state the death of one Edward McHenry, of Markham, C. W.

Latest European news State a further rise in breadstuffs; also, that the Bank of Eugland would raise their discounts still higher War prospects commune to thicken ... The Canadian Government is a better the solution, salary £500 and house found.

New York State Electrons have gone largely

New York State Elections have gone largely in favor of the Maine Law, and the Whig party are troumphatit.

Receipts.

D. H., Erin, \$1 for a bound volume of 1852. A, Moffatt, St. Catharines, \$11 for 1852.

Communications.

 Π/R , endorsing §1 for balance of 1853, in full. The objectionable part of the letter written to Mr. R, aliuded to by him, was written without our knowledge by a clerk. It is not the editors handwriting, and there was no occasion to have written n-this will explain the matter. Letter from T. Luffe, giving an account of the Ningara Convention, will be inserted in our nex. Henry Kemptville poetry is received. H. B. Fa. letter and enclosure of Paris, C. W., is received, and will be attended to in our next.

Poetry of D, of Toronto, under consideration.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

November 12, 1853.

Flour-Millers' extra superfine, per bbl, 22s 6d.; superfine do., 31s, 3d.; Farmers' per 196 lbs, 28s 9d. a 30s.—
What-Fall, per buth, 60 lbs, 5s 9d. a 6s., Catmenl, per bbl, 3ds, 9d a 35s.; Rye per buth, 36 lbs, 4t.a4s, 3d.; Harley, per buth, 48 lbs, 3t. a 3s, 6d.; Oats pet buth, 38 lbs, 2s 6d a 3s.; Peas, per buth, 3s, 6d. a 4s.; Potatoes, per buth, 2s 6d a 3s.; Apples, per buth, 1s, 6d. a 2s, 6d.; Itay per ton, 6ds a 8ds.; Apples, per buth, 1s, 6d. a 2s, 6d.; Itay per ton, 6ds a 6ds.; Apples, per buth, 1s, 6d.; Persh, do., per buth, 5s a 7s. dd.; Butter-tuth, per lb, 8d; Fresh, do., per buth, 5s a 7s. dd.; Butter-tuth, per lb, 8d; Fresh, do., per lb, 10s' a 11d. Land, per lb, 2d a 8d.; Tutkies, each, 2s 6d. a 3s. 6d.; Gesse, per ch., 2d.; Poth, per 100 lbs, 25s, v.23s. 9d.; Beef, per 100 lbs, 25s. 6d. a 7s., 6d.; Hams, per 100 lbs, 4ds. a 5ds; Colese, per lb, 5d; Poth, per 100 lbs, 2ds. dd.; Hiller, per 100 lbs, 2ds. a 4ds.; Hiller, per 100 lbs, 2ds. a 6ds.; Firewood, per 100 lbs, 2ds. dd.; Beef, per 100 lbs, 2ds. dd.; Lides, per 100 lbs, 2ds. dd.; Firewood, per cord, 2ds. a 2ds. 6d.

Wholksale Pare as—Indian mesh, per 196 lbs, 2rs. 3d. a 2ds 6d; Ostmeah, per 2dd lbs, 3ds.; Barley, per bushel, 3s. 9d.; Peas—white per bushel, 4s. a 4s. 6d.

Acw Painling and Glavier Extablish means

New Painting and Glazier Establishment.

S. BOOTH & SON. House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &ca No. 13, ADELAIDE St. EAST, Shop-Victoria St,

RESPICITFULLY solicits a share of patronage from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping by strict attention to business, and moderate charges combined with good workmanship and the bes materials, to give some with their patronage.

S. BOOTH & SON. Toronto, November 15th, 1853.

CANADA HOUSE,

DUFFETT & WARD, Keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortmen of READY MADE

edood vad & dhihtold

Which will be Sold at the smallest remunerating profit.

Garments made to Orders,

Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit, or the money refunded.

To CALL Abit SEE,

DUFFETT & WARD.

Boot and Shoe Establishment.

W. HAMILTON, HAS ON HAND AND FOR SALE, a superior and well selected Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, outable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public.

W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his all Stock of

ladia Unbber Shoes and Books, ALL OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Third Boar North of Adelaide Street, ELGIN BUILDINGS No. 2, YONGE ST. Foronto, November 4, 1853.

HABILTON ieneral Hat & Fur Warchouse.

MESSES. MILLS & WRIGHT.

HATTERS AND LAS OF WRIGHT,

Hatters and Furriers,

PENER OF KING AND JOHN STS, HAMILTON,

E EP constantly on hand, the largest selection

a of HATS, CAPS and FURS to be found in

a city all of which they will sell at Low Prices

NOTICE—They have just imported from New

ork city, a large supply of Fresh Goods within

vir line.

or line.

1.7 They solicit an early call from Ladies and

October 25th, 1851.

NEW DRY GOODS FALL AND MILLINERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE "TORONTO HOUSE, No. GO, KING STREET EAST.
TORONTO.

CHARLLSWORTH, would must respectfully intuinate to the Ladies of Toronto and atcinity, that his Fall S

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

is almost complete, and will be found worthy of inspection before purchasing elsewhere. His MILLINERO DEPARTMENT will be found to be the targest in this City, and perhaps notices than any other establishment in the Province of Canada.

The LATIST MILLINERY FASHIONS, will not be ready for the Retail Irade until about the 17th Oct. 1833. The Wholesale about the 1st next month, when all those parties no having received their orders, may expect to be supplied.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J.C. would respectfully intimate to the Trade in CanadaWest, that in his Steek of Dry Goods this Pall will be found some of the greatest inducements. Having made epocal arrangements, by which every advantage has been taken of the House Markets, where purchases have been made for cash only.

HIS MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

has without exception the advantage over all others in this branch of business.

Parties not having visued this mouse, will, upon inspection find the Stock not only the largest but the cheapest, this fall particularly.

Call and examine Stock, Quality and Prices, for which no charge will be reade.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, October, 1853.

The rage for the gold of Australia is past, And men gather wisdom and show it at fast For now they believe what they've often been told. That our own favored Canada is the country for Gold'

While here we are blessed with a generous soil, The man may have gold who is willing to toll, And sain were his search for a happer shore, While blessings so numerous coeffice his door

While blessings so numerous encaive his soon.

Strange indeed would it be, if a land like our own, which our tooe, though latest, are awordest when Though our winters are long, and sometimes severiful lead us to summers delightful, clear, Should be less attractive, because of its cold, Than lands tull of vices—though becoming with gel-

Fur privage rous as Canada always hath been. This year is the best that she exer hath see a, Yod now she is wer atting a faired to war. I hat nations may one day be anxious to share

Her prosperous condition will appear very plain, When her farmers get a dollar and a quarter for grain, While all their productions so readily self. At prices which now pay them equally well.

To many, it doubless they seem very queer,
Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions to dear,
It is true, notwithstanding, which our patrons may see,
By calling on Yonge Street "One Hundred and Three"

While many must know, an advance very great, Has been made in the value of woollens of fate, Yet our flannels and blankets will quickly appear, Quito as lew as the prices we offered last year.

Our Ronnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made, With a prospect of greath increasing our frade, And our Shawls and our Furs will at once please the eye And induce oven the most fastidious to buy.

Our manner of business is extensively known, The lowest price asked, with the article shown; And such, we determine, shall continue to be. The unceasing practice at ONE HUNDRED AND THERE.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

M. PEARSON.

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

Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable

ID IR Y & D D ID S RECEIVED THIS SEASON,
The whole of which he others very reasonable, which the following List of Prices will show — following the Prints, fast cols, from 71d Also, a few Preces as low as — 4id. 1,509 — fine printed be Laines — following — fine printed be Laines — file. 2,000 — Flow printed be Laines — file. 2,000 — Flow I list and Velvet Blunnets — file. 2,000 prices and the Ald Discovery — file. 2,000 prices of Millisor's Doll Heads — Sagona Salt, Cotton, and Fr Kid Gloves, per doz. 2, 7d 200 — Hosiery — file. 2, 7d 200 — files of Flance's Doll Heads — files of Flance's Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs. With Every other Arricle in The Trade

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103. YONGE STREET

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (Bailiff of D. C., No. 4, in Lincoln, Welland,) Licensed Auctioneer. Office at his residence Pine Street, THOROLD Sales attended in Town or Country on short notice and Moderate Terms.

August, 1853.

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assertment of HOOTS and SHORS of every description,—Also, INDIA RUBBIERS and Ladies over Boots, which he will seil at prices that cannot fall in give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. All orders promptly attended in. Remember the "told Stand," No 12, king Sirvet, six doors east of Youge Street, Tetosto
Toronto, January 1823.

For Cheap Boots and Shoes

To H BROWNSCOMBE SHOP, Stor or the Red Boot West skie Congressive L Opposite L. American's Foun Not apply they Med apply to the preer

HENRY LATHAM,
BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. &c. has resumed his Professional Ruthers at his Cub Utrit, a cert Henderson and Co's
Score, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Teron to, January 1853,

THE LARGE ONE HUNDRED AND THREE, YONGE | Dr. James Hope's Vegetable Purifying Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

This Valuable Family Medicine, of long tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Later, and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood. The usual symptoms of which are Costiveness, Platulency, Spasins, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Scines of Fullness after eating, Diameas of the Eyes. Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Blowels, Pains in the Sale, in and between the Fhoulders, Indigention, producing a buyid state of the Laver, and a consequent machinity of the Bow cis, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will in this most excellent combination of Medical Agents, b, a true perseverance, be effectually removed. A very lew doses will continue the affireful of their salu try stumpts. The stomach will soon regain he stongth, a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedly take place, and instead of littlevaness, heat, poin, and principled appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health will be found in the instructions which occompany them to a pecuasit, safe, and easy species, they unite the recommendation of a mid action, with the most excessful effect, and require no restraint of deter confinement during their use, and to takely people they will be found to be the most comferable Medicine offered to the public Females at a certain age should never be without them. They are ware roled to contain no Calonicl or any other deleterious ingredient.

For Safe by Buller & Son, London, Johnson & Gos, Edin Burgh: McLaughlane & Son, Giargow and the I diew og Roman. London, Italy.

Bro J. Bullant

Nicona, Austria, Dr. F. C. Muiden Rosse, Italy, Dr. J. Rulent Rosse, Italy, Dr. M. VonHutland, eaterlury, N. W. Zealand, John Tennesson, Hamburg, Holland, ir. J. S. Muiller Paris, France, F. S. Watsun, M.D. Dr. R. Vonffurland.
John Tennison.
Dr J. N. Muller
F. N. Watton, M.D.
Dr J. Harris
C. Hay, M. D.
H. Cohen & Co.
Dr. R. B. Douglas.
Al. Statt & Co.
J. R. Fraser.
D. G. Wells.
John Kenney, Hamburg, Hollard, Paris, France, Havanna, Cuba, New Orleans, U.S. A. Charlestown,
New York.
Sam Francisco
Antigua, West Indies,
Lima, Peru,
Sydney, N. S. W.
Fishert Town, V. D. Land, Sydney, N. S. W. John Kenney, Folant Town, V. D. Land, H. Roberts Launcestom, J. W. Mackay, Adelaide, S. Austrains, John Hoskin Smyrns, Turkey, W. H. Morton, Valperalsu, Chilli, A. L. Weishers, Rio Janeure, Razill, John Hall, and Foreign Agents.—

Calcutta, East Indies, Melnionh & Co. Madras, P. Corbyne, Sierra Leure. Madras F. Corbyne.
Sierra Leuze, M. Louis,
St. Petersburg, Russia J. E. Mordif.

S. F. URQUHART, GENERAL AUENT, CO., Fonge St., Toron THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BDOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS.

BROWN & CHILDS.

BROWN & CHILDS,

88, King St., Turonto, 130, Notro Dame St., Montre...

There Manufactories produce 1000 pairs doil) Their prices defy all competition. Herry attention riven to the result patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given an purchases of more than \$25,—none for less amounts. Computed for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Noie for Sile. Alea, 400 bris Cost Oil.

Towns three places.

Towns, Jan. 1st. 1853.

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad. CHANGE OF HOURS.

nder WEDNISDAY, 26th instant, and until further he Trains will run as follows—a press Train, carrying the Mail, and connecting with matter Lake Sunce— The Exper the Steen

ndass
A Freight Train leaves each end daily

ALFRED BRUNGL

Superintendent's Office, Toronto, that 25th, 1853

TORUNTO & HAMILION.

The Steamer City of Hamilton CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

Witz leave TORONTO for Hambion every Afternoon, Sumity excepted, at 2 o'clock and will leave HABIII. The for T-conto-every Morniar, at 7 o'clock TRAITS for New York and Boston procured at this 1 Office.

GEO B HOLLAND.

Royal Mail Stram Packet Office, } Toroato, October 25th, 1852, 1

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY.

SAMULL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST,
2 doors west term corner of Bay and King
Streets, Toronto
October 1th, 1853

Received this Day,

r the Born St. St. ov., Wester Pleorhed, Whale, Elemant, Lard, and Mechinery Ode Alocy Betting, Packing, Rivets and Locing Lewber, A. Hilli ARD & Co.

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY. 5 DOORS EAST OF SAINT LAWRENCE MARKET

King Street East, Toronto

BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionary, &c. Private Families, Steambonts and Country Merchants, supplied. TEMPERANCE DIGNER IN GREAT VARIETY WHOLESTE AND RETAIL

Piease call before purchasing, and examine the goods. May 27, 1832.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!!

BY E. V. WILSON AND H. PIPER & BROTHER,

ION THE PRINCIPLE OF JARRA SPEATS,
ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTROMETALLURIZETS;
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Lightning Rod Manufactory, On Youge St , between King and Adelaide Sta.,

TORONTO, C. W.

AT which place we beg to offer our Superiorspiral Twistes. Anneaded from Lightning flesh, with Zate Protectors, and Electro Positive Licenses combined in their Manufacture thus rendering them equal to Capper as conductors. They are in ten, twelve, and featuren feet lengths, with accurately fitted brass service connecting j. it., an entire new style a metalic attachment for factor of renne buildings; also takes bedators of a new land incremen superior sequences, forming a lock. The whole mentaled with a solid sequence of a provident control of the sequences of t

E. V. WILSON, & IL-PIPER & BROTHER,

BOSTON LAMP STORE RENOVAL.

Messus A. Hissuro & Ca. leg 36 announce to their Gue-tomers and the Public gueenly, that they have REMOVED a to No. 38, long Street Land, in it door to J. Lessure a Binds Store, where they are receiving a large and varied assort-ment of Lamps, Golder, China ey, Wek, &c. Also Planey Goods, Paper Hargings, &c. Agents for Boston Bolting Company And Ook Panned Santidied Is silver Besong —Thank at for just favors, we would respectfully solicit a cantinguance of the same.

A RIBBARD & T w sen the William

WOOL WAMTED!

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS. 5100 pocces Canadian canhy, Twends and Hunnels to each change for Western the most far stable terms. Also, Carle paul for Vivol, Siecep sking, cominand they sking, by A. CI-ARK

No 3, M Laurence huildings, up Mairs Tompe, ihn April, 1853

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CAP. S. No. 77, Nonge Street.

The Sobernier in returning his grateful acknowledgements to the Unde, for the support given to him since his esta-mericannot to bostores, and desiress to cherich that justom age so the raily technocal, beginness to call their attention to his extensive Spring Stork of

HATS AND CAPS!

HATS AND CAPS!

now non-fer-le tre tress has a laken to premie the terror realities and the treated eight, by Lagrand, france cent America. Noting has been set urdene by the Subsection in prepared for the Trace his present back, which will be found on important to be superior in quality, which will be found for an operation being the green. He had the most in the had done or appear they not be had et any other lists blokment, or the tooth set of America. His present Such templated had been an operated to an operate lists of the had too a large of the end to the set of the set of the lists of the end of the set. In a fine an allowing the indicated than a part of measure a treat of the set of the end of the set of the end of the freeze interesting and interest of the end o

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Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

GHLBERT PRINCY
Bass to return his sineers thanks for the very thereis pa
tracego bestowed on him for many years part, and toffinness
that he has opened that large and transmissions thing on
Richmond St., 3 the ex Fast of Yonge St.,
Where he can exercise all the exercise headers of his loss
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Thomas March 11th, 1833

Toronto, March 11th, 1833

Yorkvelle Saddle & Hand is Shop.

JOHN DALL

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NEAT 140, DE REY POLICE
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DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,
BMG I of an Roy College of Suggery, and Licentiste
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Bound Folumes of the Son of Temperance for 1853.

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Loss we also become values of this work is, the above corecardo, the number of this other. Volumes on all above all case has glant do numbers of refs. Can be decided as an all parent volume of x2 well be used. So, the converted to the parent volume of x2 well be used. So, the converted to the parent of the representation of the parent of the p

To Parmors & the Country Generally.

The understands, INC II, Calle Build Eq. Angle Stock by the Land Country of the United States of the United States

Albanas, The place of T No 3, E's a Read . Vonge good Coast Agricultus IW sections, and cost checker's World Mershy Mershy Office." Toronia 28th March, 1833

R. H. BRETT.

GENERAL MERCHANT, AVHOLENALE
fuportex of H. 43 Histories, Southerland in Security
and Bringian Golds. Alox, Improve and Dester in
diasood. Oils, Pinta, Guppander, Sugars, Teas, Speces,
Finits, Stationery, Re. &c.

J. H. GOWAN,

Carver and Gilder Looking-Siass & Picture Frame Manufacturer.

No. 75, Years Street, Townson, The subsection respectively latina on Trade on providing that he has on hand a large via onne come from the Channey. Tellet and Saving.

Glasses and Fancy Goods,

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Which make a set of grander Mahirery, her pre-pared in school New York Berry Whiteraan and Berryt. Ball Comery Morchants will a verhiper cent by call-taged one hore in chising elsewhere.

HAYES BROTHERS & CO.,

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c.

FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

T. WHEELER EVERAVER AND WATCHMAKER, KING SPRINT EASE, TOTONTO COMPANY OF DEALER TAIS THE POST OF AREA founded as a state of equilibrium of AREA founded as a state of the st

J. F O G G I N. [Figur England] DVER AND SCOURES, 92, VONGE STREET, TORONTO. RID GLOVES CLEANED.

CHARLES DURAND, Esqui, RANKISTER, ATTORN W. 2008 20 COTOR to CHAN CRIVE, reported to the unit of the control of the product of his part of the critical of the control of the contr

store.

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NEW GROCERI STORE.

B. M. CLARK

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Now office in Sign in New york PX PRINGS FOCK of GROUPS IN TO DRY GOOD with READY-MADE CROSS OF STRUCTURE IN With the General Purpose. m rads to self at the Lowest Puers. Torus o. Sept. 29, 1853

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January, 1833.

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i Pactory cotton, White do Striped shirting, Cotton warp Laddes' strys, fringes, gloops trimmings, livrego dresse i. Silk warp ulpacas.

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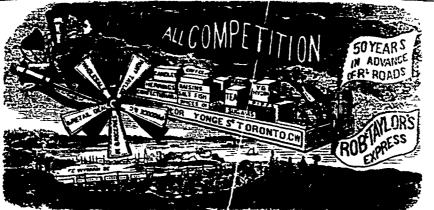
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PLAIN AND PANCY STRAW BONNETS, PLAIN AND CAACY DRESS GOODS, PRINTED MUSLINS, SILK PARA SOLS, BONNET RIBBOONS 89 WES, PRINTS, &c. &c.
With could a compact of frostry and Golve, plaintees, Sations St., &c., Pe. cams, Muslims, Nets, Sleeves, Collars, Ved., Bundkerchief, Locc., Legong, &c., and cold age and well selected stock of TY CVC, & V DESCRIPT, Local Straintees, Sations St., &c., Pe. cams, Muslims, Nets, Sleeves, Collars, Ved., Bundkerchief, Locc., Legong, &c., and cold age and well selected stock of TY CVC, & V DESCRIPT, Local Straintees, Straintees, Sations St., &c., Pe. cams, Muslims, Nets, Sleeves, Collars, Ved., Bundkerchief, Locc., Legong, &c., and cold age and Bog Strainting, Fine E., gatts do., Gover and Winner Tests, Straint Tests, Considering, colors, Const., Blue D. B., Doolm, Hungarian Chalte, F. omer Clothe, leave filter Tests, Straint Tests, Considering, colors, Locc. exchange and Bogzleg, Towel and Towelling, Britain White Window Hollands, Blog on, Brown do., U or and do., Scoich do., In St. Liesens, Diaper, and Blog Britain, Silker, Liming, Silk Neek Hundke, almost, Silk Opera Test, Camer, Con Bunden, Phon Son acided. Plan Soin do., Fancy Silk Neek Hundke, almost, Silk Perket do., Silk Opera Test, Camer, Cop Bindon, Phon Son acided. Plan Soin do., Fancy Silk Test, Crapes, St.), Loppels, Patchwark, Pointee Control Bradlegable, Acc., Loppels, Patchwark, Pointee Control Bradlegable, Acc., Loppels, Patchwark, Pointee Control Bradlegable, Control, Pringer, Dec., Buttons, Braide, &c., &c.

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