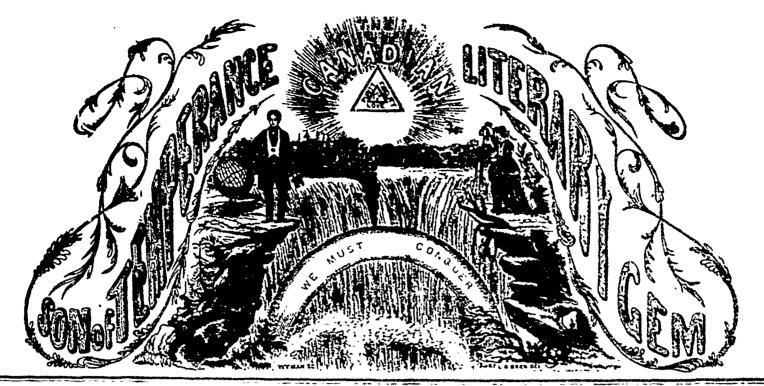
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS

VOL. III.

### TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1853.

No 30.

#### THE SECRET OF THE STREAM.

thing very touching and beautiful about these verses, full of the est pathos-breathing the tone of genius.

en within thy mother's arm, sided so thy mother's heart, and to the breast that warms aly from its inward ameri, from the peat-up flante, raing fiercely at its core, which a few my loss and shame: all I live to suffer more? I live to suffer more it it into the party when world's neglect and scorn: I the distant belify clarge blooms is the consing more. I live so see it rise? I must be live the party and the state of I gue upon the skeepa upon them shamelessly?

sest pathos—breathing the tone of genius.

In the aliver stars looked down from Heaven smile the world to rest, smile the caressed. And thus she sang.

That I cannot cannot check.

Oh, another moment rule Life of all its patent breath. Waking us from this sad dream, Erion the wretched rest in death. High the marmer of the stream lay from its inward smirt, from the peat-up finder, from the peat-up finder, where is found, what we chall see the peat-up finder, raing feeredy at its core,

And the tide rolls on for ever Of that dark and stient river,
And beneath the wave four aparkling.
"Mid the woods embowered and dark
ling.

ling,
There they lie near me another,
Youthful child and youthful moth
And the tide rolls on for ever
Of that dark and alient river.

### THE SECRET CLOSET.

### GOD WILL DETECT CRIME.

little more than fifty years ago a man by the name of Henry pson called at the residence of John Smith, residue, in a lipart of England, and requested a night's lodging. This it was readily granted, and the stranger having taken some insents, returned early to bed, desiring that he night be need betimes in the morning. When the servant who was ned betimes in the morning. When the servant who was ted to call him entered the room for that purpose, he found On examining his body no marks of vioefectly dead. ppeared, but his countenance looked extremely natural my of his death soon spread among the neighbors, and en-were made as to who he was, and what was the cause of

ing certain, however, was known. He had arrived on ck, and was seen passing through a reighboring village in hour before he reached the house where he came to his And then, as so the manner of his death, so little could be red, that the jury who were numeroned to investigate the returned a versict.—" Died by a visitation of God." When

and weeks passed on, and but inthe further was known.

on existed that foul means had hastened the stranger s

Whispers to that effect were expressed, and in the minds Smith was considered the guilty man. His former had not been good. He had always fixed a loose and r had not been good. He had always hved a loose and life, involved himself in debt by his extravagance, and ir hie, involved nimeel in deet by his extravagance, and
h, being suspected of having obtained money wrungtutly,
inly fied from town. More than ten years, however, had
hisce his return, during which he had fived at his present
ie, apparently in good circumstances, improved character.
her life was remembered, and suspicion at once lastened

expiration of two months, a gentleman one day stopped nue of making enquiry respecting the atranger who und dead in his bed. He supposed himself to be a the man. The horse and cluthes of the unfortunate T the man of the man. The horse and cluthes of the unfortunate retained, and were at once recognized as having because but the body was taken up, and though conceasing to ascertain, if possible, the manner of his death, seded, therefore, to investigate the circumstances as well able. At length he made known to the magnerate of first the information he had collected, and upon the of this, Smith was taken to juil so be tried for the marter.

sery Thompson.

elebrated Lord Mansfield was then on the bench. He more the grand jury to be cautions as to finding a bill against the grand jury to be cautions as to finding a bill against the grand jury to be cautions as to finding a bill against the grand jury to be cautions as to finding a bill against the court and jury to expect.

The evidence of his quilt, if any, might be small. It is opinion the court and jury to expect. Lord Mansfield now addressed the jury. He took them that in his opinion the evidence was not sufficient to condemn the purised, he could not be again molested, whatever terimony is only one that it is jury agreed with him in the opinion, the court would discharge him. Without leaving their seats, the jury agreed was him with the jury agreed with him in the opinion, the court would discharge him. Without leaving their seats, the jury agreed was not sufficient.

A man minute, were not sufficient.

A man minute, were not and addressed the court. He said, the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime, and the jury had said that the lad been accused of a fund crime and the jury had said the lad the lad the court and jury to expect.

It is the province of the with the purity to court and jury to expect.

It is the province the with the

see the prisoner, and hear the trial. He himself appeared firm see the prisoner, and hear the trial. He himself appeared firm and collected, nething in his appearance and manner mineating guilt, and when the question was put to him by the clerk, "are you guilty or not guilty?" he answered with an unfaltering tongue, "init guilty." The connect for the prosecution now opened the case. There was apparently hitle expectation of finding the prisoner guilty. He stated to the jury that the case was involved in great mystery. The prisoner was a man of respectability and property. The deceased was supposed to have about him gold and newels to a large amount; but the prisoner speciability and property. The deceased was supposed to have about him gold and jewels to a large amount; but the prisoner was not so much in want of funds as to be under a strong temptation to commit murder. And besides, if the prisoner had obtained the property, he had effectually concealed it. Not a trace of i could be found. Why then was the prisoner suspected? He was the prisoner suspected? He would state the ground of suspicion. The deceased, Henry Thompson, was a jeweler, residing in London, and a man of wealth. He had left foundon for the purpose of incening a trader at full, of whom he expected to make a large purchase. That trader he did ineet; and after the departure of the latter, Mr. Thompson was known to have in departure of the latter, Mr. Thompson was known to have in his possession gold to a large amount.

With this in his possession, he left Hull on his return to London. don. It was not known that he stopped until he reached Smith's, and the next morning was found dead to bed. He died then in Smith's house, and if it could be shown that he came to his death in an unnatural way, it would increase the suspicion that the prisoner was connected with the murder.

Now, then, continued the counsel, it will be proved beyond the ossibility of a doubt that the deceased died of poison. But what was the poison? It was a recent discovery of a German chemist, said to be produced by distilling the seed of the wild cherry ist, said tree. It was a poison more powerful than any other known, and deprives of life so immediately as to leave no marks or suftering and no contornous of the features.

But then the question was, by whom was it administered?— One circumstance, a small one indeed, and yet upon it may hang a horrid tale, was that the stopper of a small bottle of a very sin-gular description had been found in the prisoner's house. The stopper had been examined, and said by medical men to have belonged to a German phial, containing the kind of poson which he had described. But then was that poson immistered by Smith, or at his insugation? Who were the piner's family? It consisted only of himself, a housek-eper, and a management. longed to a German phial, containing The manservant slept in an out-house adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Them, son's death. The prisoner slept at did so on the night of Thun, son's death. The prisoner stept at one end of the house, and the housekeeper at the other, and the

deceased had been put in a room adjoining the housekeeper's.

It would be proved that about three hours after midnight, on
the night of Thompson's death, a light had been seen moving about the house, and that a figure notding the light was seen to go out of the room in which the prisoner alept, to the house keeper's ruoin, the light now disappeared for a minute, when two persons were seen, but whether they went into Thompson's room, the witness could not sweer, but shortly after they seen passing quite through the entry into Smith's room, into which they emered, and in apout his imputes the fight was exungurshed.

The wanter would farther state, that after the person returned . with the light this Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, be to to be perceived some dark object intervene between the light and the window almost as large as the sortace of a window itse and which he described by saying, a appeared as it a door nad been piec d before the hight.

New in Smith's room there was nothing which con account for this appearance, His See was in a different part, and incre was recent emphasid our press in the front, which, but for the bed, was control cappy, no come in which he dressed being at a distance front in. The courses for the prosecution here con-Cluded with he had to say. During an audiress Smith appeared in nowise to be agreated or disturbed, and equally minured was

the evidence was not sufficient to convict him. Dod the jury mean to say that there was any evidence against him? Was he to go out of the court with assention resting against him after all? This he was unwishing to do. He was an innocent man, and, if the Judge would grant him an opportunity, he would prove it. He would call his hous keeper, who would confirm a statement he was now about to make.

The housekeeper had not appeared in court. She had been concealed by Smith. This was cansilered a dark sign against him, but he now offered to bring her forward, and stated as a reason, not that he was unwithing that she should testify, but reason, not that he was priviling that she should testify, but knowing the exchement, he was fearful she might be bribed to

give testimony contrary to the fact.

He was now ready to relate air the circumstances that he kne she might then be cauced and examined. If her testimony did not countri his statement, he was willing to be condensed.

The request of the prisoner section reasonable, and Lord Manshed, contrary to usual practice, granted it.

The prisoner went on with his statement. He said he wished to go out of court relieves from the suspicions which were resting on him. As to the posson by means of which the atranger was said to have ded, he knew not her the mane nor the effect of it, nor even the existence of it, until made known by the coun-sel. He could call God to witness what he said.

And then, as to Mr. Thompson, he was a perfect stranger to him. How should be know what articles of value he had with him? He did not know. It he tad such articles at Hell, he might have jost them on the road; or which was more probable, have otherwise disposed of them. And if he ded by means af the fatz, drug, he must have administered it himself.

He begged the jury to remember that his pression had been minutely searched, and that not the most triling article that belonged to the deceased had been discovered in his possession.—
The stopper of a phul had been found—but of this he could only d no knowledge, and had never seen it before it was produced in court.

One fact find been proved, and only one. That he would ex-

plain, and his housekeeper would confirm his autrement.

A witness had tesished that some one had gune to the be A witness had testined that some one had gone to the bedroom of the housekeeper on the night in question. He wantendy
to admit that was himself. He had been subject many years of
his life to audien fits of illness; he had been subject many years of
that occasion, and had gone to her to procure her assistance in
nighting a fire. Sine 'd returned with him to his moss for thet
purpose he having man at a might in the manager while above purpose, he having we cel a minute in the passage, while she put on her ciodies. This would account for the momentary deappearance of the light. After remaining a few moments in his room, finding himself better, he had dismissed her and retired to uch no had not risen when he was informed of his guest's death.

Such was the prisoner's address, which produced a powerful effect. It was delivered in a very firm and impressive tone, and from the sample and arriess manner of the man, perhaps not one present doubted his entire innocence.

The housekeeper was now introduced and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. She had not heard any part of the statement of Smith, or a single word of the trial.

To this succeeded her cross-examination by the counsel for the prosecution. One circomstance made a seep impression as mis mini-mini was that white the prisoner was in the room of the former, something like a door had obstrated the light of the candle, so that the winess testified to the fath, but could not see a. Wrat was the obstraction? There was no door-nothing a. Write was the obstruction? There was no deet-mothing in the man which cools account for this. Yet the witness is in the more which could account for that feet the without positive that something like a door did, for a mount, come i sween the window and the candle. This needed an explanati-The nousekeeper was the only person that could give it. Designing to prose this matter in the end to the bottom, but not wishing to excite her alarm, he began by asking her a few important questions, and among others where the estable stood
when she was in Smith's room?

In the centre of the room," she replied.

Will, and was the closet, or captorni, or whetever you call

opened or ce or twice while it stood there?

Suc made no repty.

"I will help your recollection," said the counsel. "After Mr. Smak had caren the medicine out of the closet, &d he shan the core, or did it stand open I"

"He shat it."

and when he replaced the boatle in the closes he opened it n. did he l Yes."

How long did it stand open the last time ?"

Well, and when open, would the door be exactly between the it und the window?"

It would."

I torget, said the counsel, "whether you said the closes on the roan hand or on the left hand side of the updon."
On the left."

Would the moor of the closet make they noise in opening?" None.

Are you cerum?' l am.

thave you ever opened it yourself, or only seen Mr. Smith

I never opened it."

· Did you ever koop the key ?"
· Never "
· Who did ? '

Mr. Smith, always."

At this moment the housekeeper chanced to cast her eyes stids the prisoner. A cold, damp sweat stood upon his brow, slist face had lost all its color, he appeared a living image of h. She no scener saw him than she shricked and fainted consequence of her answers flashed across her mind. She c. th. She no sconer saw him than one surrescu and lamited. It consequence of her answers flashed across her mind. She is been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate, a by the hitle importance he had seemed to attach to her states. It is, that she had been led on by one question to another, till state had told him all he wanted to know.

She was obliged to be taken from the court, and a physician we was present was requested to attedd her. At this time the state for the prosecution left the court, but no one knew for we a purpose. Presently the physician came into the court, and stated that it would be impossible for the housekeeper to resume him seal shifts box-short of an hour or two, it was about twelve o'clock in the day. Lord Mansfield heving directed that the jury should be accommodated with a room where they could be kept by themselves, adjourned the court two lineers. The prisoner in the meantime was remanded to jail.

Le was between four and five o'clock when the Judge resumed has seat upon the bench. The prisoner was again placed at the box, and the housekeeper brought in and led to the box. The court-room was crowded to excess, and an awful silence pervaded the place.

The cross-examining counsel again addressed the housekeeper.

I have but a few more questions to ask you," said he; " take
d how you answer, for your own life hangs upon a thread.—
tou know this stopper?"
I do."

"To whom does it belong?"
To Mr. Smith."
When did you last see it?"

"When d.d you last see it?"
"On the night of Mr. Thompson's death."
At this moment the solicitor entered the court bringing with a lat, upon a tray, a watch, two money bags, a jewel case, a lat isook, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper toxing a cork in it. The tray was placed on the table in sight to the prisoner and the witness, and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring this melanchely tale to a close. house where the murder was committed was between nine and ten miles distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-examinators of the housekeeper had discovered the existence of the closet, as I situation, had set off on horseback with two sheriff's officers, and after pulling down a part of the wall of the house, had determined the important when of the wall of the house, had determined the content of the con to ted this important place of conceament. Their search was neil rewarded; the whole of the property belonging to Henry Thompson was found there, amounting in all to some thousand plands; and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered, p unds; and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was inservered, w' ich medical men pronounced to contain the very identical polson which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result was too obvious to need explanation.

It scarcely need be added that Smith was convicted and ex-

### ABD-EL-KADER'S WIVES AND CHILDREN.

In the second room were the three colored wives of Abd-el-In the second room were the three country wives of Model-Kider on their mains, with their children in their arms.—The faces of the latter are very pretty. Their heads are entirely slowed. They say bon jour! and shake hands very willingly. The women are all habited in white stuffs, a sort of long goven, and the latter than the largest by I no women are at mencum wine stund, a sort of long gown, and double tables of influsin or cloth, instend at the breast by circuis of silver. On their naked feet they were rings of the sailse metal. Their head-dress conceals their hair entirely.—Their oars are pierced for immense carrings, which reach as low, as their shoulders.—Some of the women in this room were tattooed on their tace and arms in a most curious manner. They appeared reasoned to their fate but target actions but in the receiver. tationed on their tace and arms in a most curious manner. They appeared resigned to their fate, but much astomished at the scenes of the surrounding world. The third room is the most curious after all. It is a large seloon, darkened by the partial closing of the shutters, the faint light that obtains ingress being increased by that of an enormous fire. Here we found the white wife of the Emit, on a sola, watching over her children at play. She is about forty years old, and her face is handsome, and, though the expression be somewhat severe, it is by no means bad. Her white garments are finer and neater than those of the black containes. Her sad glance seemed to ask Heaven what would be at future fate of her unhappy family. Of the two daughters of the Emit, one is a superb beauty.—Tribane of the Gironde.

HUNTING THE OSTRICH.—The speed of the estrict is proverbial, dit is repediated a great feat to ride one down. A Boor once to meetic following account of a close of this kind, for the h of which, however, I do not present to worth. Having demined to lose no chance of effecting his object, he lay in wait incube spet where the bird was accustomed to drink, which y do but once a day, and then in such quantities as materially effect their speed, or at all events their power of endurance in tangers. As woon as the vertich had drupk its fill, the Boor are class, meaned on his best steed. He had previously obvided the course which the lard usually took on leaving the course which the lard usually took on leaving the course and had some two jurison to access many in case of ne-

cossity. This precaution was rot superfluous, for it was only until the third horse was ridden to a stand still, that he was also to come alongside of the Object of his pursuit, and to give the infloo of viennys. His triamph was learly hought, for of the three boxes he had ridden two lay dead upon the plain, and the third never completely recovered it in its terrible burst. Swift as he is, however, the combon ment of a simple strangent renders the oscitch on easy victim to his partners. A stern chase is always a long one, ead, well avail of this truth, the hunders, three or four in number, soparate themselves, and try to head and surround the bird, till harmosed and beset on all sides, it loses the power of escape, and was long religious and motionless suffers itself to be captured without a struggle—Barter's Dorp and Veld.

Purple Reading Rooms, &c.—It is cheering to meet with such

Puntic Reading Rooms, &c -It is cheering to meet with such Puntic Reading Rooms, &c.—It is cheering to meet with such repeated proofs as are to be found in the public papers of increased attention to the condition and moral improvement of the working classes, and of the extent to which Temperature Halla' and Public Reading Rooms are springing up in all parts of the country. We find the following acceptable intelligence in the Sicansea Herala:—"No place on these hids of ours is making such striking advances in the direction of social and moral reform as ling advances in the direction of social and moral reform as Dowlais. Against and caployers, lay and clerical, are leaving no stone inturned to ameliorate the condition, and to brighton the prospects of the artizan. Public halls have been thrown open, and admission free to libraries, smeking rooms, and coffee shops, quarterly and monthly and several daily papers are taken, together with the leading weekhes, local and otherwise; the walls are covered with decorative hangings and several paintings and portraits of well-known and long-tried friends adon the mantel-pieces and beautify the vhole. Among these we may name those of Lady Charlotte Guest, the late Sir J. J. Guest, and Dr. Layard. Everything is done to induce the hard-wirking man to spend his nights rationally."—Temperance Heraid, England.

### Bumaraus.

A diar rensense new and then, is reighted by the wiscer mon.

12 An Inshman lost his hat in a well and was let down in a bucket to recover it:—the weal being deep, his courage failed him before he reached the water. In vain did he call on those above him—they lent a deat ear to all he said, till at last, quite in despair, he bellowed out, "be St. Patrick, if ye don't be atther drawing in' me up, I'll cut the roupe !"

MAIDEN AND THE MUSES .- Last Martinmas a girl bired her-MAIDEN AND THE MUSES.—Last Marinnas a girl bired ner-self as a servant to a neighbouring farmer, and, becoming discontented with her place, soon returned home, making the following explanatory and apologetic declaration:—

There was sugar, but sorely begrude'd.
And the bread, it was nown, without butter;
So I pack'd; got my wages, and trudg'd.

As LIEELY AS NOT .- A merchant in New York inquired of a countryman the character of a dear on, his neighbour who made a great profession of religion, and applied to the merchant for credit. The countryman replied that Godward, the dearen, was accounted a very honest, upright man; but Manuard, he was a hule twistical or so.

"Barney, where have you been?" "To widow Tullony's ball, and an illigant time we had of it—four fights in fifty unnates, and a knock down with the watchman that left but one whole nose in the house, and that belonged to the tra-kettle, dad the likes was never seen since we "waked Donelly."

Curious .-- At an oyster-supper the other day, in Albany, there were resent—one father, three daughters, one son, one mother, one brother, three grand-daughters, three sisters-in-law, one uncle, one brother-in-law, three aunts, four consins, one wife, one nephew, one grand-son, three meces, one husband, and three And yet, strange to say, there were on'y four persons

A husband and wife, travelling through the woods in haste, met with a melancholy accident, which is recorded in the follow-

ing felicatous strain:

And while settesting through the woods,
And through the tangled fern.
He tore his must-n't-mention-'ems, And had to put on hern!

NATIONAL—"What is the meaning of exhibit inhil fu?" asked a Ceit of a parish schoolmaster. "Weel, Donal," said the dominie, "I dinna mind the literary (hieral) translation, but it just means that yo anna tak brecks aff a Hielanman.

Among the list of penalties for the regulation of Queen Elizabeth's household, was the following:—That none toy with the maidens, on pain of fourpence." Heavy penalty, that.

A Joke is told of a young couple riding home after their marriage. The day had been cloudy, and the young man, where seeing the clouds break away, said.

'I hope we shall soon have a little sun."

The young wife replied very modestly,

'As for me, I should rather have a little daughter.'

"Sallie, what time does your folkes dine?"
"Soon as you goes a way, dat's missus orders."

SHORT SUPPLY OF SHOES FOR THE MILLION. SHORT SUFFLY OF SHORS FOR THE MILLIOS.—A shopkeeper in Drury Lane, London, informs the public, through the medium of an enormous placard over his door, that he has 20,000 pair of shoes for the million. It is evident that 980,000 of his custemers must go without show to their feet; for if he supplies the million out of 20,000, Cocker will tell him there must be the deficiency to which we have alluded.—Punch.

There Chees. Doe Sunday, during high mass, at twelve, in the chapel of the little village of Glenganff, three ladies of the protestant faith were obliged to take shelter from one of those heavy auminer showers which so frequently occur in the south of Ireland. The officiating priest, knowing who they were, and wishing to appear respectful to them, stooped down to his attendant or elects, who was on his knees, and whispered to him three chairs for the Protestant ladies. The clerk, who was rather an ignorant man, mistook the word, stood up, and shouled to the congregation, Three sheers for the Protestant ladies, which the congregation immediately took up, and gave three hearty cheers, while the clargency attended to the chargency at the congregation immediately took up, and gave three hearty cheers, while the clargency at most disable and disable the clargency at the congregation immediately took up, and gave three hearty cheers, · THEEL CHEERS '-One Sunday, during high mass, at twelve,



# L'adies' Department.

LOVE.

A voice from the opening flowers, A tone from the dim old woods, A sound from the grateful rain,
A shout from the bounding floods, A whisper among the leaves, Light from the orbs above, And the myriad notes of the meadows and streams,

The song of the summer bird With his mu-ic glad and free, The restless wandering wind, And the ever-flowing sea, Ali the voices of gay delight, Around us and above,— Pour out to their Maker for everin iro One authem-strain of love.

Speak evermore of leve.

The sigh of the autumn wind. The inidnight's audible mean, The cry of the orphan child, And the tear of the mourning one, Earth's weary hum of toil From her sorrowing tribes that rove, The cradle-plaint, and the darkening tomb, But strengthen the links of leve.

### ALL HONOR TO MICHIGAN WOMEN.

We have accounts from various sources of the wonderful activity and success of the women in favor the Maine Law, in Michigan, at the late election, 20th ult. One friend writes as

B.o. HOUVER,-Permit me through the columns of your valu-B.o. Hower,—Permit me through the columns of your valuable organ, to relate an incident that I witt essed in Michigan, during the election of the 20th ult. I was at that time in the town of Leoni, a town that has for years been known as one of the worst rum sinks in the State, but which has (thanks to a Division of Sons, organized last October,) wonderfully improved in the past year. The friends of temperance and its foes were both on the alert, and using all their influence to bring about a result in accordance with their respective wishes. To ensure the triumph of the law on the 20th, the Sons called in the influence of the ladges, who turned out to the number of some fifty or ence of the ladies, who turned out to the number of some fifty or sixty, and placed themselves at the polls. Immediately upon the sixty, and placed themselves at the polls. Immediately upon the arrival of an anni-Maine law man the tadies would surround and argue with him, answering his objections, riviging temperance songs, and pleading with him in belaif of the cause of h manify, until they would overcome his prejudices and caused him to vote for the law. In this way they influenced over fifty votes which would otherwise have been cast against the law prohibiting the traffic in the devit's dive stoff. There was one old gentleman (Mr. C.) who resisted all the entreaties and persuasiers of his male triends, he was accosted by Mrs. T., to whom he shortly yielded, voted for the law, and then used his whole influence during the remainder of the day, in favor of the law. A Mr. P. was cornered by the ladies for two hours, but finally had to jield; and various other instances might be mentioned, had I the time to cornered by the ladies for two hours, but fine by and to yield; and various other instances might be mentioned, had I the time to marrate them. I would, in conclusion, say to the ladies of the Empire State, that if they will imitate their sisters in Michigan, it will not be long until they have the satisfaction to know that the accursed poson is banished from your beautiful State.

The Michigan Advocate also speaks in warmterms of the ladies of Leoni, and adds striking instances of the value of weman's efforts in other places.

forts in other places.

In Tecum-en, the principal ladies of the village organized and appointed committees to induce the voters of the torun to go apt vote for the law, and they rendered efficient service to the cause. In Grand Rapids a committee of two hundred ladies attended

e election and electioneered all day for the Malne faw. In this cuy ladies visited the stores and and places of his lays distributing votes, and politely inviting the gendlement to vote for the law. One Itish woman led her intemperate his band to the

ballot box, and saw him vote "yes!"

In many other places in the State the ladies were equally action in behalf of the good cause. God bless them:—V. Y. Organ.

Singular Circumstance.—At a temperance celebration is I?——. Michigan, a banner was stretched across the street, with a Maine Law motto upon it. The conflict which the banner was attached, rested across the corner of a liquor seller's resi, and his feelings were so grossly outraged that, with a knile; he aundered the rope, and let the banner down in the street. A left who was an active participant in getting up the meeting, and a whole-sould temperance woman, rebuked the scoundrel for its insolence, and told him that "God would rarelyze the hand that whole-souled temperance woman, rebused the accounted for its involence, and told him that "God would paralyze the hand that did the ungenilemanty deed." Shortly atterwards when this measures on a hunting excursion, by an accidental discourge of his aborgun, that hand that cut down the banner, was torn all his pleases, and he was rendered a cripple for life. We do not high

that this was a providential circumstance, but we do say that it ! was a most singular occurrence.

A Woman is a good deal like a place of ivy. The more you are rained, the closer who closes to you. A woo's live don't begin to the wift of a Su rall is after you.

Mrs. Mackintoni, who was appointed wetnurss to her Mapsay Queen Victoria, has been compelled to return home to her native Sc tland, her milk proving too rich for the royal infant. She went home loaded with presents.

Who is 'TO HAVE THE MEDIL? -At the next Pennsylvania Who is TO HAVE THE MEDIL?—At the next Pernsylvania State Pair, which is to be held in September, a premium's offered to girls under twenty-one years of ago, of a silver cop for the best ten pounds of butter; and for the second best, a pair of silver butter knives. For the best five jounds of butter, a set of silver teaspoons; and for the second best, a silver cup. How many young ladies who live on the Pitth Avenue, or in any of the aristocratic streets, intend to contend for those prizes?

#### To the Editor of the Son of Temperaret THOUGHTS AND MEMORANDA FROM AYLMER,-ELGIN COUNTY.

DEAR SIR,—Since I left West Flamboro' and have resided in the splage of Aylmer, I have not been able to do what I could -Since I left West Flamboro' and have resided in wish, and ought to be done for the circulation of your valuable and faultful "Sox."

The village and surrounding country contain a goally i The village and surrounding country contain a gossiy number of staunch tectotallers, and much they are needed, for there is yet a set of old drunkards who must be reclaimed, or they will soon stagger down into the drunkard's grave. They are faling here like blighted, in time by truct. Last week, one by the came here like blighted, in timely trust. Last week, one by the name John Moren, in a drunken fit, quarrelled with another man named John Carey (both we sking for tavern-keepers), and in the quarrel had his bowels kicked to pieces. He lived only three days, suffering dreadfully during the time—leaving a poor widowed toother to go down to her grave in mourning and misery. A Coroner's jury gave a verdict accordingly, and the man who kicked him was apprehended and sent to juil to await his trud—leaving his relatives and friends grieving because of the disgrace brought upon him and them. Considerable trouble and expense is brought upon him and them. Considerable trouble and expense is brought upon the country by this affair; but thus is a small part of the evil compared with what it is morally. In a faireral sermon preached on the occasion by the writer of tais, from the following words, Gen iv. 9, "And the Lord said unto Cain, where is Abol thy brother? And the said, I know not. An I m, brother's keeper?" great offence was given to the grog-sellers m, brother's keeper?" great offence was given to the grog-sellers

Three days after the death of the above-named poor creature, another confirmed sot by the name of Putman, returning home from a long carousal, fell down by the road side in a state of delirium tremens, and was taken into his house to a wife who had suffered much privation by his drinking habits, where three days' suffering put an erd to his miserable career. He is gone ah where? The Lord have mercy on such; they certainly are an where? The Lord lave inercy on such; they certainly are well out of the way, so far as society is concerned. A few more such cases—no, no—more, exercion, ye temperance advocates—ye Sons, ye Cadets, and arise ye Danghiers to our aid, and let us soutch the residue from the devourer's grasp; let us from down the withering, blasting, destroying influence of the grog-seller dr ve hi n from the murderous business by a prohibnory inquor law-yes, the Mame law! and let him

"Go to plough, team, fence, or ditch

Some honest calling, no matter which "

Nothing is wanted but steady perseverance on the part of the friends of sobriety and good order to rid our fine country of this

You will find by a pamphlet lately sent to your address, that the Aylmer Sons are not asteen; no, this is not the time to sleep!
We have to do as the Lord's people did in the days of Nelemiah—while they worked at the building they had to defend themselves against the oppressors and scoffers of the work. The Lord gave success to his people then, and so he will to us now, if we stand true to each other, and to the good cause; but it is hard fighting when protess d Ministers of the Gospel oppose. You will learn by the pamphilet alluded to what is here meant. Wishing you much success, and a wide circulation to your useful weekly

I remain yours in L. P. and F.,

JOSEPH CLUTTON.

# SONS DEMONSTRATION AT NORTH WILLAMS-BURGH, COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Dear Sir,—I now take the opportunity of communicating to you a few lines relative to the Temperance Demonstration which was held at North Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, the 22nd June last. The day was uncommonly line and pleasant. The noble Brass Band of Matilda was in attendance and played some excellent necess of missic before starting, and also on the read to Brass Band of Matilda was in attendance and played some ex-cellent pieces of missic before starting, and also on the road to the grave in which the meeting was held. The congregation met in the grove about one quarter of a mile from Bell's Corners, arriving upon the ground about half-past ten. It was pleasing to behold, whichsoever way I cast my eyes, people coming from all quarters, both men and women; also the young gentlemen turned out strong with the young ladies. There were about 500 people pre-ont, and some chaquent speeches were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Br. C. Decayle, and others. About hasf-past two, dinner was amounced ready in the grove, of which over 400 partook of the repast, the band playing some beautiful music, after which dimer was announced ready in the grove, of which over 490 parrook of the repast, the band playing some beautiful muste, after which there were some able speeches made by some of the brethren of the Division; also some beautiful singing from the young gentlemen and ladies and members of the Division. The meeting I take up about five o'clock, P. M. There were three cheers ig een for the supporture of the Maine Law, and three for the Queen. The band then arose and played God Save the Queen, and then dispersed. and then dispersed.

W. WHITTIKER, R. S.

To Officers of Reseme Division, No. 182, S. of T., for the present term:—H. W. Skinner, W. P.; Damel Gunner, W. A.; G. W. Cook, R. S.; W. W. Lemon, A. R. S.; Geo. Davies, F. S.; Henry Burhner, T.; Fr. Beneditt, C.; Geo. Deah, A. C.; D. G. Holcomb, I. S.; —, O. S.

Yours, Acc., G. W. C.

# Pouths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depan from it—Preserbs, c. 22 c d

ORIGINALI SPRING.

### BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Season 'to whom alone belongs. The spirit of hope ' as diminis of souns'

Spencentilli, C. W., June, 1853.

Season 'to whom have belongs. The special of hoje.' As seconds into minutes flow, As findames to hours do grow. And hours to thours do grow. And hours to day, and days to yours. Locates of old time of creets. What sailed sights we all lave seed, are monthing that early have from an arrange many the season had rough have had therefore, and frost and sown have had therefore. And frost and sown have had therefore. The campidates of the plane. The campidates but, and left the real points of the plane. The campidates proceed to see that the northern rider's band. The way practical possible way to be dead to see the campidates of the plane. The campidates had been and the seed of the see practical possible way to be dead to see the campidates of the latter of the seed. The practical seeds and maples flow. And then a day of with real northern grades of the latter of the seed that campidate campidates the latter of the seed that campidates the latter of the seed that campidates the latter of the seed that campidate the latter of the seed that seed the latter of the seed that the latter

III The Leader it seems has been abusing the young men, ! and we have received the following letter in reply to some of his strictures. The Editor of the Leaver is a very young man, not over 28 and was a few years ago in a very humble position—this however is to his credit.-[Eb. Sox.

however is to his credit.—[1.5. Sox.

Mr. Editor.—I take the bests of enquiring of you whether youth are capable of understanding political subjects, such as the Maine Law for instance? As I was reading the Leader this morning I observed some very absund remarks in an article of the same paper, staiping that the Temperance organization consisted in a great part of youths, whose javenile intelects are incapable of forming any rational opinion on political subjects, but our numbers nevertheless frighten members of Parliament into voting against their convictions. Does he mean to say, that the youth that has got a drunken father or mother is not capable. into voting against their convictions. Does no mean to say, that the youth that has got a drunken father or mother is not capable of knowing what ought to be done? Could he not say what he would not do if he was a member of Parlament? I recommend the youth of Canada to go it while their young, when they are old they cannot. Surely Mr. Editor, if the present leader of the revolution in China at the age of nineteen is capable of revenging the wrongs of his country, I think the civilized youth of Canada capable of forming a ramonal opinion on politics. I hope that the Temperance press of Canada will do justice to our jouth, by retuing the about statements. I, as one of the youth, devote some time to reading politics.
So no more at present,

A youthful member of Temperance. We recommend the Leake to notice the following in connection with our young friends letter.- Lo S x.

Young Men on Inferial Thrones.—Some of the most im-Young Men on Interial Thrones.—Some of the most important empires on the globe are now ruled by young men. The Emperor of China, then Fung, is now in the twenty-second year of his age, and the third of his reign. It will be recollected that he is of the Tartar or Tusting dynasty. Prince China, is about nucleon years of a The Sultan, or Shah of Persia, Nassar-ad-Din, is about twenty years of age. Abdul-Medjid-Khan, the Sultan of Turker, was born in April, 1923—of course he is now a little over thirty years of age. The Emof course he is now a little over thirty years of age. The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austra, is nearly twenty-three, having been born in August 1830. He ascended the imperial throne in December, 1848. These empires embrace more than one-third of the population of the world.

### "TOBACCO."

This was the title of an instructive lecture delicered on the 8th March, at Nottingtiam, by J. Higginbottom, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.

Mr. H. commenced by stating that he was induced to lay his Mr. H. commenced by stating that he was induced to lay his remarks before the public in the hope that he should be combining to the improvement of the daths, to the benefit of the health, and to the increase of the combins of society. It was the daily of every medical man, as a guardian of the public health, to endeavour as much as possible to prevent diseases, as well as to apply himself to the discovery of modes of healing them; for prevention all must admit is better than care. He was afraid the

withstanding the vast predection of it is the West Indies, it is as feared that our corn-fields would be turned into tobecco gardens, unless the cultivation and use of it were toute und passent laws. Some of the effects of a long-controped-hard of smooth to be a more next described. An only matter called the office of the leaves of tobacco after fermentapoly, and satisface (incomes, had a very powerful influence over the heart and arterial system, and would even induce don't by maken of its action, while the essential off which did not contain in microtine, was smally destructive, but acted inductionally to tain nicotine, was equally destructive, but acted principally che brain and nerves. Tobacco taken either in substance paralysing effect upon the par wagum, which chimminger directly with the tongue, the lungs, the heart, and the storia. It produces torper of the brain, dimensions the action of the heart, hinders the assimilation or digestion of the food. In the atomats, and also impairs the aspentic, and indeed affects every organ and also impairs the aspentic, and indeed affects every organ and fibre of the body by its paralysing effect on the brain and the whole nervous system. The lectures in concluding his remarks, and that the best advice he could give as a medical man and a christian friend, was to abstain from smoking, anothing, and chowing altogether. He had long been of openion, that ministers of the gospel, and schoolingscers, who might be considered as lessers are instructors of manking, should relinqualt their effices altogether, if they did not possess meril caragre to even no the use. together, if they did not possess meral our age to give up the use of tobacco, as their had example frequently did more injury, that

their preaching and their precepts do good.

A vote of thanks, proposed and seconded by members of the profession, was unanimously accorded to the lecturer, which be

profession, was unanimously accorded to the lecturer, which be surably acknowledged.

[In Germany, the practice of smoking prevails to a learful extent, and is taken up, very generally in early life. It is a opinion of some of the Cerman physicians, that of those who dis mean country under 26 years of age, a very large proportion we have considerably more than one half, are the victures the excessive use of tobacco.]—Ed. Bris. Tem. Mer.

I. T CHARDEN PLAY.—There are parents who do not an it to have preserved a single memory of their children. A common not have a "but of a nine," but that the parental mandata a "step that noise," falls upon his ear in numerial collider words blows. Some one who could appreciate the sports of borlion, write the following.—"Nothing equals a boy, except a girl. If a trolicking, harum-scarnin, high-giot times of boyhood, here they were. Perhaps you never bridge store and columns if th y were. Perhaps you never broke stoors and commendates shall down hill, over fences, across the ice on the meadows—never shall down hill, over fences, across the ice on the meadows—never shall be sh Lated among the huge fires on the ten-acre pont, on a close wanter's might? If you never have, you never was a buy? How many years does a man have to live to pile up as much happiness as jumps out of a buy in a single old-tashioned, gingerbreed, molasses-candy, wrestling, bal-and-ball playing, town-meeting day?"

### POLITICAL RECIPES.

To become popular—join the strongest church and all reserved are respected from the strongest church and all reserved are respected from the first paper and tool for "big men". To become standard—citt a paper are the truth, and tread on the boss of request and squirts. Let the truth, and tread on the boss of request and squirts. Let Punch. Punch of London says many sensible things, but nothing coal I

be eaid more applicable to Canada just now than the above. The honest straightforward man is neglected, while the saleable sycophant is looked upon as valuable and taken into service. Compare the services of Malcolm Cameron and William Lyon McKenzie to Canada. Who does not know that the latter Las been its truest reformer and friend, whilst the former is a same DOASTER, R TREMENDOUS SPOUTER OF REFORM PRINCIPLES, White at Quebec he forgets them all, and iea THICK AND THIT SUPPORTER of Catholic priests, Ecclesiastical corporations, and most eat we RIES. Yet the oldest reformer of Camea is persecuted by men in power now, and in power too, chiefly by his means, whilst this slippery Maloclm is appointed Post-Master Geregal. Every one knows that Mr. McKenzie's motion with regard to the Chancery Court in 1850 was the immediate cause of the resignation of Baldwin, which broke up the late ministry. Who was in greater costacios at this than Post-master General Matcolm, Dr. Rolph, and his PLATFORN EDITOR McDocoall, now turned parish arologists! Yet we find these men voting and writing down in 1853 a similar effort of McKenzie's to abolult this court. If a separate Chancery Court was unnecessary in 1850, being an evil, certainly time must have increased that evil One could not find three lunder mouthed demagagues in Canada against Catholic usurpations in Lower Canada than the editor; the Vorth American, Malcolm Cameton, and Dr. Rolph, et & \* genus. T On this question, the chancery and law reform metions, &F and retrenchment question, Haldwin, Price, and Lai tains were turned out of office by the slippers Mr. Hinches his new allies. What have they done on these questions? The have truckled to Romaniam, kinded the BR. The OF THE PAPAC have truckled to Homaniam, KISSED THE RIC THE OF THE TAPAC, and now their HIRED HACKS are writing down Gavezzi and free discussion, because they are told to do so from head quarter. Conspicuous among the crew are the North American and Casadian of Hamilton. Where is their retruchment, their ferrording, or their haved of pensions? Every reform undertaked by them has been specied by some ridiculous kindinggery; evalue legislative council and representation measures; the ospone is evident fear of trusting the people it under and fully, and the other of trusting the people appearance and fully, and the other maxing our professant associal subservation to their cachoise measures our professant associal subservation to their cachoise measures. making our protestant empirity aquestration to their cathonic mis-jorny below. Is this an ago to truckle to popery which this till took upon the LIEERTIES OF ALL EUROPE? Do we into in the control where papers should be pumpered or preferred to grow tam treedom? Yet our statistic printing government is und venuon ali musi aumit is better than care. His was alraid the jum freedom? Yet our araktel straited government is under inner, W. A.; prevention of disease formed but too integnificant a part of a jum treedom? Yet our araktel straited government is under prevention of disease formed but too integnificant a part of a jum will of Jenathan, and a pack of acr entress LE in Upper too Deah, A. C.; weed tobacco, were first introduced into England by Sir Watter; that they may be elevated to intring our integrated by an acres of Canada? protestants of Canada! Inverse of size integrated by C. C. Tenathan in the integral of Canada! Inverse of size integral in the integral of Canada! Inverse of size integral.

# Che Canadian Son of Cemperance.

My sen, look not then upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the oup, when it moveth itself oright. At the last it bitels like a serpent, and attngeth like an adder—Preserbs, chap 23.

TORONTO TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1853.

OUR PURPOSE AND OUR CAUSE.

BY EDWARD R. PLACE.

Suggested by the occarion of an approaching Tempurance Convention, hold in Marachusetts on the 5th and 7th July, 1833.

Why throng we here? No peltry and Take home these words to think about, Hath brought as to this Hell, And then—set on your peck!

And in the mist look tail!

Before the God who made us all,

Above all party and all cliques, We stand on this high ground :— Where perilod man our and heapenks, Right there shall us be found?

We ask no privilege for a class, To gried the houest poor; Nor ring the plaudits of the mass, T entrap them in the lure.

We have no kennel of emreed men, Hungry for efficiel pap; And if so, small their prospect, when We scorn their base elsp-trep.

Plain is our end; and plain the way
By which we gain the gool;
We wear no mask—but, like the Day,
We walk with open Soul!

Now, hear us ! ye who vaunt and sh And think to drive us back : -Life Bost, Mass.

Before the God who made us all, To bless and love each other, The mortal plague of Alcohol Shall cease to scourge our brother.

The trade of those whose skirts are red And heavy with our blood, (Shall be out off—its hydra head Find death in its own flood!

Invincible as Truth we stand;
Ave. conquerious as God! Aye, conqueriess as God: for He high led our dauntles: Along the path we've trud. untless band

Here we our high resolve declare; Here heart gives back to heart,~ So long as Heaven our lives shall spar Wo'll fall not back, nor part:

We'll make our children von,
out That, when we're dead, or helples
They'll fight as we fight now:

### TORONTO AND ITS TEMPERANCE ASPECT-WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

It is evident to all that in this city, as much as has been done for temperance by various societies, no impression is made upon its drunkenness. There is as much as ever, and the community are weekly shocked at accounts of deaths and evils resulting from drinking and delirium tremens. We are startled with hearing that so a id so whom we saw walking our streets in procession a few days since—who, in our most thronged streets, are carrying on business in places thronged by our gentry, are gone to the Asylum. That such a one has suddenly in the prime of life, broken a blood vessel from plethora caused by inchriation. So and so have taken sick and died suddenly, or fellen down with apoplexy. Such enquiries have been often made in Toronto within a year, and even lately. "All of our Divisions are stationary, some of them languishing-one closed. There is but one Union of the Daughters now-the Cadets are not doing much. The League is only a society in name in this city, composed of a few prominent Sons and a few men who are total abstainers. The classes who should push on temperance-our church-going and wealthy classes—are passive lookers on, many of them silently, by example and otherwise, aiding liquor selling and liquor using. Sons who ought to know better break their pledges constantly, and bring disgrace on the cause. All this is true, but some will say should not be told. We believe in speaking the truth plainly. It may be asked what is the cause of this, and next what is to be done? The cause, so far as Sons are con-cerned, is their want of true zeal and principle. You can't get men to attend their Divisions, or even to pay their dues. Anything will be done sooner than pay for the advancement of temperance. Sons in this city lack a true zeal-they want energy surrounded as they are by the liquor trade in all shapes-beholding inns and drinking on all its streets and in every portion of the city—they become familiarized with it, and a steady stream of death from drunkenness rolls on for ever to the grave yard. The plan of having Sunday temperance sermons is an excellent one, and will do good. We should have had one or two grand processions this summer-there should still be one. Let all the Divisions in Toronto turn out to a man and as many as we can get from the country. Let the public know we are alive. Let Divisious appoint a city agent and lecturer to visit its various portions-make reports and consult with them as to the advancement of temperance and the increase of members in Divisions. Let every true Son attend his Division and take an interest therein. Other things auggest themselves, but these are a fow.

THE EFFECT OF THE TEMPERANCE AGITATION Is seen in three results. First, it acts beneficially on all who are reclaimed and who adhere strictly to total abstinence principles. Secondly, it acts on those who are the reclaiming, or the men who work for others. Nothing can be more promotive of health in mind and body, than abstaining from intoxicating boverages. To literary men, or those who are sedentary, such as clerks, &c., in stores, abstinence from all stimulants is necessary. Men who exercise can bear it better, for the cool air and profuse perspiration destroy its poisonous effects. Thirdly, the examples of temperance man-their fame-their deeds, do more good silently by the power of example—by the secret restraint that they impose on drinking men than in any other way. For instance, lot a Division be established in a neighbourhood, and you will ace a marked change at once among all who drink. They will drink less—they will talk about the new society—they will eay, " well, these Sone shall not see us drank-we will drink at

watched-drinking men try to imitate them-they envy them, and sometimes wish them to fall. If a poor reclaimed drankard fall some of them will rejoice. As the society increases the public opinion is still more changed. A grand soirce is helddrinking men attend to hear able speakers enlarge on the evils of drunkenness, and the necessity of the Maine law. They go to the meeting sober, with their families, and there they get nothing but tea, cakes, and bread and butter. They feast on reason, and come home perfectly sober and happy. Their families have been delighted. All these things set them to thinking and create a sort of public opinion partially in favor of temperar.ce, even among drinking men. There is always less drunkenness where a good Division is located, even at tavorns, among those who frequent them. Thus in Canada and the United States, the Order of the Sons and other temperance organizations apart from themselves and their immediate acts, have created a public oninion against intempera ce, doing in this respect even more good than by direct acts. Let a Division go down, let the Order in a town or county go down entirely, and a difference will soon be seen. The agitation of 1852 caused the bringing before Parliament of the blaine law act, which brought the necessity of its passage before all classes, and made it public throughout Canada. Remember then, temperance friends, that by this work you benefit yourselves materially-you benefit those in the same association, and also benefit thousands who are your enemics. They unwillingly acknowledge you are right.

### THE POSITION OF BOSTON AS TO TEMPERANCE.

Some of the American papers are making much of the fact that there was more drunkenness on the 4th July in Boston in 1853 than in New York City, and an article has been copied into Canadian papers to this effect from an American paper on this subject. The enemies of the Maine law would draw the inference from this that the law does not prevent drunkenness. Whether it really be the case as stated, about the dissipation of Boston on the 4th we cannot say, but if it were so a little thought would soon assign a good reason for the anomaly. Boston has never executed the Maine law. She refuses to do so as a city. Rum interests and rum selling are more common there than ever. All the power or the vinus of rum selling and rum drinking, with their attendant vices, are now centered in that city. Thus on the 4th July there was no other place in Massachusetts where the vicious could indulge their rowdyism and gluttony, and of course they congregated at Boston, the people of which, as if to spite the virtuous of the country and country towns, HAD A REGULAR SPREE OF IT. New York on the other hand had only its usual quantity of the evil. There is no marshall in Boston to execute the law, and the people of that city, in which a literary man like Webster could commit, in broad daylight, a murder on one of its most wealthy and respected citizens; in which a poor coloured man was surrendered in chains; this city of CORRUPT INTELLIGENT CLASSES, as they are called, withstands a law made by the MAJORITY OF THE PEOP E!! In other words they are traitors alike to the law and to humanity. All other cuies and parts of Massachusetts have carried out the Maine law, and have found its effects most benign. What a commentary is this on the intelligence of man! When we see such things we tremble for the fate of republics. We copy the following remarks from the Boston Life Boat, which will show the cause of this drunkenness in Buston:

DRUNKENNESS IN BOSTON ON THE FOURTH, &c. - There seems to be no disagreement in the opinion that, so lar as drain drinking was concerned, the Fourth of July in this city was after the older time. The free, universal sale of strong drink, without an effort on the part of the city authorities to prevent it, of course presented tempiations to the weak, such as they have lardly had for years. The Fourth was a drunken day in Beston. As man with his eyes half open, could help seeing the fruits of the rum traffic all about him. The number of accidents was unusually large, and a great proportion of them were the result of the use of strong drink. Those who took late trains home, saw in the cars the unmistakeable evidence of the open sale of rum in Boston. On one train of cars, almost every other man seemed to be drunk. The obscene talk, the vomiting in the cars, &c. &c., made up a scene revolting in the extreme. It may be all very true, as our authorities have stated, that the increase of intemperatice in Boston is attributable in a great degree to the fact, that persons from the country resort to the city to get drunk; but is this a good excuse for the entire inactivity of the authorities in reference to this enormous evil? Is there any reason in making Boston the great grogshop of the state? Is it right to hole out inducements to those who are inclined to drink, to come to Boston and make come to Boston and make themselves drunk, and then fine or imprison them?

### A FEW IMPORTANT THOUGHTS.

The Guelph Advertizer of the 16th inst. contains a long article against the Maine law. It isbours to prove it tyrannic i, admitting at the same time the great evils of drunkenness, and the necessity of total abstruence. This is the old tune of the Advertizer. 410 says there is a great difference between REGU-LATION and ABSOLUTE PROBERTION. You may regulate anything but not prohibit. Thus you may, says he, provide by law that a man shall not keepa slaughter-house in a town, or a powder manazine, but you should not forbid the carrying on the business. Reg. ! ulation and prohibition should depend entirely on the nature of the businesses or matters affected. Butchering animals and making

whoreas, making and trafficing in ardent spirits to be drunk by the people, is an absolute evil, because it leads to crime, ill her lin, and death. Allowing taverns to be opened where it is constantly sold, creates idleness and abundant evils of all kinds, and thur although the LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT to do what generally RE-SULTS IN EVIL be abridged, yet the loss to him is nothing to comparison to the evil he is likely to do Public utility, or the greater good, must take place of the lesser individual privilege. One would suppose that every man, for instance, should have the right to gamble for money in a reasonable way, yet gambling houses are entirely prohibited. One may ask, if six men choose to go into a room kept in a gambling house and gamble all day for money, whose business is that? The law says it is its business to see that the occupation of all citizens lead to morality, be not vicious, or lead to idleness and squandering money, therefore it suppresses all such shops. So it is with bandy houses. It is a natural right to go there. Why is it forbidden? Because evils arise from the toleration and it is immoral. So it is with grog-shops. Then the Advertiser says Mr. Cameron's bill will not allow alcohol to be manufactured for private use. We think the bill should say, "manufacture for sale!" it is an omission. Mr. Cameron's bill allows importation, which is also an evil in the bill. The Maine law was never intended to infringe any man's private act for himself, but was intended effectually to prohibit all MERCHANDIZING IN ALCOHOL as a beverage. If the Advertizer be sincere, he must see that nothing but stop ping the license system can effectually, in the long run, put down drunkenness. It is true that men cannot be LEGISLATED INTO MORALITY, but every one knows that crimes of this kind depend chiefly on the temptation set before men. Remore the TEMPTATIONS, and the evil is more than half conquered, "OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND." Thus in this evil to aid moral sussion, we ask the passage of an act. If intemperance be an evil-if it exist in Canada fearfully-certainly an act that will stop only part of it should be advocated by all good men.

### SELLING LIQUOR ON THE SABBATH.

We are sorry to hear this s'll continues to be a very common thing in many inns in this city. One of the inspectors informs us that he went into an inn in the College Avenue at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and there found the house full of persons buying liquor. This practice engenders a great amount of vice. It is time that the christian churches of this city did something to arouse public opinion on the subject of the liquor traffic. A ge eral understanding should be at once come to discounts nance the practice, and to purge Toronto of the curse of draskenness, otherwise all the churches will be corrupted. Drankenness is rather on the increase than otherwise in Toronto.

THE LEADER of the 21st has again come out with a leading article against a Prohibitory Liquor Law. It advances nothing new, but travels over ground occupied by all the rum advocates for thirty years past. We seriously recommend the Leader to say something new Let him go to Boston and get some new notches. It is useless for any one to answer what has been confuted a hundred times. "You cannot Legislate men into temperance habits," he says. Who says you can? But you can Legislate so that men will have few opportunities to be intemreate. If there were no grog-shops in Tomnto could the poor ber as much liquor, would they do so? Does not vice depend upon the temptations that lead to it? The Maine Law will not prevent all drunkenness, but it prevents a large amount of it. "It will make men hypocrites," says the Leader. Which is the worse-drunkards or hypocrites? But the assertion is false The law has no such effect. It puts all upon a level, and let every man, if he will get drunk, become so at home, not in the nuisances of small taverns. Alcohol is not acknowledged by any man of sense to be a necessary of life, but on the contrar, the most emment living physicians say it is injurious to the healthy man. It is a luxury of a deadly and useless description and ought to be prohibited as an article of mercantile traffic. If the Legislature has the power to license-to refuse or grant asy certain number of licenses to taverns, it has the nower to refer them liberty to sell at all. The Maine law is therefore merely a denial of what the Legislature holds at its pleasure.

THE GLOBE AND NEAL DOW .- The Globe charges Neal Dor with laying down a principle as to crimes which is unsound. I says Neal Dow says that "the essence of all crimes is the injury they do man." We apprehend that the Globe has in this insurer gone astray, in the same way that the Leader did, although wit different mutives. The Leader is bostile to the Maine Law, the Globe is not. We heard all Mr. Dow said publicly in Torse, and did not understand him to lay down any such doctrine, at this expression in question came under our observation to Neal Dow did not, as the Leader said, justify the majority in deep what was immoral—he meant no such thing, and it was safe to draw that conclusion from his lecture. Neither did here that the moral obligation not to commit crimes, had reference at to their relative injury to man. Why should such an inferest be FORCEDLY DRAWN from his words? No man has a street moral sense, and juster sense of his duty to God, than, we si home alyly, or drink less." The manufers of the Division are powder, if done in safe and proper places, are useful to society, think, Mr. Dow has. By the expression in question he med

nothing more than that the earthly effects of crimes are only felt by and are injurious to man, yet not overlooking the duty of men a moral and religious point of view, towards their CREATOR, to abstain from the commission of sin. Human crimes cannot affect God otherse than by marring the beauty of his moral universe, and in that respect they are sinful to HIM

# The Literary Gem.

### [ORIGINAL.] WE NOURN THE ABSENTA

Long, long and lone the twilight seems,
When one we love is far away.
Though sunset lends its gliding beams,
Or silver stars stud Heaven's highway;
The lonely mind but mourns the
more,
Or far away doth silent sear.

The balmy breeze, that softly sweeps
Gods' festcouncd forested or with
Cools not the burning brow that weeps
For absent friend, whose features are
Oft far away doth silent sear.

By sorrows and but silent sigh.

or far away doth allout soar.

Or far away doth allont soar.

The lightsome lark may sweetly sing, it is not near us to note the song.

Or point the rare attentive eye, To where the songster scales the aky.

Second Kemptville, June, 1853.

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HEVRY KEMPTVILLE.

### PHENOMENA OF LAKE ONTARIO'S WATERS.

We enquired the past week of some of the oldest inhabitants living on the lake near Oakville as to its present floods. There is a large stone in the lake near the residence of Mr. Oliphant, a few miles east of Oakville, which in common seasons, always stands from three to five feet more or less out of the water. This atone was never known to be covered with water until this season. It has been quite covered during the few past months. Mr. Merigold, a farmer who has lived near Oakville for about forty years, says Lake Ontario was never so high as it is this season by two feet. In 1815 it was the highest ever known before. It does not, as some state, rise and fall every seven years, but rises and fulls irregularly he says. Some say that it is still rising, but the better opinion is that it has fallen about six inches within two months. The lake is not very deep between Toronto and Niagara, or between Oakville and the town of Beamsville. Fishermen sink their lines for trout all the way across towards Niagara, and they say it in no place exceeds 350 feet deep. On the other hand towards Rochester it sinks to a depth of about 800 feet, and seems to be almost a crater or deep hole. Phenomena rather go to strengthen the belief that this lake was sunk by volcanic action in some great antiquity. It may rise and fall from the same cause still. We learn that a lake near the Bay of Quinte rises in the same way, although it is distant from Lake Ontario, and is on high ground in the back country. Volcanic fires may now and again affect all of the lakes, and there may be an under of them. We know, from the fact of an earthquake occurring last winter along the line of the Hamilton and Queenston limestone ridge, that these volcanic agencies still exist. Read in connection with these remarks the following from an American paper.-[En. Sox.

### RISE AND FALL OF LAKE ONTARIO.

A correspondent in the last number of Hunt's Merchants Magazine, gives a very interesting account of the phenomena con-ected with Lake Ontario. It has been long known that this Lake is subject to frequent risings and fallings of the waters; and by many it has been supposed that such changes were regu-lar. This, by long observation, has been found to be incorrect; the risings and fallings of the waters are not regular, but often times sudden, and produce wonderful effects. At Port Hope, Cobourg, Grafton, and Colbourne, the water recedes suddenly and leaves the harbour bare, and then returns with a violent roar and invades the land. This portion of Lake Ontario is subject. to great submarine convulsions; and sometimes the waters ebb and flow every ten minutes.

A convulsion of the Lake took place in Sept., 1845, which gave birth to a terrific thunder storm, and was accompanied by a servere to nado. Another tool, place on the 5th of July, 1850, which created a terrific water-spout, was broken by a bolt of electricity, that appeared to have come from the bottom of the Lake. Part of the water-spout, in a dark cloud, passed over the land, depositing its waters at the head of the Canada Creek, so and, depositing its waters at the fical of the Canada Creek, so anddenly as to carry away the bridge of the Schenecially and Utica Railroad, before the trains could be informed of the event.

The waters of Lake Ontario have been known to tall fourteen inches in thirty-six hours, and these waters could not have been inches in thirty-six nours, and these waters could not have been carried away in that short period by the river St. Lawrence. The Lake is underlaid with fossiliterous limestone, from the north shore in Canada, to the south shore, and it is not long since Watertown and Lowelle were severely shaken by an earthquake, these places being built on the same limestone strata. This see these places being built on the same innesion airaia. 4 his section of the lake sometimes produces fearful lightning storms, one of which visited the county of Oswego on the 10th of February, 1851, while there were three or four feet of smow on the ground. These facts seem to corroborate the views expressed on page

These tacks seem to corrosorate the views expressed on page 264, this Vol., Scie. Am., by Mr. Drummond, respecting some earthquakes which had taken place in North Britain.

"If some convulsion of nature were to take place so as to tumble down the falls of Niagara," says the author of the article referred to, "Lake Erie would become a fiver." Such a convolved would be one a channel through the rock should be come. vulsion would need to open a channel through the rock above the present falls a few miles long; some suppose that this was done once before, and that the falls were down at Lowiston. There is a mysters connected with the rise and fall of the waters of Lake Uniano, which cannot be accounted for by continued rains, or the melting of snows.

### CANADIAN CLIMATE.

The remarks contained in the following extract from Major Strickland's work on Canada, bring to mind what we have often heard intelligent Englishmen say about our climate. No climate in the world, taken il ogether, suits an Englishman better then that of Canada. The appearance of the country, too, is ye growing more like England. Our water in pure-the graz g and agricultural qualities of the country are like those of E. land, and if our woods were a little thinner, and hedges adopted for rail fences, some parts of Canada would be only a second edition of old English counties. The fault with the English climate is that it is too damp and foggy in certain seasons. With us this is not so. Our climate is dry and bracing, attended no doubt at times with changes that are too sudden, and with periods too cold and too warm. Yet with all this it is exceedingly healthy. There is perhaps no country in the world, take it all in all, more healthy than Canada. Health depends chiefly on a pure air, high ground and good water. Canada is possessed of all of these. Few old countrymen who have lived long in Canada do not prefer its climate to that of England. There are portions of the year in this country when the weather is disagreeable; those are in the months of March, April and May. Our summers are generally very fine, also our autumns and winters .- Editor.

" CANADIAN CLIMATE .- The climate of Canada is both health-"Canadian Clistate.—The climate of Canada is both healthful and pleasant, and few persons long resident in the western Province find themselves benefited by their exchange to the damper one of their native country. I confess that I suffered more with cold during this unusually cold winter of 1852—3 than in the land in which I have sojourned so long. The dry air of Canada, though so low in temperature, has not such chaling effects on my frame as that of England. Besides, the sharp, piercing cold of the Canadian winter is really invigorating, and warm thick clothing proticts the person from the effects of the climate, which ending can guard the frame from damp, which we continually breather in England, and which, no precaution can really exclude. Then the extreme variability of the temperature, and the chance of liaving no summer as a counter balance for having excitor. Then the externe variability of the temperature, and the chance of having no summer as a counter balance for his ing no winter, is an unpleasant contingent. I, therefore, prefer the certainty of having a long, bright summer, in return for a sharp winter, a mild autimu, clad in the gorgeous hues which nature chooses to decorate the Canadian forests."—Strickland's twenty-seten years in Canada West.

### THE IMPERIAL RESERVE BILL.

"We publish to-day the Clergy Reserve Bill as it passed the Imperial Parliament. The powers we demanded have been granted, and it now remains for us to say what shall be done with the Reserves. A question we form with the Reserves. A question, we fear, not easily auswered when we come to particulars."—North American, 18th July.

This is the extraordinary question asked by a paper that pretends to be the exponent of that portion of the present governr called " Clear-grut ' par excellence-Rolph and Cameron! Who would suppose this man had any doubt what was to be done with ground communication of waters, so far at least as to affect some the Clergy Reserves? Look at his PLATFORM of 1850, and there you will see a plank-a RAIL-on which he rode into power, alias PAP Dr Secularization of Clergy Reserves for Education In Has not this been the cry of Reformers for the last 30 years? Every liberal paper has rung with the sound since 1830 in Upper Canada. But in 1853 we have the organ of extreme radicalism, that was in 1849, asking such a question-IMPUDENTLY asking such a question of men who have his papers still on file in their houses! If the Clergy Reserves are to David Wilson's Sharon Temple. be kept any longer in Canada as a hobby for Clear-gru humbus . to get into office, we say, and the people will say, leave them where they are, or give them at once to the pricess and have done with them. But now that we are made over to Catholics, and a large slice of these reserves would go to them under the sectarian school law, we say sell them, and pay the amount into the Revenue of Canada for the general improvement of the country, such as roads, &c. Pay the money into the Provincial treasury, and end it there.

> THE WHITE GARDEN LLY is a lovely and odoriforous flower Few have any idea of the aweetness of this flower, except those who have adorned their gardens with it. There is one in my garden that stands in the stalk over five feet high-two stalk, rising perpendicularly. On one of these there are thirteen bea tiful winte likes, and six on the other. Each lily flower is in a bell form, has six petals bent outward, the size of a small bell. The colour of the choicest white. From the centre prograde wix delicate petals, tipped with small yellow crowns. Beyond these extends one still longer of a silvery green colour. The perfume of one stalk will secut a whole front yard. It is a lovely garden

> ANTIQUITIES IN CANADIAN SOIL-In digging a coliar lately in Toronto, in the deep blue cisy, eight feet deep, a decayed sea shell was found. Mr. Frem ng, gardener, whilst digging a well some few years ago on Yonge Street, in the solid bine clay 30 feet down, came to a piece of wood in a state of tolerable preservation. It was lying with some small pubbles in the solid clay, where it could not have been disturbed for perhaps ten thousand years. The ground there is about fifty feet higher than the take This fact shows, that when the water covered Toronto, and indeed this fact shows, that when the water overest it owned, and moves when the sea covered all of Canada, there must have been dry land somewhere on which this wood grew; and it had sunk to the bottom of the ocean and been covered with surth, pebbles, and with old soil of over 25 feet in thickness.

[ORIGINAL] ERIN.

BY STLYNOOLA.

home of my fethers, and land of my birth,
one the wild woods I'd washle for thee,
out this now in thise hour of dearth,
one wert in the days of my chiathood to ese.

or the an mish that throbs at thy breast-

But I sing not there age of opposition or power,
Thy givry in conquestion battle the might.
When the chieftain arms from his lady love's bower,
To lead his brase thousands, unmatch'd, to the fight.

I sing not the beauty unrivol'd that beams.

From the eyes of 'by dough ers, tho' thousands might tell.

That the love-light which gui les them alone in their dreams. From the eyes of some number of Hibernia fell.

What though thou hast given to nations around,

The gift in thy children of conquest and fame.

Thy neck 'neath the yoke of oppression is bound,

And the plague-spot of intamy darkens thy name.

And the few who would conquer ma. ve thee and go, The steel of the stranger in battle to raise, o glory ailted to their country they know, But to hang on the skirts of the Saxon for praise, Thou art fellen, O Erin'-but famine and toil

Are all thou hast now to thy som to bequeath; he curse is abroad on thy once fertile soil.

O crawept by the wings of the Augel of Death!

Ah' well may they point from the land of the West,
To England, the take of the brave and the free,
From benca h whose dark shadows the 10-r and oppress'd.
Are thronging in thousands the paths of the sea,

Thou canst not, O Enn, recall from the grave Thy grandeur—thy greatness—thy glory and might,
For thy day-star hath sunk with the splendour it gare—
Yet it leaves thee a halo to gladden thy night.

And desiny's weaving a wreath for thy brow.

I have eyes shall the dawn of a morrow behold;

While thousands once more to thy mandate shall boy And thy sons shall go for h like their fa hers of o.d.

And again the Milesian shatt reign o'er thy plains, Where they now the cold taunus of the stranger endure, And the blood of \*\*\* \*\*\* shall flow through the vetos Ol a Grattan-a Meagher-an Ossian, and Moore. Cobourg, 1553.

NORTHERN RAILEOAD-ITS CONVENIENCES -Since this road has been opened boys and hunters frequently go in the morning trains, catch a mess of fine black bass or sunfish in L. ke Simose, and returning have them tried for dioner in the ovening. Numbers have taken a picasure trip for health over the lake to Batrie, spent a few days breathing on its northern shore the cool air of the take, and returned home quite refreshed. The scenery of the lake is very beautiful, especially if you go round by Beavertown and the narrows. You are in Toronto, and in two nours and a half in the pleasant village of Bradiord, a distance of forty miles. There with rod in hand or with for ling piece, you spend a few hours very pleasantly, and then return and dine in Toronto, and if you choose take a trip to the Island and gase on the Great Lake Ontario. From Bradford you can also go and see

CATCHING SALMON TROUT IN LAKE ONTARIO AND THE TOROXTO FISH MARKET - The fish market of Turonto is one of the best in Canada. Throughout the whole year you can obtain at a very trifling cost, the choicest kinds of tish-compassing white fish, luscious salmon trout, the sea salmon, frest-water herring, fine suckerel, pake, maskanonge, ecl-, auslish, black bass, and perch. Seimon trout and while fish are just now abandant. The former you can buy at a price from 1s. 3d to 2s. 6d. for the best, the latter at 74d, each. Salmon front are caught by hooks in very deep water at night, hooks boiled with amail herrings. Sometimes forty will be attached to a long time. The scene on nes ill iske, when the moon is shining, and the fisherman's will credit a gently floating on the lake, is very picture-sque. The in sare sank over 300 feet deep. White fish are caught " the beech with seines.

THE PETERBORO' "REVIEW" of the 13th July, has a leading article on the conduct of the Ministerial organs in Upper Canada towards George Brown, which is highly creditable to it. It also justly refers with approbation to the independent stand taken by justly refers with approbation to the independent stand taken by the Quebec Gazete on the Gazeze rots. Now, this is the tono we like. Independence and candour no newspapers is above all price, and also make them valuable in a cottain sity. George Brown has lately acted as a poli man and editor in a parnous manner—we have therefore praised him. In 1849 and 1820 we were opposed to his course in most things. When a man does what is right we will approve. Hr. Brown is no thend of ours, for we never conversed on political subjects with him over threst times in our life. In Macketzie, too, has always pursued an independent course. It is true that in a few missances he may have some assist, but he erred, prichably unwating y. There is, have gone asirry, but he erred, probably nawman y. There by, bowever, a class of men in the reform ranks. — 2.d low, who nowever, a c.ass of men in the reform falls. 2-d low, who are w. Il known to be professed followed a large and as such we despise them. They profess to be painted, whilst their whote aim is self and office. Mr. Brown's conduct in 1819 was not what it ought to have been, but the, should not prevent our new extending prace for commendable conduct

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be issued on Tracture, weeker during the year it will contain eight paper—the two lost heap could to advertisements and we give at the news of the day pointed and on errows.

So you have been supported for 1853

Or within one most after subscribing.

If not so pridat the error is a nomity.

If not so pridat the error is a nomity.

If not pad within six most is not if that the end of the very lobe currency.

If all yearly subscribers will be taken at the above process provided a the distinctly understood the subscription was lat independent of keeping in 1977, one distinctly understood the subscription was lat independent to be a half yet if, one distinctly understood the subscription was the subscription price is paidup. An expersion of the first number was be stopped without payment for the current year. As we agents sending six new subscribers with their subscriptions or guivanteeling the payment shall receive a cupy gratis. (Id agents sending 10 old subscribers or 10 partly old and partly new with the moonly or a guivantoe, shalt receive copy gratis. The clubsystem at year did not please well owing to the passage, I pan consideration we have concluded to send to clubs if any of our felends wish to form them upon these terms—Senger for \$1.00 per per of \$1.00 per for pleasing \$1.00 per of \$1.00 per for pleasing \$1.00 per for \$1.00 per for them upon these terms—Senger for \$2.00 per for \$1.00 per for \$1.00 per for them upon these terms—Senger for \$2.00 per for \$1.00 per for the form one per form in all cases, otherwise the full challenge will be under and addressed to one person in all cases, otherwise the full challenge will be under Advertisements may find all reasonable rates. All past year must be paid and rins - 3 request in graph with the publidown and the paperagous in one provided authorises the inones must be publidown, otherwise the full charge will be made. Advertisements must tied at reasonable rates. All partices must be paid and ammunications addressed to C. Durand. Editor, Toronto C. W.

# Agricultural.

THE COTTAGE HOME.

I dreamed a dream the other night
When all around was stift,
I thought I saw my cetting white,
Beside you flowing rill
The grass-plot green is toro the door,
The parch with views o'ergrown—
As lovely as they were before
When that cotting was my own
O Runsefler! that home, that home
of thine.

of thine, That pleasant home, that happy

That cottage home was mine

The gravel walk so white and straight, With flower binks on each side. That ted down to the wicket gate. Where White in ed. to ride The idea to ear the path it from, The willow low that say yell—All told me with a tale most true. That there my Mary played. O Rumseller' &c.

The silver lake so c dm and clear,
Along whose backs have trajed
So aften with my Lucy de r.
To which the analight field.
The perity stream that sweetly run
The gurden foot along.
The murmuring footst as larght as they
All ring the moraling song
O Rumseller! &c.

The window towards the gaiden gate,
That hooked out to the West.
Where that toward hedeg used to wait
Who underny heart so blest
Was closed, the sombre curtain hung,
Nor voice, the evening song that
at g.
Or he withed the ovening prayer
O Rumseller' &c

Silence har, s round that happy home, home,
Where once to light and free,
Where once to light and free,
My I sughing children used to come
And duree around my knee
And she who was my home's delight,
In constant be suly shone
Vioual the cheeff, hearth stone
longit,
Now all is cold and lone
O Rumsenler' &c

But that loved wife has gone to rest, In death her heart is ' und fler bebeck sites heep up on her breast, Boare thy you grow mentad, And I am wandering lone and strange—

No mester of my will The coatage hanne of raine is changed To s hut bey of the Sull.

O Runnseller' &c.

The mammer forces in eights with a set of the set of th

EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

Persia—The following extraordinary news comes via Constentinople—A lette, from Eczertotta, dated June 3, mentions that four calcinates had occurred in Persia—mandations and chalcin at Teherah, focus a at Ispahan, and a terrible carridginke at Shiraz and Cashan. At the former place 12,000 to 15,000 persons were ead to

can interes had occurred in Peress—mandations said child ast Plantary, locals a st Ispahan, and a terrible carthylack at Shiraz and Cashan. At the former place 12,000 to 15,000 persons were said to have been killed by an earthquake during the night, and the positicine arose from their unburied corpses. Last accounts from Teheran say the choiera was decreasing. The Binish mission land, as a measure of precaution, mored to the hills. Constantinople letters, mentioning that the Schah had sent an envoy offering to assist the Porte, say that the Person army is of considerable suength, comprising twenty regiments of regular infantry, with several of light covarity, officered and eliciplined by Europeans, mostly Italians who took part in the defence of Venice, and since 1849 have been in the Person between. The army owen much of its efficiency to the genius of a young man. Hussen Khrouli, educated at the French Mahtary Coitege of St. Cyr, and now chief side-de-catap to the Schah. Turkey has it seems in Constantinople only about 120,000 troops. Ali classes, however, are assisting to arm and giving horses and other things to help to carry on the war..... The French and English fleets consist of 28 war yessels..... In England a military camp of 10,000 men has been formed for inspection..... It seems Lord John Russell and several of the Queen's Ministry attended a drawing roun held by Mrs. Stowe, and that the Queen has remonstrated with them on the subject. Also, that she refused to receive Mrs. Stowe at her levee. If this be true it is certainly a piece of rat fry national map political way, but merely as an authoress. The Leader approves of the Queen's conduct; not surprising, for the confactor cares little for principle. The slavery of the South with him is justifiable. A city is to be built at the Falls of Ningara, and extensive manufactories sturied, to be curried on by means of a canal round the Falls... THE CORONER'S JURY has brought in a vertical at Montreal, and as was expected, it is one quite unsatisfactory—ten Lord Edesmere was not present. It may do better, however, during the month.

Sir James Stuart, Chief-Justice of the highest court of Lower t nada, is dead, and it is thought that Mr. Lafentaine will take his place. If he does not, Mr. Drummond will... The inilitary authorities of Lower Canada have instituted a court martial to examine into the conduct of the others and troops at Montreal......At a late increming of the Upper Canada Medical Board, eighteen students ap-Lafontaine will take his

the death of one of their leaders. Speeches and resolutions were made and passed. ... The Steamer Arabia went from New York to Insule and passed ...The Steamer Arabia went from New York to Liverpool rately in 9 days and 16 hours .. Montical and the cay of Portland are now joined by rail any

A great German indignation meeting has been held in Community, respecting a spy sent out by the Kinz of Westenbergh-a Dr. Janghus Frans of a notwere ref in Louisvine, owing to a man preaching against he Catholic Church in that city. In Austria the Countess of Binn r Teliki has been sentenced to two years impri-

### AGENTS FOR 1853.

The following persons are now our only authorised local agents in Canada West and East. Any person sending us six new names for hait yearly subscribers, to end in December, will receive the seventh copy grains—half-yearly sub-cribers 2s. 6d. each, if paid in advance, otherwise 3s. 9d. Persons not paying, responsible agents must guanantee payment at the end of the year. If half-yearly subscribers do not pay at the end of the year, and their subscriptions have to be collected by sending for the same, \$1 will be charged in all cases. This paper is weekly, and the half year commences with the first week in July. Local agents now appointed, and new agents, will oblige by an immediate canvass for this name; in all their Techniques. paper is weekly, and the nail year commences with the first week in July. Local agents now appointed, and new agents, will oblige by an immediate canvass for this paper in all their Divisions and among the community generally. Dozens would subscribe upon being-asked to do so—half a dollar or 3s 9d. for a paper six months is absolutely nothing as compared with the value received.

Toronto, July 7th, 1853.

nothing as compared with the value received.

Toronto, July 7th, 1853.

C. W. Robinson, Woodstock - William Hill, North Williamsburgh John Q Brond, Brantford—John Typer, Cumminsville—Robert Baimar, Oakville—J. H. Sauders, Wellington Square—John Bunton, Dundas—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Clinton, Perseverance Division, Blenhaum—M. Sinaver, Glauford—H. A. Graham, Gentral Tigfalgar J. B. Crowe, Pelham—J. Rapelgee, Chippewa—Robert Conner, Niagara—George Gilmore, Beanisville—George Davison, St. Vincent—Dr. Powel, Cobourg—James Clint, Cornwall—C. Leggo, Brockville—John Vert, Lambion—James Fraser, Bytown—William McCrory, Fergus—Win, H. Carney, Owra Sound—Alonzo Sweet, Walpole—S. J. Lancaster, Lobi—John Murlock, Asimer, Elgin—S. Newcen, be, Vienna—J. Russell, North Gower—L., D. Marka, Burlord—Charles Taylor, Port Sainia—C. J. Johnson, Otterville—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—George Graham, Rickmond Halt—Faits Lawrence, Orangeville—D. D. Hay, Indish:—Wan, Hambly, Nobleton—J. Bowman, Aloske Division—E. B. Butter, Khienberg—James Shaw, Port Credit—Joshua Vanallan, Georgetewn—Thomas Wilson, Markham Village—Moxam Jones, Stouffelle—D. G. Wilson, Duffin's Creek—John Boyd, Oshawa—Elizur Hird, Newtown—John Nott, Prince Albert—Rev. Mr. Climie, Bowman, Ville—C. S. Powers, Newcastle—Robinson Rutherford, Peterbord—G. C. Choate, Warsaw—Will—Leonard Tuttle and W. H. Finney, Colborne—John Ballard, Montreal—Mr. Beoth, Quebec—David McGuire, Weston—John Terry, Sharon James Cooper, Sutton—Mr. Gujer, Newiand—A. Younie, Tyrone—G. W. Cook, Crowland—J. Teifer, Summer.

### Receipts since our last Issue.

T. W., Markham Village. \$2½ for a subscriber for 1851-2, and 3s 9d to apply on the subscription of another for 1853. J. W., of Stewarttown, enclosing \$1 which is taken in full. \$1½ from W. ft. F., Kemptville. 3s. 9d. for a six months subscriber, and 2s. 6d. for a new subscriber, and 2s. 6d. for a new subscriber. This brother will please act as our agent there—the omission of the name was accidental. J. S., Reach, \$2½ pays to date. J. G. W., Duffin's Creek: \$1 for two new subscribers, yearly.

### Com:nunications.

Poetry from W. H. F., Kempivile. The letter of R. B. will spiper in our next. Poetry of the Forest Bard is received. His poetry is always inserted entire. We, however, always, reserve to ourselves the right to act the critic a lattle. If this is not done we of count must reject many things sent. Letter from M. S., Stougfville is seceived with poetry,

Feature Items of News—The members of the Canadian Ministry now travering Upper Canada, apparently on an electioneethic tour, prior to an even on, dined last week at Dundam Gastle with the only the Ministry at Woodstock, on the 13 h inst. Mr. Hank's made a long speech against Mr. Brown. He and all of his cellengues have more to travition of the end all of his cellengues have more to travition. We kentle and others than from Prown Coping political consciences tell these men that some public account of their meomastern owner necessary. Mr. Hank's has laid down the dictrine, in the Noctarian School question, that a member elected to carry out certain defined principles, may properly disobely the wishes of his constituents, yet he says he is popular in his riding!! Baldwin was condemned for this in 1849 by the present government hacks, but not one word have they to say against Hincks ...The crystal palace of New York will contain 25,000 people in it. L. J. Papineau was there ....A man has been fined at Quebec by two floaties for not taking off his hat when the constraint warsa was carried by in procession by catholic practs. This is a most infamous proceeding, desirong the execution of all good men ..... A company of six American gentlemen and their waves, came down Lake Horon, via. Sault St. Mr.y Fells, and so by way of Saugren and Betrie, on the Northern Railway during last week ..... A bill authorizing the construction of a canal round the Fails on the American side, has passed the New York Legislaure ..... There is to be a whole World's Temperance Convention at New York City on the Island 2nd days of September next-composed of all who did not approve of excluding women from Temperance Societies FURTHER ITEMS OF NEWS -The members of the Canadian Ministry now traversing Upper Canada, women from Temperance Societies

Toronto Marketa, July 25th, 1833 -- Wool market 1s, 81 to 1s 84d, but line in market; Beef, 35 per 00 to; Market market there, 35 per 00 to; Market market thinty suppred Broom 57 to 85 per 00 to; Mam 85 to 85 per 00 to 15m 85 to 85 per 00 to 15m 85 to 85 per 00 to 15m 85 to 85 per 10 to 15m 85 to 15m 85 to 15m 85 to 15m 85 per 10 to 15m 85 per

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, & HURON

### RAILRUAD.

NOTICE.

ON and ofter MONDAT, 18th JULY, the Passenger Trains will run dilly between Toronto and Bradford, as follows sandy a excepted;
Express Truin leases Toronto at 8, a.m.; arrives at Bradford at 10.25, a.m.
Accommod duon Train leaves Toronto at 3.30, p.m., arrives at firadford at 5.45, p.m.
Accommodation Train leaves Bradford at 7.15, a.m.; arrives at Toronto at 9.30, a.m.
Express Train leaves Endford at 2.54, p.m., arrives at Toronto at 5.00, p.m.
P. s. engers by these Trains will pleave take notice that 151 carriency, will be charged in indiction to the regular re, for all Tickets purchased in the Cars, by Passengers isking their places at Stations where Tockets are sold All every Bugges by the Express Train, will be carried in tharge of the Express Agent.

ALFRED BRUNFL.

Saperintendent.

interdent's Office. Toronto, July 13th, 1853.

### CITY ASSESSMENTS.

Court to revise the Assessments for the current pass meet on THURSDAY, the first instent, at one o'clock, it hear the available appeals against the assessment I JAMES WARD, and to revise the avecament of ST. ADS WARD, of which all persons interested fare to

over Cent will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays in each t the same hour, until the assessment of the City is

By order of the Court.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.
k's Office, Toronto, July 18, 1853.

### ICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS, set from Montreal, New York and Beston.

inheriber takes this opportunity of informing the that he had abandoned his former intention of going strain, and that he now intends remaining at Richill. He respectfully invites Farmers and others to disapped his he is no W and WELL ASSORTED Stock by Goods, Orsecrite, Hardware, Crockery, Otte, Glass, &c. Drugs and Medicance,—the which cold at earl low rate. Every article will be marked a figure, and sold at Corento strikes. Intendedbarts will find it to their advantage to call Research ASTOST OFFICE, before purchasing closwhere—as determined to soil at a very small profit.

M. TEEFY.

### ORTHERN RAILROAD.

COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR.

more applications having becampde for Building Lots "Hew and "Girrago" The Subscriber takes this aid informing the applicants and the public, that as (PVE) tabeling made and Flans prepared, the Lots

VET 14-song means and the property of the control of SALE BY AUCTION IN TORONTO, it further autics will be given.

As further autics will be given, and the belance in two autil late liment with laterest, secured by mergerer at c, hit be uption of the owner. A liberal discount made to those who prefer paying in full.

May 15th, 1853.

k, May 1504, 1853.

### OSTON LAMP STORE.

REMOVAL,

s A firmann & Co bug to amounce to their Co-and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED 30, King Street East, next deer to S. Lesseur's Book where they are receiving a large and varied assort-f Lumps, Glober, Chianneys, Wicho, &c. a.—Pancy Gorde, Paper Hangings, &c. Agents for

iched Leather Belting.—Threskful Mengocifulty solicit a contenuor A MERAND & Co.

Received this Day.

T the Roston to any Store, White Bleached, Whale, Ele-hant, Louisson M. chinery One Alon lieuss, P., ang, line is spd. Loring Lowther, A Hillia KD & Co.

A CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY,

DOORS LAST OF SAINT LAWRESCE MARKET, Ling Street East, Toronto.

ERFAD, Breezes, Pastry, Confectionery, &c. Private Femilies, Steam hosts and tounity Merchants, supplied COLGH CANDY AND DYSPAPTIC BISCUIT,
TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARILITY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Please cell betwee purchasing, and examine the goods May 27, 1853

#### For Cheap Boots and Shoes 60: 60

To H BROWNSCOMBES SHOP, Stan or 11 r Run Boot, West side of Youge Street, Opposite to Armitrong's Founir, nerr Queen birect
May Jol., 853.

### T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Streets, near the Wharf COROURG Good Stabling attached Cobourg, January 18

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

The Valuable Family Medicine, of long tried efficies, for correcting all disorders of the Stoneich, layer, and Bowel, and those Diseases are ing from Impurities of the Blood. The usual symptoms of which are Conveness, Fisturiness, September 1988, and those Conveness, Fisturiness September 1988, and the Conveness of Statistics September 1988, and the Conveness of September 1988, Thus Valuable Faunti, Medicine, of long the deflicacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomack, laver, and Howel, and those Diseases are ing from Impurates of the Blood The usual symptoms of which are Conveness, I latinface, Spasine, Loas of Appetite, S.A. Headache, Ordeness, Sense of Folkiess after eather, Dinniess of the Lyes, Browsiness, and Pri & In the Sadinach and Bowtels, Pauta in the Sude, in and let usen the Shoulders, Indigestion, producting a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowtel, Causing a disagratization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medical Aponts, by a high perseverance, be effected in the innext extensive the officient of their saludary steagth. The stomach will soom regain its strength, as healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kinneys will speedily take place, and instead of listlessness, heal, prin, and jaundiced appearance, strength, softly, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these Medicanes, according to the instructions which accompany them.

As a pleusont, safe, and easy sperient, they units the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and for elderly people they will be found to be the most comfortable Medicine oftened to the public Females at a certain age should never be without them. For Sub y Binter & Sun, London; Johnson & Co. Ediningh: McLaughlane & Son, Glasgow, and the following Foreign Agents.

McIntmh & Co.
F Corbyne.
M Lonie.
J R. Morolff.
Dr F C. Mulden.
Dr. J Ruldei
Dr R. VonHuffane
. John Tenzison.
Dr J. N Muller.
P. N Watson, M I
Dr J Harris.
C Hay, M. D.
Il Cohen & Co.
Dr R B Douglas.
Al State Co
J. R France
D C. Wells.
. John Kenner
H. Roberts.
J. W. Mackey.
John Hockin.
W. H. Morton.
A L Webster.
John Hall, and
onto, Canada.
North-America.

### CHARLES DURAND, Esqr.,

RARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHAN (E.IV, respectfully informs all desirons of employing him professionally, this he has removed his office from Yonge Street near list prients realdence, to his new orrice, over the store of H M. Clark, Grocer, near the curser of Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's store.

store.

He is now prepared to attend to business in all of the courts
of this Province, or to Conveyancing and Agency
Toronto, February 22nd .883

### PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!

BY I V. WILSON AND

H. PIPER & BROTHER, (ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPRATT.)

ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGISTS;

AT THEIR WHOLESLEE AND RETAIL

# Lightning Rod Manufactory,

On Yonge St , between King and Adelaide Sts , TORONTO, C. W.

AT which place we beg to offer our Superior Spiral Twisted Annealed from Lightning Bods, with Jose Protectors, and Electro Positive Lieuweaks combined in their Nanufachurs, thus readering them equal to Copper gas conductors. They are in tex, twelve, and fouriers feet leigths, with accurately fitted brass acrews connecting plants, an entire new siple o medile attachments for track or frame imitings, also, thus isolators of a novel and ingenious construction, forming a lock. The whols mounted with a solid platitum Suver Point, fouriers inches long, surrounded at the base with three nagular negative integers, which possess the prove to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opportre elements of the most fearful thunder storm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most megalificant and perfect Patent conductor ever present do the public. The justic are caltioned against purchasing Rods of any persens or persons as also they possess a certificate of agency, algored E. V. Vilkon, L. E. Agent, and their sample Point, assumped Spouts Reproducing Pascares, 1972, as we are not answersable for rods put upsy any person also they have our certificates as above. Your attention is called to the above cauties from the feet, that're versal preties have offered to the public an inferior article, plated, thand, and otherwise glossed over, when in trails they are set worth anything as Lieute Points, are do the parties effecting them know anything about the laws of electricity, con-vyu. If it is same an areas to remeter to an element of the above anything as an element of the rods and electricity, con-vyu. If it is a same an areas to remeter to an element of the above anything as manufact representations are not remeter to a religious.

V. WILSON, &

## TUESDAY, MAY 17th, 1869! MILLINERY AND SHOW ROOMS OPENED.

THE Subscriber weaks connectifie latter the Chauseurs. The Postin groups, that the intest Process American Millioner Parts on the Process of the Visite groups, that the intest Process of the Postin groups of the Internet, does not be easily for the Postin of the Postin groups of th

THE TOROGTO HOUSE, No. (a) KING STREET EAST JOHN OR GREENWORTH.

### TOM A TOTO BEREINS

### ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

The Greatest, the 16-4, and the Chespest Lot of Lang Steam, Theorem and firsh Bourets excentioned in Treesks. A leastiful associated of English and American Parasids. Usane and flick thous at Richman. French And Glores at Reduced Prices.

[37] The choice Laving been bought for Cash, all will be sold very closus.

a beight for Cash, all will be real very crowp.

No. 80, KENG STRUET EAST.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH

### \$4,000 WORTH

Of Grey Phetory Cottons, White Shirtings in heavy and too mokes, Striped Shirtings, Chiotz, Printy, Melocking, White Marcullies Quille, Circanston and Crope Cloths for Dreview, having been to ugnt very Cheep at Auction for Cash, will be stock to give worth of expected attention for all five and by irg the Cash, before all sive gaze

I Chas a few mexims in the management of his stally increasing business, which, from principle, he control deviates from, viz. On all occasions specking the intil, whether in large a numerical or otherwhole. Serving a mature in a 2 s g that sections their ching again, should an opportunity proceed to all. Dealing with others in a way that he would a 1 h others under which with their in a charge the large than a show. Adding the lowest pice at once. A number an appeared is being than a show. Adding the large profits and quick returns make a factor, time. then to one with the first pulse of the control of

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

# Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

No. 12, KING STREET EAST TORONTO,

J. CORMISM has constantly on hard a large assertment of BOOTS, and Shirths of every description—Arm, INDIA RUBBERS and Ladies over Bods, which he was so not prices that cannot fall in give sait faction to those who may have him with a call. Are enters promptly a coded to Remember the "Old Stand," No. 12, king block, and down east of Yong Street, Toronto.

Toronto, June 1953.

# TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunit to it form the Terriperance community and the public is general, that he subconfigures, as he has done for the last eight pears, to keep the above-neutico house, on stredly temperance principae.

Thankful for part favors, he would good now will all who want a quiet, confortable and cheap home, while stoppars in the city, to give him a call. This house is well because for business men, being

No. 28 Corilandi Sirvet, near Broadway,

ELDAD TAYLOR.

## Panting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

GILBERT PEARCY
Bas to return his sheere thanks for the very libers) patroage bestowed on him for many years past, and influence that he has opened that large and commodons along on Richmond St. 3 doors East of Young St.

Where he can execute all the various branches of his trainess with that well known neatness and despitch which herefolders has secured for him a considerable single of trade.

GHERET PEARCY

Townson March 11th, 1853.

Toronto, March 11th, 1833.

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

The Advertiser, from his long expected in the cushing ment of Means. Henderspin & Allies, of Edinburgh, and other establishments in Southand Spires to inform his friends and the India, that he is preferred to excent any description of work in the finest style of the cit, however complicated. April 18th, 1883.

WOOL WANTED!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS.
500 paces Canadian cloths, Tweeds and Flancels to the change for Wool on the most faverable terms. Also, Ca be puld for Wool, Sheep skins, Gost and Deer skins, by W. A. CLARK.

No. 3, St. Laurence Buildings, up Mairs. oroato, 15th April, 1853.

TORCNTO

# HAT AND CAP FACTORY,

Sign of the golden cur. No. 77, Longe Street.

Subscriber in returning the grainful neknowle-Accessed

### HATS AND CAPS!

now open " sole. Great care has been taken to precise the largest radiums and the neckest styles, in England, twice and Americ: Nothing has been left hadein by the Suncriber in preparing for the Trade his princed back, which will be tought on inspection to be imperior in quality, exter in the h, and lower in prices than can be had kingy cater in the h, and lower in prices than can be had kingy whice. I. I bishimment on the Chuthean of America. He precent Stock conducted Huck Sail Finel. Knowle, Boy, and Children's Hate, in great writer, belief and children's Hate, in great writer, belief, and children's Hate, in great writer, belief, and children's Hate, in great writer, belief, and children's Hate, in creat writer for his many diamagnation of the America Chuthean of the America, inc. Sail criter has commenced a scalicitaring Rate in with Hate of every description, incde on the librat manerials and finished in the mental sixty, at house prices them any other Huse in the Trade. Empires will be formated on the thorical makes in persons wanting a high style.

2. The highest prices given for Cacadhia Furior every decomposition, 18th April, 1853.

aption tack Abell 1922

BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ar. &c., has received his Professional Business et his Out Over K., over Hendering and Care
Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Teroula, January 283,

# THE CHEAPEST IN CANADAL eddys, boute, booys.

BROWN & CHPEDS.

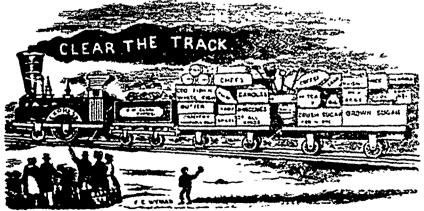
SR Ling St., Throny, 50, Notice Little St., Shantent,
There Not that bares produce 1000 pairs with Their
places ord; all everyptition. Every attention given to the
price ord; all everyptition. Every attention given to the
price in a fill and of Leather. 2000 sides test Spanish Sole
Ling Size. Alve, 400 bets (And the.

177 Wound you make the most of your money, don't
ince there places.

there places.

J. MeNAB.

BARRISTER ATIONNEY, See, let Deer North of the Court House, Charle Sweet Toronto, Toronto, January 1853.



B. M. CLARK, GROCER, inform the inhabitation of Toront, and the representing country, that he has just opened a spice of information of

GROCERIES COMPRISING

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rice, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Butter, Spices, and every description of Enmily Grocerien.

Prices Law-Goods New.

Prices In the House formerly pied by Mr. Goods New Law Street, and FARMEDE WIVES supplied with the best TLAS and M. GARE Charles.

Canada.

B. M. CLARK.

JORNIET 1853.

### REFURNATION IN TRADE.

Reform, referents the cry of the day, While old fashioned moute are passing away; Wolfie alone has tremphed, so plainly 'twould seem, O or the old fashioned method of puffing by steam

Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dirk Muddy York, as you very well know, And see it wells, minds our citize the best, And deserrodly styled, the Queen of the West.

Ju think, if you piouse, et its elegant homes,— the boastiful churches, their spires and their domes, Winter its flue puone on ining, erected with taste, Adora the site of some old marchy waste.

its marshes have fied by the and of our drains, its torosts are opened by the speed of our trains. The past we have seen, the present we see, Whit, welk we may ask, what the future will be.

Even now, where the waves of Ontario roar, And doen their white agree on the long-beaton shore, That apid so long a circul does actioned intended, And the billows give place to a grand Espiroado

But reforms an important as those have been made, Which greatly have altered the aspect of trads Old at loss and old habits, old prices have past, And customs much better are practised at last.

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

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, If you bought a good print for a shilling per yord; But now you mry purchase for half of that price, A cloth quite as good, and a style just as nice.

Will you ceft at McDONALD'ST if it is but to try, From his well-sorted Sock how chom you can by And we venture to as , when you look through his st You will wonder you nover have found it before

This three story house, with the front painted while, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light, With very large figures, which you plainly may see, Dascribing its number as One Honoran and Traxe.

### THE LARGE 103, YONGESTREET. TORONTO.

TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD.

Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of assistant and the story large Stock of assistant and the story large Stock of assistant and the story reasonable; which the following List of Prices will show—

6,000 yels of yard wide Pite, fast cols, from 71d Alea, a few Pieces as low as.

3,000 yels Astrow Print, Cast cols, from 71d Alea, a few Pieces as low as.

61d, 1,500 "Ginghims and Derry, very heavy 71d, 6000 "Fine printed De Laines.

71d, 1,500 "Fine printed De Laines.

71d, 1,500 "Fine printed Busines.

71d, 1,500 "Fine Printe

Wholesale Department up Stairs. EMEMBER THE LARGE 103. YONGE STREET

### Korkville Saddie & Harness Shop.

### JOHN DALE

Enforms his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend all c dis in his he with promptness and despatch. HAR-NESS, SANDLES and TRUNKS will be used at short notice, of the best numerials and at low prices. White, Spars, Valley, Ser, constantly on hand.

N. B. Ship near the corner of Youge Sizesi, as you enter from the Plank Read.

# Ningara Temperance House,

NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,
BUFFALO CITY.
H DAYLEY, Proprietors.
Good accommodations can be had at all times at this
house at moder the charges.
BOARD ONE DOLLAR FEE DAY.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, HR. R. BURNEY, DRADFORD,
BIEUBER of the Raval College of Surgoons, and Licentiate
of the Raval College of Surgoons, and Licentiate
of the Raval of Apolhec are, London, England,
formatic Assistant begrein to the Service of the Honorable
Earl idia amounts, and two years Surgoon to the Liver
political Surface, Ronger and Midwitters, in Western
Canada, Commission of ted the 14th day of August, 1832,
Brackon, January, 1833

### Bound Volumes of the Non of Temperance for 1852.

Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volume, bound in boards containing the firm numbers of 1855, can be forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards spirintly can be had for 3. 8d. cy. Half of the volume of 1853 bound justice or in person at this office.

### To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The underligued at No. 3. Eigh Buildings, Yonge Street, begs to intimate to the country generally, that they have begs to intimate to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Messar Rapails and Co of Rechester, to act as agents for their various kinds of Agricultural implements, &c. &c., similar to those which demanded so many Premians at our Premiental Labitums, also, for their Garden, Fireto and Flower Street, all of which are of the latest production.

Farmers withing to keep gaze in the scale of progress, and at the same time save some of the unnecessary labour they have betrefored had, will find it to their adminisher to call and extunine the implements for themselves.

The univertiers will also have on hand—an nucli—a supplied of Cheling Vience, Parior and Bas Sieces, Cost Greties, &c., ingother with an association of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city.

in the city.

Remember the place E.F. No. 2. Elgin Builtungs, Fonge Strew, General Agricultural Warstoon, under Markenzie's "Feckis Message Office" Toronta, 18th March, 1851

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WROTTER Of BOY BUTTERING Wedgerbampson,
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Men's Paris Satin Hats-Black and Drab.							New Style Business Couts-in all materials						

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Muslin do Laines, yard wide, from 1s 101sd Prints, test colors, do from 71sd freavy gughams, do 71sd freavy gughams, do 71sd fit straw bonnets, 1sce, Edgings, arthicial flowers, Shot, check'd and plain alpeas.

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With a full assortment of floatery and Gloves, all alzes; Satins, Silaves, Prints, Muslins, Nets, Sleeves, Ce lars, Ved., Handkerchief, Laccs, Edging, &c., and a large and well selected stock of the century, Derry, Bengals, Ginghams, Cheeks, Blue Drills, Dentim, Hongarian Clother, Bloomer Clother, Constance of the century, Derry, Bengals, Ginghams, Cheeks, Blue Drills, Dentim, Hongarian Clother, House, Long a viter Secting, Derry, Bengals, Ginghams, Cheeks, Blue Drills, Dentim, Hongarian Clother, House Cloth, Bust and Ragging, Lowels and Towelling, Bull and War-Window Hollands, Blay do., Brown da., Undrassed do., beoten do., Irish Lineas, Dispers, Table Damasks, Vestings, Drills, Gambroons, Canpoon, Kerneys, Capter, Druggets, Jeans, Molekkins, Silicias, Linings, Silk Neck Handkerchief, Jake, One, Prints Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c., Gimps, Fringes, Drills, Silicias, Linings, Silk Neck Handkerchiefs, Sul Packe, of Silk Open. Tics, Pancy Cop Ribbons, Plans Granted O., Plails Sin do., Fancy Silk Tics, Crapes, Stays, Lappets, Pattchwors, Prints Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c., Gimps, Fringes, Dress Buttons, Braids, &c. &c.

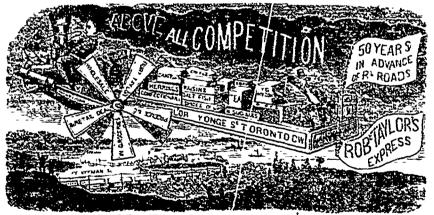
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\*\*W.P.

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Copper. Braus, Lend, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted
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January, 1853.

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Toronto, January 1883.

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