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No 52.

### WILLIE BELL

Down in yonder shadowed valley. Where the acath inde's waters roil, Where huge phantoins ever daily. With the fleeting, faining soul, Where the hymn of death is waking. In the gloom with measur'd swell—Thither went, our heart-strings breaking, Lutte loving Willie Belt.

All the sammgtime played he gladly, With the sunbeams from the sky— the summer watched he sadly All the spring flowers fade and die; And he wander'd by the brook side, Where the gushing waters fell-Where the angels sang at night-tide Music low to Willie Bell

But when summer blossoms faded,
And the autumn leaves fled by—
When the gentle buds were shaded
By the snow-wreaths from on high;
Then a voice came down from Heaven,
Like the waves in winding shell,
And an angel crown was given,
To the brow of Wilhe Bell

Folded then his hands of whiteness. O'er the marble, is eless breast; Thile sweet strains from harps of brightness Welcomed him to beavenly rest; And the eyes of blue mere closing Oer the cheek where death-dar cheek where death-damps fell, Thile in dreamless sleep repositions the form of Willie Bell. ng,

Down within the grassy meadow,
Down within the silent vale.
Where at even comes the shadow
Of the inconbeams, still and pale.
There, upon the earth's cold boson,
'Mid the snow-flakes as they fell, Laid we our bright summer hi Lov'd in death, sweet Withe Bell., N. Y.

### E CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD OPPOSED TO TRUTH AND HUMAN PROGRESS.

ever did the world witness so glaring an instance of entity uth, as that shown to Galileo's astronomical theory of the Here was a grand attempt to coerce forever the power of cht—to forbid its enquires—to chain the soul to ancient oreto forbid man to use what. God had given-to refuse to him to examine the beauties of creation, or to look upon with the eye of truth. A religion that thus attempted to the manacles of the hellish inquisition around the asperaof scientific minds, has always attempted, and still delights ep the human soul from true spiritual religion, by locking e pages of the Bible, by surrounding its moral and sperious with Latin mommery and superstition, and by substanting ous and prayers for the plain teachings. "Joshua to such in, commanded the sun to stand still." This expression is in commission in an its constant in the arm age of a written founcer hundred years before the larch of Christ, ore the human mind must stand still to all eternity—income God's patent truths. Which are to be beheved! God's onn not a pacen tensor beings have written, probably under a me-or what human beings have written, probably under a me-or more likely he way of a metaphor? What God has we more likely by way of a metaphor? What God has in the heavens cames be. The truths promulgated by o have been verified for more than 200 years. Why do not greed men fear the Roman Catholic system? It is he it always was and is now, bossile to truth in every shape gre system of human selfishness, vice, and super-tinings, system of emocentrating priestly sustocracy, and every strot and reformer must hate it, because it hates searched the ed God—the progress of humanity. It is the most sof human oppression of

the soul grigitually, and of all true knowledge. The Roman Cathone Therarchy is now what a always was, the enemy of all true liberty and knowledge.—Entron Sox.

THE CASE OF GALILEO.-When Galileo was condemned by the Inquission for the hereay of behaving the new common doctrines of astronous, the Inquision off-red calcule him upon his meking the proper confession of his homens and per-turning certain penances. The fanowing titeral translation of mod document will be interesting to adopt readers who are not familiar with it. It is a curious article of literary and scientile history :-

GALILLU'S COSFESSION, AND RATION, AND PROMINE TO THE INCLISITION.

"I, Galileo, son of Vincent Gauteo, a Florentine, of seventy years of age, being placed personally in the court, and with bend-ed knee before your Most Eminent and Reverend Lords, Cardinals of the universal christian republic, general inquisitors against the sin of heresy, having before my eyes the Holy Evangelists, which I too h with my own hands, do swear that I have always believed and now believe, and, God helping, shall believe in thore all that which the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Churc i finds, declares, and teaches. But because by this Holy office, (Cont.) for the reason that after it had been enjoined on omic, (Court,) for the reason that after it had been eigeneed on me with a command by the same Court that I should uverly desert the talse opine n, which holds that the sum or the centre and is not in monor, nor would hold, detend or teach in any manner or by arrang the aforesaid talse docume, and after it had been modified to me that the accessful docume is repugnant to Holy Scripture: I have written and command to type, a book in a sea I treat of that same doctrole already condemned and adduce n asons we great energy in favor of it, not by offering any common (expection). I am judged to be rehemently suspected of heresy, it occause I have field and believed, that the sun is in centre of the world and immovable, and that the earth is not centre and is in motion

Therefore, I, widing to remove from the minds of your Eminearers and of every Christian Catholic this strong opinion justly conceived against me, do, with a succeed least and a faith not  $\Gamma$  ignest, adjute, cools into and doesn the above said errors and to sue, and generally any other error or opinion contrary to the one said Holy Church, and I do swear that I in tutore with and considering control and considered and considered with the like suspicion can be held concerning my hour if I shall so want here is a rot on suspectified in resystant I winder to make him to this Hols effice (Corrector and the Luquision and ordinary of the place in which I should be I do swear moreover; and promise that I will find and one with the all the penamental states the considered with the penamental states. ces which have been imposed upon me or may be imposed by the Holy office. If that sound happen that I should by any a de un contare to my promore, processiones and cause which may Gid avert.) I subject meson in an the population and pains, a by oir Sacred Canons or by any other constitutions gene-and particular, have been determined and promplested and of the Sacred Candis or at any and constitutions generally and particular, have been determined and promingated anomaly and determined and manufactures. So may Good to to the and his Holy teached style which I touch with my own mode.

1. Gaulia, second Gaules alorescal, nave so need, sworn, proming

sear a sand mysele as none, and in the facility these I have the anything subscribed the present hand-writing of my present and here research is word for word. Dene at Rome, in Concord of Miloresa, him 2200 day of Jone, in the year

I. Galler of Gallies, have algored as alree with my own

11.

The is not probable. For dread of the terrors of Inquisitorial power h d led lum to algure, and such an exclamation could not but bring upon his head the fall vials of that punishmen; he had made this humiliating effort to avert.

At that time of abjuration, the eye of God was looking on the con, are of hypochies, who were making a poor mortal, through fear, den what he knew to be truth. Every scientific mind then knew that Gainer's book was correct.—En. Sox.

SCHAMYL. THE CIRCASSIAN LEADER. WHO HAS SO LONG BEATEN THE RUSSIANS.

In the staff of Abdi Pasha, is Schainyl, the Circassian, the must remarkable and desperate many, the three the Russians and three to concord. The following biographical detay with the man, who has now for so many years successfully within the one-laught of Religious arms in the Caucasus, and who has just been placed by the Sultan at a position, where his talent a will be more fully developed, will, no doubt be read with inter s. It is derived from a source worthy of credit:

The first time we hear of Schumyl is in 1832. In that year, a devoit Mussiman, Kasi-Mollah, held a chief command in the liands of Leeghians. Tchetchentzes, and the other tribes of the lands of Leaguians, I concurrence, was an array and traverset to the steppes abutting on the Caspian and traversed by the Kossu. Kast-Modah's reputation for ancists was greater than that which he acquired for the higher militar, qualities withough a dashing leader, and individually one of the ties, although a dashing leader, and individually one of the bravest of the brave. He was brought to bay in 1832 by Gen. Rosen, at a place called Gumn Encircles on all sides, a most Rosen, at a place called Gumn. Entricled on all sides, a most the last -crap of food devoured, nothing remained in the co-nion of Kasi-Mollah, and about thirty of his most zealous disciples, but to hew for themselves a path through the Russian bayonets, to freedom or to Paradise—either alternative a welcome one! This resolution finally taken, they suddenly emerged from the fastness they could no longer hold, and burst upon the Russian tricks with the shock of an avalanche, and the furious, discording the statement will be formed by the property the property to property the property of the property o ant yells of madmen. For one or two prief moments, it seemed that they must e-cape, so far through the beleaguering circle of their focs did they cleave their desperate way, before the mon ly receding ranks reclosed around them, and they fell by ny recorning ranks reciosed around them, and they fell by twose and threes, wild'y fighting to the last, riddled by musker balls and hayonet stabs. Kasi-Mol ah "died with his hand on 1:s heard, and a last prayer murinuring from his hips;" and his pupits periohed with him, all wave one, and he the bravest and fiercest of those all who hashe themselves. of them all, who broke through the encircling bayonets, dashed at load long speed past the more distant lines of running fire unbarmed—remed suddenly up as he reached the angle of a mountain, gorge into which he knew none dared to follow, sheek his red seimitar, and hurled a defiant execution in the faces of is fed scimilar, and notice a scient execution in the later of is hilled fees, and the next moment, with an exulting shout of Allah! Il Allah! disappeared in the dark mountain page.

This fortunate horsem n was Schamyl, the future Imam preacher,—the prophet-soldier of the Caucasas, whose escape, as just described, many of his followers to this day firmly tellies of was due to the direct interposition of the angel (sabriel! Schamyl, who is one of the dark-haired, dark-eyed, parily Tariar race of Tchetchenizes, was born at Tschirasei, a place of about three thousand inhabitants; and, after his escape from Gumn, he conjuged several years in perantiolating the mountains of he employed several years in perantolating the mountains of the Leaghian chain, preaching wherever he went, with fertid cliquence, upon the sacred duty devolved by God upon all true is hevers, to extirpate the intras ve infidel, and the paradical rewards which death in so high and hosy a rause much infatibly more. This prophet call as it was deemed, to battle, from the cupolas and minarce of the sublime and towering A psychiatis kindled the latent fanticism of the meanuaineers of flame, which soon remniumnicated uself to the dwellers in the cities and steppes of Daguistan, and the adjacent valleys and plants. The story of Schamyt's mireculous escape from General Rosen, by story of Schampt's intercurrent receipt their occurrent op-favor of the archange l'Gabriel, was repeated from mout its mouth with endless variations and add some—his daring, akin, and suc-cess as a soldier confirmed the tilusions of a credulous laguery. Cess as a soldier confirmed the illusions of a credulous laguery, and he gradually drew amond his standard, and bent to he away, the multimode of rugged warrous whose awords have inscribed as a sold in the product of the multimode of rugged warrous whose awords have inscribed as a sold in the product of rugged warrous whose awords have inscribed as many victiones upon the backs of the Russian arm es and to be a local to greatly restored. Europe, and the this hour present an invincible front to practically disconflit their inspects were much curiousted and rapidly a vaneing.

It is reported out when Galileo rose from his knees as he assed too above abjuration, the exclaimed. "It more such a such an exclaimation could not in the probable. For dread of the terrors of Inquisional In 1530, Schamyl found turnself surrounded by County in these probables and such an exclaimation could not in these many interest the tester at this junt turn.

and the level thousand veteran Russian recept, at Achilko, a kind of tind encampment perched upon the top of a reck on the banks of Kusan. The position of this place was so arring, that the attempt to storm it was abandonod after the loss of fifteen thousand men, but Schamyl had som a deadler for than General Grabbe to contend with—hunger; hunger, verging upon famor-came telore a week had passed. This was known in the Russian camp, and the place having beer strictly invested a null adjus-

it was certain that the surrender could not be long delayed. On the first day but one of August, General Grabbe learned from an conscioud Leighlan, whom his soldiers had caught whilst attempting to cravel past the blockading lines, that not a particle of food was left in Achulko, that Schamyl Bey proposed to escape that night, with one or two chosen comrades, by means of a rope lowered down the face of the rock to the Kosu; and Achulko, he added, would be surrendered immediately afterwards. A strict watch was immediately ordered to be kept at the indicated spot, and directions were given to awaken the General at whatever hour of the night the capture of the redoubted Schamyl might be effected.

Just before dawn, one-two-three men were seen to cautionally descend by a rope, let gently down on the river side, as produced, who were of course instantly secured, and hurried off to the General's tent. One of the captives admitted, in the flurry of the surprise, as was supposed that he was Schangl; and this of the surprise, as was supposed that he was Schanyf; and the was confirmed by the Lesghian, through whose information the important prize had been secured. General Grabbe was delighted, a dan estafette was forthwith despatched with the tidings, that the notorious rebel, Schamyl Bey, had been caught, and ordered to be shot out of hand. Whilst all this was going on, the tipe which had been quetly drawn up again, was once more lowered, and this time only one man descended by it, who reached the tiver modiscreed, learning more a raft that just at that ed the river unobserved, leaping upon a raft that just at that entired moment swept by, and the too hastily exulting Russian General was aroused to a knowledge of the trick that had been played him by shouts of "Schainyl! Schainyl!" from the mud walls of Achulko, in the exulting reply to the waving of a small green flag, by the true Schamyl, as he swept down the swift Koiza, in the dawning sunlight, presently to find himself amids hills and amongst friends, that would render successful pursuit, if attempted, impossible. Achulko surrendered at discretion, the huts were burned, and Gen. Grabbe retraced his steps in a very ungry mood, which a daring attack on his rear-guard, by the utaquitous and indefaugable Schamyl, at the head of a large hady or horse, exasperated to fury. The linain was beaten off with some difficulty, and the victorious General's march was sullenly resumed, and concluded without further molestation.

### THE MYSTERIES OF CRIME IN NEW YORK.

There was the simple announcement in the Tribune yesterday, of a GRL LOST. "A good-looking, rather tall girl, seventeen years of age, dark complexion and dark hair, was lost." "She was well drersed and started to go from her father's house in Spring at . near Brodway, to her brother's, in the same street. And she was lost." Some stranger who reads that simple announcement one who has spent a night at one of the three great hotels in the corners of Spring at, and Broadway, may wonder that a girl should be lost in such a respectable nighborhood. He does not know that the guests of the biggest of the three hotels look down upon one side upon one of the worst gambling hells, and one of the police-permitted gambling lottery offices in the city, and on the other side upon still worse premises; houses which the vocabulary of infamous lauguage has no words blacs enough to describe, houses which are ever open for innocent young girls to move from which innocent young girls never return. They are enter, from which innecent young girls never return. They are "lost,"—This is not the first girl lost in New York. These are not the first parents who have been deeply afflicted; who have app-aled in vain through the press, for any information of " a girl

lost."
We have a little incident to relate of a girl lost. A few years at 0 No. 000 Church St. was accounted the "luckiest house in the sire t" There are a great many unluckly ones in that street now, and that particular one is estimated the mostunlucky of all them. It was in that be see, about three years ago that a gri was lost. For the sake of her parents brothers and sisters, and large family of relatives we will not give her true name. We will call her Julia Montgomery. She was just such a girl as the one described in the "ltem" of yesterday. She was tall and handsome, just seventeen, with dark hair and eyes, and well drad. She lived in one of the river towns, and came down upon one of the barges that float down such a multitude of things produced by farmors, in company with her father and mother, who brought some of their own produce to market. On the same boat were two young men who had been up the river, they said on a sporting excursion. This was true. But they might have added, "What is sport to us is death to you." They were gamblers. On the passage they made the acquaintance of Julia, and by their bland manners completely won the confidence of the o'd folks. When they arrived, they were very anxious that Julia should go home with them and see their sisters. They were not ro anxious that her mother should go, but they insisted very hard that she should go, because they knew she would not. She had her butter and eggs and chickens to sell, and sots of shopping to die so Julia went alone.

She came back to the boat towards night to tell her mother what nice girls the Miss Camptowns' were, and that they wanted she should go with them to the theatre, and then, as it would be late, atmy all night. The mother consented, as Mr. Camptown was such a fine young man. After the play they had an oyster supper and wine, and Julia became very much elated. Then they went home to Mr. Camptown's house, which was no other than that notorious Church-si, den, and the "sisters" the most not vious sinners in it. Of course more wine was drunk, and Julia became oblivious of what transpired. She waked to conscious-ness next morning to find herself—" a girl lost." Almost delirious, she flew from the wicked sepundrel at her side to the street door, to find it barred against her. In vain she begged and prayed, and cryed to be let out. The soul incarcer, ed in the infernal regions might as well pray for egress. She finds in both cases only scotling at the victim sagony. Then she grew wildly turious, and they tied her hands and feet and carried her down unto the coal cellar "to let her get over her fit," and keep her out of sight till the old woman "was out of the way." For three days, Camptown waiched her father and mother, and then they gave up and wont home with heavy hearts, for "a girl was hold." Yes, she was "lost." Then Campion is went back to enjoy his "country beauty." She was lost to tim also. In some Joy his "country beauty." She was lost to turn also. In some of the pallings down and diggings up in that street all that remains to earth will make another "Item" to a daily paper. It will be headed "human bones found."

The inmates of that house soon left. It was no longer a lucky house. The gbest of the mordered girl walked through every room. One in particular winever allowed any one to occupy. It

is said that the ghost still haunts that house. It is still an unucky house. The old harridan who kept it-went off to New Orleans, lost all her property, and then was lost herself. Cumptown still lives. We saw him a few days ago in the very street where the g.-I was lost, no need in the "liem" of of yesterday. Has he may connection with his lass? Reader, there is a girl lost. Ask where am why? Rum and gainting can answer. -N. Y. Tribune.

# Bumgrous.

A little nunsense now and then, is reliabed by the wisest men.

### MIND WHOM YOU KISS IN THE DARK.

There was a little milliner.
Whose name was Chariotto Dunne.
Though tarre v -a nought of ill to her.
She loved a bit of too

And on an Ensier holiday.
With mind all free from care,
(Though 'twas a melanciad) day,)
She went from Euston quare

By train in which beside her sat
A man who seem'd polite,
Taik'd, smiled, & linck'd quar wively at
Auother opposite
Onward, onward sped the rain,
O'ce hill and d le, and near,
The wind sped after is in valu,
And could not get before

The whistic sounded long and shrill, A tunnel now they needed, Which near a lofts, snow clic hill its dismal entrance world.

Young Cherlotte sew her else eless. Rise slyly from his place, And by her side, right closely, ho Sat with a similing face.

Thought she these men book for the eat, Unless I judge atmos, And thick trill be on easy feat. To snatch a stolen wise.

So when they in the tunnel got, She clianged her place un een.

Yet neither of the most did wot But she was said between,

They, soon a dismal cry arose,
And mi ed a gres, alarm,
For each had knock'd bit neighbour's
And done him greevous h, rin

Right fearfully they both did swear. And svife their chatter ran, When each of them become aware That no had keeped a man!

The train soos pra'd the tunnel through, And came ands to light— Expected their it can all to view— Is was a sury sight!

W. in awollen nose and watery eyes, Each vowed in right good sooth, He would the other well chastise, And beat him without ruth. He

The tesia sood to a station came, At which the tass got out, As a having much enjoyed the game, Soid with a pretry pour

"Good (glit, kied sae) to you I wish A very pleasent ride, ad councel you was next you fi h, Yo see how ru is the tide,

"Let i'... lo you a waring be— As trench lost g spork— figure won thin you whom hey see, Don't my that the dirk!"

A Love Scene .- "Sally, don't I like you!"

"La' Jim, I reckon you do"
"But don't you know it, Sally ! Don't you think I'd tear the eyes out of any tomeat that dared to look at you for a second."

"I 'spect you woud."
"Well, the fact of it is Sally, I-"

"Don't say anymore flow Jun, I will ——"
"But it must be done inniediately, I want you to —

" Oh hush, don't say any more."

"I want you to-night to get ----" What? so soon! Oh! no! impossible! Father and mother

would be so angry at me."

"How! be mad for doing me such a favour as to m—

"Yes, dear me! Oh! what a feeling."
"But there is some mistake, for all I want to have you to do is to-

Sally could bear no more. She threw up her arms, and screaming

hysterically, fainted away as dead as a log

INDUPENDENT VOTING -- Make way for a 1.ndependent woter," said a man at a recent election at N w Orleans. "Why my good said a man at a recent election at N w Orleans. "Why my good man said the clerk," it is not an hour since you deposited your vote at this very poil." "I knows it, I knows it, "says the independent voter, "but that are was the Diminocratic ticket, this 'are is the Whig." "But if you strive to vote twice I shall have you arrested." "You will, will you," should the son of the sovereign people; "then I says if I'm denied the right o' woing for the Whigs, after the Disapposition, there must have believed for the Disapposition, there must be not account. goin' the whole ticket for the Dimmocratics, there aim no universal suffrage that's all It's darned one-sided business, take it all round

A New Strike -S rikes are the ord r of the day, and who can blame the painters' devils for initiating the prevailing custom? "I aim goin' to be called a priviers' devil any longer—no more I aint," exclaimed the precocous imp of the Portsmouth Guardian the other day in a terrible pucker. "Well, what stati we can you?" "Can me a typographical spirit of evil if you like-that's at-

Padit's Illistration -Sure can't you understand it (says Paddy to a du!' headed country man the other day, when trying to convince him that Drummond Case's and Stone Palace were very old houses, though the greater part of those buildings are of the modern date). My grandfather had a knife which he left to my father, the handle was out, and my father replaced it with a new one. The knife wis left to me, and I have got a new blade in it, but shure isn't it still my grandfather's knife.

A day or two ago 2 Quaker and a hot-headed youth were quartelling in the street. The broad-brinnined Friend kept his temper most equably, which seemed but to increase the anger of the other. "Fellow," said the latter, "I don't know a bigger fool than you are," finishing the expression with an eath.
"Stop, friend," replied the Quaker, "thee forgettest thyself."

A Mohawk Dutchman, the other day, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words, "the meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the latter, so he referred to his dismonary and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when

"Dey musht had werth hot wedder dere in New York - I reat an accout of a meeting vere all de peoplesh had meited right avay."

The last dog story is from Fayeneville, Arkansas, where a tarmet's dog has been detected in going to the heg pen at night and bring one of the hogs till he gets up, when "Archy" fires down in the warm | finger the plane, work embroidery, study rammar, etc., but don't place and greato sleep.

A man lately undertook to wrestle with a fall pint of Brandy. First he took the Brandy down, with ease; but the day Brandy, who took his antgonist down, and held him for the space of three hours

Two madens of all work, meeting in the street the other morning. had the following brief but pointed colloque -Sally- Weil, Bet, how are you? Bet- O, capital, my master has got the gout and cannot wear his boots, so I haven a got to clean them of a morning." Sall-" O! what lock!"

Fanny Fern says it is provoking for a woman who has worked all day at mending an old coat of her husband's to find a letter from another women in his pocket.

"It is compared to the compared to the compared to the formed, "that a watch should be perfectly dry, when it has a running spring inside."

"If you bite me, I'll bite you," as the pepper-pod said to the boy.

# Ladies' Department.

# THE MOTHER'S BURIAL

The stately steamer slacked its speed. While from us side in single rank. A little band in haste proceed'
Toward the flower bespangled bank Their jolly boat bears o'er the wave, A mother's cold but loved remains They go to dig her gloomy grave, Far from her own her Shamrock plains

Three children with a Father stood, lo team beside her paly form, White strangers sought amid the wood, Some spot on which might break no sto.m. They found a flow'ry festoon'd bank, And furmish'd for the stranger there The narrow house to which each rank,
Of every grade is born beir!

And see her paly form they raise, With careless hands, as the lightless hearts, No pity meets the husband's gaze, They know not how his bosom smarte They care not that they carry now What's more than life-his all most dear. While grief is wrestling on his brow, To wring forth mailhood's mad'ning lear!

Now in the grave form'd with rude skill, The youthful mother's corpse they place. See how her babes creep closer suit. To catch the last look of her face; While stranger hands make haste to spread, The cold clay o'er its colder kin; Where it must rest in that low bad, "Till roused by elemental din!

The careless crew's dark duty o'er, The weeping father's left alone; The july boat is mann'd once more, And in a harsh impatient tone, They have the wretched mourner on, Who fain would linger near the grave, Of her, who in his manhood's dawn, Her happy heart and hand had gave!

He and his babes have turn'd and left, The mother in that lowly toinb; The steamer through the blue waves cleft, Urged by her engines ceaseless boom. And far behind the steeing surge,
Is left the youthful mother's grave; O'er which the pines may hymn her dirge, Assisted by the Rideau wave!

There often as the sun has sunk. Beyond that blue stream's woody shore' I've sat beside that mossy bank, And thought of her that was no more. And inought of her than was no more.

I've wept to think that one so fair,
Should leave a land with pleasure strew'd,
To fill a grave so dork and drear.

Deep in the pine trees waveing wood!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

## HOW TO GET HUSBANDS.

Nelly Gray gives the following sensible advice to girls. These who ever expect to get husbands worthy of the name, would do well to read it twice over and profit by it.

Girls, you want to get married, don't you? Ah, what a natural thing it is for young ladies to have such a hankering for the sterner sex! It is a weakness that woman has, and for this reason slie is called the weaker sex. Well, if you want to ger married, don't for conscience sake act l'he feo!s about it. Don't get into a fit of the nips every time you see a hat or a pair of whiskers. Don't get the idea into your heads that you must put your it in the way of every young man in the neighborhood to attract not ce, for if you don't run after the men, they will run

after you. Mark that.

A hust and hunter is the most detestable of all young ladies. She is full of starch and puckers, she puts on many false sire, and she is so nice that she appears ridiculous in the eyes of crery decent person. She may generally be seen at meeting, coning in, of course, about the last one, always at social panies, and invariably takes the front seat at concerts. She tries to be the belle of the place, and thinks she is. Poor girl! You are fisting yourselt for an old maid, just as sure as Sabbadi comes on

Acti will flirt with you, and flatter you, simply because they love to do it; but they have no more idea of making you a wift, than they have to commit suicide. It I was a young man, I would have no more to do with such a fancy than I would with a rattle-nake.

Now, girls, let Nelly give you a piece of her advice, and sle knows from experience. If you practice it, you will gain a reputation for being worthy girls, and stall a fair chance of getting re-pectable husbands. It is all well elough that you learn to neglect letting grandina, or your dear in- er, teach you how to make bread, and get a meal f victuals ge denough for a king. No part of a houseke per's duties should be neglected. If you do not marry a wealthy husband, you will need to know how to do such work, and if you do, it will be no disadvantage for you to know how to oversee a servant girl, and instruct her to do these things as you would have them done. In the next place, don't pretend to be what you are not. Affectation is the mostospicable of accomplishments, and you will only cause sensible cople to laugh at you. No one but a fool will be caught by alfectation—it has a transparent skin, easily to be seen through-

Dress plain, but neatly. Remember that nothing gives a give so modest, becoming, and levely an appearance, as a nest and plain dress. All the finamery and tinsel work of the dress-ma ker and milliner are unnecessary.

If you are really handsome, they do not add to your beauty on particle; if you are hemely, they will make var look workGentlemen don't court your faces and your jewolry, but your own

Finger-rings and folderols may do to look at, but they add nothing to the value of a wife-all young men know that. If you know how to alk, do it naturally, and do not be so distressingly polite as to spoil all you say. If your hair is straight, don't put on the curling tones to make people believe you have negro bin d in your venis. If your neck is very black, wear a lace collar, but don't be so foolish as to danb on paint, thinking that people are so blind as not to see it; and if your cheeks are not rosy, do not apply pink saucers, for the deception will be detec-

and and become the gossip of the neighborhood.

Finally, girls, isten to the counsel of your mothers, and ask their advice in everything.

Think less of fashion than you do of the realines of hie; and instead of trying to catch a beau, strive to make yourselves worthy o being caught by them.

### WOMAN AND TEMPERANCE

How vast and unbounded is the influence of woman! It is she who shapes the character of all men as the potter does his vessels. The mother receives he, child when its mind is a blank sheet, upon which she must write characters for eternity. It is hers to bring up a child for honour or dishonour—to make it a blessing of a curse to the world! Oh, then, how arduous the bessing of a curse to the world! On, then, now arousing the duties, and how solemn the obligations of a mother! But, alas, too often are these responsibilities forgotten, and the mother, for the sake of gratifying her child, pursues a course that must result in its lasting injury. Such is the practice of gaying to children sweetened drams, &c. I know the mother does this thoughtlessly,—she reflects not that she is cultivating an appearance which will perhaps prove the rain of her son. Mother, you the which will perhaps prove the ruin of het son. Mother, you should consider that your children were not given to you that you might make drunkards of them, but sober and honoumble men-not nuisances in society, but shining lights.

But the influence of woman is not confined only to the child, in the cradle. The tenrs and entreaties of a mother, a wife, or a sister, will often melt the hardest hearts of the most stubborn men. Cariclanus, with a stern and inflexible spirit, resisted sup-plications of three embassies, sent by the Senate of Rome. But no sconer was he informed that his mother and wife had come no sconer was he informed that his mother and wife had come to entreat him to save the city, than, coming down from his tribunal, he flew to embrace them Lifting up his mother, who had fallen at his feet, he said, "Mother, thou hast saved Rome, but lost thy sou!" Such was the influence that a Roman mother and wife were able to exert over a sturdy soldier; and have the women of America less influence than those of Rome? Women whoever you are, you have an influence, and that influence must be exercised for weal or for woe. And in no other cause may your power be exerted with more heavy effect, than in that of temperance. There are hundreds of men in our midst, who must fill drunkards' graves, unless speedily rescued. In vain have been the efforts of temperance men in their behalf. If they have to the rest realising the rest remains for them. have seen the enorts of temperance men in their bensh. If they be not reclaimed by women, no hope remains for them. Mother, have you a drunken son? Go with sears in your eyes and plead with him. Wife, does your husband drink! Go, take your children with you, and ask him in the most loving manner for protection. Sister, does the brother whom you lave frequent the drinking saloon? Throw your arms around his neck, and bedew his cheeks with your tears.-Sunbeam.

A LITTLE QUAKERESS IN A HURRY.—An amusing matrimonial story is told of the olden time of New England. It so fell out that two young people became very much smitten with each other, as young people sometimes do. The woman's father was a wealthy Quaker—the young man was poor, but respectable. The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, The tather could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dared not disobey—that is to say, she dared not disobey openly. She "met him by moonlight," while she pretended never to see him—and she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of sighs and tears, which women oftener reach in imagination than in reality. Still he remained inexorable. Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let not concealment "like a worm in the hid" new on the damask cheek however: but when worm in the bud" prey on the damask check however; but when her father a-ked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his girl dearly Had n been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride would never have given way before the importunities of a danghter. Men are not, however, so stubborn in such matters, and as he saw that his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breaking out—" Mary, rather than more down to death, thee had better marry as thee chooses, and when thee pleases."

And what did Mary? Wait until the birds of the air had told

her swain of the change, or wait until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a lit of it. She placed her neat plain bonnet on her head and walked as direct to the hone of her lover as the street would carry her. She walked into the tover as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—knocking was not then fashionable—and she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an appiration as the heiress at the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. Louis looked up inquiringly. She walked up to him, and put her land in his: "Louis," said ske, "father says I may have thee." And Louis got directly up from the donner-table, and went to the parson's. In just twenty-five minutes they were man and wife.

1. Dies, LOOK AT THIS—PERFUMERY.—Some n'ea may be

1. DIES, LOOK AT THIS-PERFUMERY.—Some trea may be formed of the importance of perfumery as an article of commerce when it is stated that one of the large perfumers of Grasse, in France, employs annually 80,000 pounds of orange plo-soms, 60,000 younds of cassia flowers, 51,000 pounds of rise leaves. 32,000 pounds of jessamine blossoms. 35,000 pounds of violeflowers, 20,000 pounds of tubo roses, 16,000 pounds of lilac flowers, besides recemary, mint, lavender, thyme, lemon, orange, and other edorous plants in like proportions.

A STARTUS QUEET -A young lady who went out on a shopping excursion, enered a store, and addressing an interesting young gentlemen behind the counter, inquired if he had any asik hose. "Certainly, Miss." replied he and immediately the counter seas stream with the delicate articles. After selecting a pair, she looked

very innocently, and inquired.

"How high do they come, air?"

The cierk blushed, turned in the face all sorts of colors, spoke not . She gave him a look of surprise, and repeated her question. Again the youth etammered, and said

"Really Miss, I—that is to my I think—I could not be positive, but my impression is that they come just above the knees."

The young lady fainted on the spot.



# Pouths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way be should go at d when he is old he will no cease of on t = "to real title 6."

Dr This is a Thanksgiving Song written by the late Dr. Ware, and sung recently in the United States

Come, uncles and cousins; come meces and sunts Come, nephews and brothers—no—con'ts—no—can'ts, Put business, and shopping, and school-books away. The year has rolled round -it is Thankeg ring day.

Come home from the college, ye ringlet-haned youth; Come home from your factures, Ann, Kate, and Ruth, From the anvil, the counter, the farm come away. Home, home with you, home, it is Thanksgiving day.

The table is sprend, and the dinner is dressed,-The cooks and the mothers have all done their best; No caliph of Bagdad e'er saw such display, Or dreamed of a treat like co. Thankegoing day.

Pier, puddings, and custards, pigs, oysters, and nuis, Come forward and seize them without if s or buts; Bring none of your dim, li de appetites here-Thanksgiving day comes on y once in a yes ...

Now conferen revisit the darling old place, Now brothers and sisters, long parted, embrace, - The family ring is uneed once more. And the same voices shout at the old cottage door.

The grandfather smiles on the innocent mirth, And blesses the power that has guarded he hearth, He remembers no trouble, he feels no decay. But thinks his whole tile has been Thanksgiving day.

Then praise for the past end the present we sing, And rothfut await what the future may bring ; Let doubt and rep ning be unnished away, And the whole or our lives be a Thank-giving day.

### SIMILITUDES.—THE VOICE FROM THE CLOSED BLIND.

A tiny voice it was, joyous in its baby-prattling as the tinkling of a fountain in the first ray of sun rise. Alone and moody, I used to wonder where it came from, until one day I saw two dimpled fingers pushing rose leaves through a green window-blind down into the dusty street. I could only guess about the cunning little mouth, alw-ys budding into smiles, whence those gay, broken syllables fell like shaken drops of dew; and about the cherub light of the eyes, and the small plump shape to which

How much happiness had that little one shut in with itself behind the blind! Home blessedness and hope, in a warm shower upon the father's earth-parched being; a river of love in the mother's heart, opening back through awaying shadows, into gleams of an immortal source; that baby voice might show the overflowing of these. O, perhaps it was an orphan, innocently lavish of its present giadness, ignorant of the heart-poverty that commerce with the world would bring.

It was a pleasant little mystery, that voice from the blind, but it suggested a mystery much deeper.

Every soul speaks from behind the screen of sense. The onter world shades the glory of its original home. Hither it comes, singing and prattling like a child in its glad unconsciousness, but all impatient to shake off the white robes of simplicity, and wrap it elf in the course garments that are worn in the high-ways and byways of life. Then, when it knows the world, a stronger and closer blind is put up, behind which it immures usell, when love that makes the home charm, has been buried away from its walls.

All our inward intimations of immortality-do they not come to us between the long silences, and weary, noisy rumblings of life's street, like that infant's voice from behad the closed

## APPEAL TO FATHERS

Has it occurred to the mind of the temperance drinker, that your bright-eyed toy now prancing in his innocency about your parlour may one day, by your example, become a Sor like that poor wretch you saw in your walks this morning? You may feel perfectly atrong in your own resolution—you may be able to fix a limit to your own libations; but can you do so for all the future of that darling son, now frolicking before your eyes, a sinless witness of his father's uppling habits? Bo you not love that son-do you not wish to see him become an ornament to Society-do you desire your death-bed to be sweetened of the reflection, that your name will be handed down by that much loved son unternished—undisgraced? Then banish the wine cup from your table. Banish it from your dwelling—banish it from your walks—banish it wholly and entire. Be assured that your example to that child-that bright eyed one-will be worth

more than ten thousand sermons on temperance-or ten thousan I temperance laws. Will you not give up the use then of all ha untoxicates, if not for your own sake, at least for that of your son? Think not that your child is too young to notice—it ink not that his memory will prove treacherous. Turn your thoughts back into the past, can you not recall acones of a very early date indelibly fixed in your memory? When these scenes transfered you were even younger than that brighteyed one, now his king up so innocently in your face. Perhaps the impression on his waxen mind, is yet too faint to be lading. The picture of 1. father over his wine or brandy-bottle, may be effaced by d. y presenting to him in future that father with the pure element of water only. Taught at home by precept and example, that daring son will outer life fortified against the wiles of the cocur, and when your aged steps shall fail, he will be your glory a d support, not as in the other case, he may be your shame and roproach.

Give us the Maine Law, or something akin to it. Let us have it at once! There is no time for delay. Every hour that rolls over us without some action in the matter is an hour of gul! The spirit Demon of Alcohol, and Murder are sworn brokers t ey have leagued together to bring ruin and diagrace upon this tair State of corn-the Empire State! The Empire of the bursty hand! Shame, shame on our supineness—our dealness to this weighty matter. What man is affaild of his popularity to vote for such a law? Let him dread the consequences if he does not vote for it. When the cry of murder rings through his streets, when the midnight areassin fells one of his own kindred to the earth, who will be guilty of that murder! ...se, O people of the Empire State—rise in your majesty and demand the passage of this law, or look to it for the consequences on your own heads. Anake, awake, awake! ye sleepers, and save the tottering State!—American Ex.

### METRICAL GRAMMAR.

Three little words we aften ace Air Amcies, a, an, and the A Noun's the name of anything, As school, garden hoop or swing. Adjectives tell the kind of noun; As great, small, pretty, white or brown. Instead of nouns the Pronouns stand: Her head, his face, my arm, your hand. Verbs tell of something being door; To read, write, count, sing, jump or em. How things are done the Adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ili or well. Conjunctions join the words together,
As men and women, wind and weather.
The Proposition stands before
A Noun, as in or through a door.
The Interestinate them. The Interpetions show surprise,
Oh' how pretty 'Ah' how wise!
The whole are called nine parts of Speech Which Reading, Writing, Speaking teach.

LITERARY AFFECTATION.—The Lord Advocate of Scotland, in the concluding address to the Philosophical Institution on the 1st of April, spoke of literary affectation in manners in the following words, pregnant with truth and common sense:—
The vice of man crism is that epidemic which, whether in prise or verse, is the most discreditable type of our modern writers of action. Men seem to scorn to say what they have to say in simple words, and to think that their thoughts will not get justice unless dressed out in a peculiar, and generally fantastic livery of their own. I shall make no insidious allustics; but I own I long to see some man of healthy and vigorous genius arise, who will despise trickery, and expel the demon of affectition from its literary throne—who will have courage to irrust to the simplicity of nature, and not be too pedantic to make examinon language the vehicle of his thoughts. In Byron's lines and Scott's novels we have a standing rebuke of our degenerate taste. In reading a work of fiction, which has from various causes tuct with a raro renown; I mean that picture of slave life contributed by a fair American authoress—I was atruck with nothing more than the exquisite simplicity and purity of the style. The trutuis, the authoress was too much in carnest about her subject to be preoccupied about the words she used, and the result is, that as a mere work of art, and viewing it as a mere critical performance, she has produced a work of tiction, to my mind, of a class which no one since Scott has reached."—Allog Advertiser.

IT Two young men waited upon the late Peter S. Damincenn, to nak his professional assistance. One of them commenced:

"Mr. Duponceau, our father died and made a will."
"Is it possible? I never heard of such a thing," said Mr.

Duponcasu.

"I thought it happened every day," said the young man.

"It's the first case of 'be kind," replied Mr Duponcesu.

"Well," said the young man, "if there is to be any difficulty about it, we had better give you a fee to attend to the bust-

n as '
The fee was given, and then Mr. Duponceau observed.

Von mean the "Oh! I think I know what you mean. You mean that your father made a will and died. Yes, yos! that must be it!"

A minister, travelling where the road was difficult to find to questa man by it wished to go.

"Well," said the hedger and ditcher, "keep on just as you are going about a mile and a half, there at the cross-toads yes will see a minister, who will direct you to the left a couple of miles, and there at the forks of the road is another minister who will direct sen to the right about three miles, and so on, at every fork and cross of the road. is a minuter to tell you which road to take

"Ah," said the parson, "what do you call a minister?"
"Why," said the other, " those things that said up at the cross and forks of the roads, with something like a hand on them." " Finger boards, you mean," says the preacher, " why do you call them ministers ?"

"Because they are always pointing the way to other people, and ever go themselves."

THE MORETER TREE .- One hundred and twenty-are children. and their teacher, found room to stand on a section of the big tree exhibiting in Secremento, all at once.

# The Canadian Son of Cemperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it g weth 1 s colour in the cup, when it moveth itself stight. At the last it b eth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder - France to coop 23

TORONTO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1853.

### DROOP NOT UPON YOUR WAY.

### BY JOHN BARNES.

Ho ye who start a noble scheme, For general good designedworkers in a cause that tends To benefit your kind-Mark out the path you fain would tread, The game you mean to play, And it it be an honest one, Keep steadfast on your way.

Although you may not gain at once The points you most desire, Be nationt-time can wonders work-Plod on, and do not tire ; Obstructions, too, muy crowd your path, In threatening stern array ; Yet flinch not ' tear not ' they may prove Mere slisdows in your way.

Then while there's work for you to do, Stand not despairing by-Let 'Forward' be the move you make, Let 'Onward' be your cry; And when success has crowned your plans, 'Twill all your pains repay,
To see the good your labor's done,
Then droop not on your way!

### SEND IN YOUR LISTS EARLY-AGENTS AND SUB-SCRIBERS.

It is desirable that our agents, new and old, should send their lists within the first week in January. Of course further exertions can be made afterwards. Try and obtain subscribers from the farmers and mechanics, and professional classes, who heretofore have not read papers in the interest of the Sons. Our true object just now is to influence all classes, to make the Order of ancy, and that us effects upon the population—apart a together the Sons universally known, and to convince the public of the from us moral bearing—is an appalling material waste. The revenue from Rum is on the increase, while we have to record a necessity of an immediate change in the liquor laws. III Unless some untoward accident should occur, our first Number for 1854

PREMIUMS OFFERED IN JANUARY, 1854.-To any agent or friend obtaining 10 new subscribers at 6s. 3d. each, and enclosing the money within January, we will send a bound volume of this paper for 1852, and charge him but half price for the paper for 1854. To any agent or friend sending 15 new subscribors as above, we will send bound volumes of this paper for 1852 and 1853 free, and charge him but half price for his paper for 1854. To any agent or friend sending 20 new subscribers, we will send bound volumes of 1852 and 1853, his paper free, and a beautiful volume of poems worth \$1. To any agent or friend sending us 25 new subscribers, we will send bound volumes of this paper for 1852 and 1853, his paper free, and " God in History," a book worth 6s. 3d.

· WHY SHOULD TEMPERANCE PAPERS BE LOWER THAN POLITI-ECAL OXES?-It is a strange thing that people should expect to receive temperance papers at a less price than political ones. Such is however the case everywhere. One would suppose that, seeing a temperance paper is engaged in a great and good movement, is limited almost entirely to one class favouring temperance, contains less advertisements than the political press, and is quite as well conducted, that a higher price should be paid for it. Many papers are published in Canada for which 12s. 6d. or 10s. in advance are charged that contain less reading than this paper. Friends of temperance this is wrong. 37 Our paper for 1854 will be a sheet containing eight pages. It will be nearly is large as McKenzie's Message, for which we charge only 6s. 3d. in advance. It will also have a new and beautiful heading

CAUTION TO SUBSCRIBERS .- We frequently receive letters enclosing money for this paper not marked money. All letters containing money should be marked " Moxey," and delivered into the post-office personally to the Post-master, so that he may at once register them.

TT REMEMBER OUR TERMS for 1854 are \$11 payable in December, or January. This aum can be enclosed in a letter marked "money," addressed to C. Dunann, Editor Son of Temperance. A \$1 and 1s. 3d. in change, only cost 3d. postage. Post-office stamps could be sent.

THE COLDSTREAM DIVISION IN THIS CITY .- We are glad to hear that this Division is progressing finely. For some two months past they have initiated, on an average, four every night of meeting. On one night twenty seven persons were proposed as members. On another mght about a dozen persons were initiated. A large number of the soldiers have joined the Division. This is an excellent movement on the part of the soldiers

and the Division. These men are often unfortunate in acquiring habits of drinking. The many low taverns about cities entice them from duty, and eat up the little money that is given them Heretofore drunkenness has been the great vice of British soldiers and sailors. Their open heartedness renders thein easy victims at the low mas, that everywhere abound in large emes. It is a matter of rejoicing then to see such men join temperance associations like the Sons. There are some very good men in this Coldstream Division. It numbers now over one hundred mombers-has a large Hall, built by its enterprise within a year. A well conducted Division like this, having a Hall, can do a great amount of good in a city, as well as afford much agreeable company to each other. It is a pity that every Ward of Toronto had not just such a Division as this with its hall for weekly meetings of sober and industrious men.

### DRUNKENNESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND-ITS CAUSE.

STATE OF THE POOR .- The prospects of a large number of our population for the coming winter have of late been largely discussed by most of our contemporaries; and though differing in some respects, we find them in agreement on one point-that the aid of the government will be required to a considerable extent. Employment on the roads, as far as it goes, is confessedly the most desirable mode of ministering to the wants of the destitute; and on this subject we are glad to learn that the government have withdrawn certain restrictions placed a short time ago on the Road Boards, which would have limited their operations to an amount of expenditure far below the present exigencies of the people. We trust therefore that the Commissioners will apply themselves vigorously to the service, so that the monies may be expended white season is yet fit for road work-thus securing real value to the country while relieving the necessities of the industrieus poor.

There are several causes contributing to the lamentable position of many of our people at this time—the short fishery—the point failure—and the suspension of the Telegraph works by which many of our best men have lost their season's wages The concurrence of such autoward events would at any time produce serious want and suffering, but we cannot disguise from ourselves that there is another potent influence at work in the state of things before us. Who can pass through our streets without seeing that Intemperance has acquired a fearful ascendfailing off in the resources of those who pay for it. And when we consider the amount of the carnings of labour sport to purwill be received by our subscribers on Saturday, the 7th day of chase the Rum now consumed here, with the consequent loss of health and physical power, it seems vain to expect prosperny amongst those thus suicidally enslaved; and though the fishery were fair, the pointo sound, and Telegraph claims met, ve should still have to confront wrete; edness and imsery to a vast entent.

The Rum-traffic is demoralizing and pauperising our people, and we can hope but for little real improvement while it continugs to hold its palmy position among us .- Newfoundlander.

# PRINCIPLES OF THE CARSON LEAGEE.

Frequent inquiry being made in regard to the plan of the Carson League, we give the following, furnished by Mr. Carson hunself to a contemporary. It is believed by many that this plan will be found important in securing the cuforcement of the Mame law.

The object of the Carson League is the abolition of drainshops, and utter extermination of the rum trade. It proposes to do this by combining the momed power, the political power, and the legal power of the State.

The following is its plan:

1. Each member of the League gives the amount of his property on the assessment roll, or as much as he will, to be assessed pro rata for the prosecution of all violations of excise laws. Taxed for rum's doings they must be. Let them be taxed to fine and imprison the murderers of their families, rather than to support those murderers and to defray the expense of the imprisonment and ruin of their own children.

2. Through the ballot-box the League is pledged to get possession of all the officers in town , counties, and State, that by them the prohibition of the traffic may be in their efforts. Without the Legislature, we cannot have the Maine law. Without judges and juries, sheriffs and constables, district attorneys and poor-masters, nothing can be done to execute such laws, or any other for the prohibition of this trade. Any man who has not this end at heart, is not fit to hold office.

3. Legal power. This is virtually included in the above With the judiciary, all temperance laws are unavailing. It is to be had through the ballot-box, and to be set in motion by means of the monied power of the counties and States.

The League torms a Joint Stock Company, any person being allowed to become a member by taking one or more shares of the capital stock. The following is the form of the note given by the members of the stock

For value received, I promise to pay to the Treasurer of Carson League, of the County of ---, for the suppression of rumaclling, — dollars, payable pro-rata assessments on the whole stock of said company, not to exceed in one year, fifty cents on - dollars, payable pro-rata assessments on the whole a thousand dollars, according the provisions of their con-

THESE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION ARE IMPOR-TAXT .- At the late Session of the National Division, held at Chicago, III., the following, among other business, was tran-

The committee on Constitutions, to whom was referred the memorial of the Grand Javision of Canada East, praying the N. D. to enect a Law that still entitle benefit members leaving one Division to the same Passage immediately on decositing their ards in another Division, would report:

That while they feel the importance of the subject submitted for our consideration by the inemoralists, they are of opinion tat it is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the several

Subordinate Divisions and with which this National Division should not interfere

Your c inmittee, therefore, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. - Agreed to.

Resolved, That the inslathation ceremones in Grand and Subordinate Divisions, may be performed in public at the option of Divisions.—Adopted.

The committee on Appeals, are of opinion, that Subardinage Divisions are vested with discretionary power as to suspension, they may suspend under certain circumstances, but it is not obligatory upon the Divisions to suspend, according to the decision of this body at Richmond.

The Password may be withheld from a member three months in arrears.—Agreed to.

GRAND SOIRER AT PORT DALHOUSIE,-The Suns of Temper ance of Port Dalhousie, and vicinity, gave a grand Soiree of I hursday evening last, in their Hall, which was crowded with a most respectable assembly, Mr. Etjah Cole, was called to preside, when the proceedings of the evening were opened by

The speakers on the interesting occasion, were, the Rev. J. E. Ryerson, Captain Hamilton, Colonel Clark, J. G. Currig, Esq., and Mr. Sheppard, all of whom acquitted themselves well Mr Ryerson spoke most elequently and at considerable length Col. Clark's speech is represented as having been a most feeling and persussive one, and of the well known abilities of the other speakers of the evening 'its unnecessary to dwell, suffice it is say; owing to the excellent arrangements of the lady managen everything passed off most agreeaby. The ladies of the Per-deserve much credit for the taste displayed in decorating the Holl, as well as for the trouble taken in providing such an abusdant supply of refreshments.

The vocal music was good, and Signore Elliott's String Bank added much to the enjoyment of the evening. The Signer may be justly proud of his attainments,—Post St. Catharines.

DRUNKENNESS EVERYWHERE.—Intelligence from Newfoundland to the 16th inst. states, that the Chief Justice there in his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Court of Assiz, deplored the great increase of drunkenness on the Island.

CARPET FOR THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE .- It is stated that a gocous curpet has just been finished at Glas zow, Scotland, for in White House Washington. It measures 80 feet long by 40 feet broad; the portion woven in the loom without a seam being 7 by 31 feet; and the remainder consists of a handsome bode sewn on. The fitting in of the carpet is a rubby and crimed damask, with three tasteful medallions in the centre, and a na corner-piece to correspond. The medallions are filled up was bouquets of flowers, designed and executed with magnificen The enure piece weighs upwards of a ton, and is valux at \$2,500.

### LATE NEWS.

The trip on the Grent Western, from Hamilton to London, was made in going and returning, in about three hours and twenty inm uses. Three hundred persons sat down to dinner in London ......... banquet was given in New York latery to Mr. Mitchell, at what banquet was given in New York latery to All. American, at what 1200 persons sat down to feast. Speeches were made by Mitchel Meaghar, Greeley, and others .... The Pope hat excommunear General, and also all the readers of the Crusader published by him New York city .... Catherine Hayer at late dutes was about gow to Australia ..... Snow in Montreal on the 19th inst. was from one three feet deep .... The United States have sent troops to Ene b put down the riots there in respect of the ratioad ...... The small pu is committing great ravages in the Sandwich I lands ..... A gree excueniont is about to be got up in Sou h America on account if 2 dianer at Glasgow, given to discu-s the Ea-tern question He & chied attending, but wrote a long letter explaining his views on the question. He takes a very wise and far seeing view of the main, and strongly deprecates the hisitancy of England—indirectly acced her of moral cowardice, as indeed the whole world does. He so that Austria has 90,000 men on the Servian Frontiers watching Turkey, and the latter is obliged to use 50,000 men as a resemguard .....Rumour says that Louis Napole on is determined to see troops to Turkey immediately, and that the English Cabinet TAS EXPERA, is trying to persuade him not to do so. Such conducts extraordinary in England. On the other hand we learn that the Trench, English, and Turkish Fleets are active in hunting down in Russian Fleet in the Black Sea.....The operatives in the Harm Buildings of New York had a very nanow escape, especially in guils, from fire......A correspondent of the New York Organ gual a frightful account of intemperance in California—he says the is majes are nearly as byd there as the incr-—that they generally such males are nearly as bad there as the mer—that they generally away There are twenty Divisions of the Sons mere, 22 two thousand members. The Second Annual Session of the Grazic Division was held in Sacramento, California, in the beginning November ...... The notorious Bedini, the Pope's nuncio, is at Pop-burgh ...... It is said large numbers of lal orers are on their way a tio S Levins, have been committed to good by a verdict of the coroner's jury, on the charge of murdering Wm Robson, found the Toronto Bay. The evidence as yet is small against them. The men have heretofore borne good characters, and the three formers. £10,000 job is now being thoroughly investigated in cl Brown and Mr. McKenzie were at Gueigh on the 21st, and com erable opposition was given to Mr. Brown, he says, by Romanies. BIT THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE at Brockville gave a Science

McKenzie. Upon most things the two gentlemen are supposed (\* tract if their words can be believed) to agree. There is some distance in their views on the Catholic question. The in etting at Gorgeon the 21st was a noisy affair, resulting in breaking up Mr. Brown meeting. Each gentleman addressed different audiences

We see in Detroit the small coult have declared the preciprovisions of the Michigan Maine tow unconstitutional, and the the small grog shops in that city are re opened. Such trucking a moboceracy is contemptible. The case (was that of one Parsa Collins,) tried before a Justice of the Peace. It would seem demo-in the beginning of the month a sarge Temperance Convention was beld.

# Che Literary Gem.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE CLOSING OF THE YEAR 1853.

Go year, lifty-three, like a friend to thy rest, To the shades where thy brothers have gone, Full freighted with joys, by some you are bless'd, By others in sorrow and sighs you are known

Go tell to the shades of the long buried past,
The record of deeds that only are thine;
How vain and how selfish man was to the last,
How tickle, how cruel, how bound to the shine,

(i) gold's base alloy, of prejudice blind; flow little of principle, how much of crime, O) this little earth, your searches did find, As an out in swiftness your circle of time

Go tell to the spirits, the world wags the same, That pelf with humanity's children is rife; That virtue on earth is still but a name. That riches and fame, as of old, me the strife

That wisdom's confined, to the humble on earth,
That numbers still toil for the rich and the great;
That those most deserving for viriue and worth,
Are pushed to the rear, whilst vice is clutz!

Ah never again shall man see thee here,
Yet all are rejoicing, are feasing and plad;
Thy depirture will scarce draw from any a tear,
And few are thy mourners! in true sorrow clad!

But stay my old friend, will none thee deplote!

Have none a kind word to declare on thy death.

Yes!—whils thou 'partest never more to return,

Will hand thee memento, a sweet mental weath

There take it, you'll find among other flowers.

Sweet gratitude, love, and mem'ries with joy:
Decaring I've spen' with thee many choice hours,
Unsulfied by vice, in wis dom's employ!

Farewell to thy shade, depart now in peace,
To realins of the dead, by morinis unknown
Go year, fifty-tiree and thy record will cease,
Buried, the past will soon call thee its own

Gentle readers, we wish you all a happy Christmas and merry New Year! In our last number we said that the Literary Gen would not ream year you before Christmas,—the day of hopes and expectate—of our little ones—the day of meeting of families and dear fix nos.

Christians is kept in memory of the advent upon earth of the mork and lowly—the wise and benevolent Jesus, the lamb of Judea On this day he was born. It is well that all should rejoice on this daycalling to mind the character and teachings of Him who came to make men wise and good, to teach them to love their Father in Heaven, to honour their parents on earth, and to look for a home ! I beyond the grave,-a Christmas for the human race, where all may gaze on the glory of, and loving, worship the Ancient of Days. Earth, if it followed the teachings of Christ, would be one universal paradise, united in good works full of men and women, emulating each other only in brotherly and sisterly love, and in the adoration of our Heavenly Father. Alas, such is not the case; but man in his selfishness and superstitions, has turned this beautiful religion of Christ into war and haired, elevating himself to the throat of God, and pure Christianity has taken the wings of an eagle and flown off into the desert to a few pure hearts. Be joyfut yet thankful to God, Millions desert to a few pure hearts. Be joyfin yet thankful to God. Millions of attle children, with hearts bounding on up-toe hopes, with eyes thashing in fond expectations, awant the coming of Christmas. Let their young hearts, now green in childhood, have a teast of joy and fun. Childhood, sweet childhood, 'its like spring; remember, parents, you were once little children. Fond hearts will meet on this day; they will gaze around and ask for missing lambs, with ask for facility they will gaze around and ask for missing lambs, with ask for facility they will gaze around and ask for missing lambs, with ask for facility they will gaze around and ask for missing lambs, with ask for facility they will gaze around the feature board with us on Christman 1852! The silence of ciermity broods over their now stilled hearts that late were warm! Where is jour mother's soule, our father's kindly gaze, our brother's joy, our our mother's smile, our father's kindly gaze, our brother's joy, our sister's fund embrace? Where are our partner's? Oh, that loving wile's sweet kiss'—gone forever? Yet through the dark valvey of the shadow of death, whi-p-rs come to the hopeful ear of anhtriends of earth, we yet tive." God and trush require of us to be good, as well as cheer.ul and happy.

## THE PARTY MAN.

The following extract from a lecture by Henry Ward Beccher, in a measure illustrates his style, and is valuable for the important truth it contains:

"I describe next a more respectable and more oungerous politician-the Party Man. He has associated his ambition, his interests, and his affections with a party. He prefers, doubtless, that his side should be victorious by the best means, and under the companionship of good men, but rather than lose the victory he will consent to any means, and follow any man. Thus, with ne will consent to any means, and tomow any man. I has, with a general desire to be upright, the exigency of his party pashes constantly to dishonorable deeds. He opposes fraud by craft. It is the ty lie; slander by counter-aspersion. To be sure it is wrong to misstate, to distort, to suppress or color facts; it is wrong to the mechanic, one sect on against another section. But his opponents do it, and if tiny will take advantage of men's corruption, he must, or lose by his virtue. He gradually adopts two characters, a personal and a solitical character. All the requisitions of his party he oveys in his political conduct. In one character he is a man of principle; in the other, a man of mere expedients. As a man, he means to be versciens, honest, moral; as a politician, he is decentual, cunning, unscrupulous; anything for party. As a man, he abbors the shiny demagogue; as a politician, he employs him as a scavenger. As a man, he shrinks from the flagitiousness of slander; as a politician, he permits it, sincles upon it in others, rejoices in the success gained by it. As a men he respects no one who is rotten it heart; as a politician, no man h or gu when victory may be gained can be too bad. As a citi-

zen, he is an aposite of temperance; as a politician, he can put his shoulder and ratio men who delage their track with whiskey, marching a crew of branding patriots, pugnaciously drunk, to exercise the tre man's noblest tranchise—the vite. As a cuizen, he is considerate of the young, and counsels them with admirable ausdom, then, as a polineam, he votes for tools, supporting for the magistracy worshipful aspirants scraped from the ditch, the greg shop, and the brothel; thus saying by deeds which the young are quick to understand, I jested when I warned you of had company; for you perceive none worse than those I delight to honor. For his religion he will give up all his secular interests; but for his politics he gives up even his religion. He adores virtue and rewards vice. Whilst bolstering up unrightcons measures, and more unrighteous men, he prays for the advancement of religion, and justice, and honor. I would to God that his prayer might be answered upon his own political heid; for never was there a place where such blessings were more needed! I am puzzled to know what will happen at death to this political christian, but most unchristian politician. Will both of his characters go heavenward together? If the strongest prevails, he certainly will go to hell. If his weakest, (which is his christian character,) is saved, what will become of his political character? Shall he be sundered, as Solomon proposed to divide the contested infant? If this style of character were not flagi tiously wicked it would still be supremely indiculous; but it is both. Yet young men mark these amphibous examples to avoid their inflence. The young have nothing to gain from those who are saints in religion and morals and Machiavels in politics; who have parintoned off their neart; invited Christ into one half a. Behal into the other.

### THE SOURCE OF OUR TAXES.

The following intelligence is extracted from the Quebec Gazette-a reliable source. The revenue from customs alone, it will be seen, yield over four millions of dollars. In the expenditure of this money, which is of course wrung from the pockets of the Canadian farmers and consumers, by indirect taxation, patriotic prudence should be shown. In our present prosperity we do not feel its pressure, yet upon reflection it will be found it comes from cotton goods, our sugars, teas, rice, tobacco, and other necessaries of life. A wise Legislature would try to take off duties from the mere necessaries of life, like teas, angars, cottons, &c; it would economise and simplify the Government effices and expenses; give more to schools and road improvements, and less to jobs and useless clerks in offices. Let enterprise take its own course, encouraging railreads, but not making the Government, as Hincks has done, a railread machine. Office seekers should be taught that the public treasury is not a tring to be robbed by all with impunity. - [EDITOR. Exports up to 10th October, 1853...... £885,668 1 8

to for same	period of 1552	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	····	660,661	6	5
	Excess for 'S	<b>3</b>		£225,006	15	3
Imports to above	date, 1853 1852	<b></b>		£943.571 606,563	<b>6</b>	3 5
Total durant and	Execus for 'S for same period					
total dades bare	" same perioo	1852	· · · · ·	96,499	10	10
	Excess for "	3		£ 19 0 12		

The above figures—indicating, as they do, a flourishing state of trade and the prosperous condition of the country—will be regarded with high satisfaction. The details of general increase cannot be given to the public until after the expiration of the fiscal year; but we may with perfect safety anticipate a very great increase of Customs' Receipts at the several principal ports, with a corresponding enlargement at minor places, and an atmost imprecedented addition to the entire Revenue of the Province, viz.:

QUELEC-

Total (estimated) almount of Customs' Duties col-			
ireted in 153 £13	9,623	0	1)
" actual " 1852 10	1,452	0	0
Difference in favour of '53 . £ 3	7,771	v	U
MONTREAL—			
Total (esumated) amount of duties for 1853 £46	O(H), O	0	0
" actual " " 1852 33	3.238	U	G
Difference to credit of '53 £121	6,702	O	0
TORONTO-			
Total (estimated) and of conceinors for 1853 £135	5,000	0	O
4 1 150 01	3 2.13		

the companionship of good men, but rather than lose the victory he will consent to any means, and follow any man. Thus, with a general desire to be upright, the exigency of his party pashes constantly to dishonorable deeds. He opposes fraid by craft, he by his; slander by counter-aspersion. To be sure it is wrong to missiate, to distort, to suppress or color facts; it is wrong to employ the evil paxi as; to set class against class, the poor my like the country against the city, the farmer against a gainst the city, the farmer against the mercanic, one sect on against another section. But his op-

With such a poethora of funds in the exchequer, the public should keep a sharp look of the what is done with them. So much money is tempting; and unless its keepers beneficiarefully watched, it will most assure by be squantered or perverted to fulfill purposes of subordination and extravagence.

One of the lessons of political economy is, that it is always far safer for the people when ministers are forced to demand supplies, than when a well-filled treasury tempts them to help themelies, and enables the government to maintain positions antagonistic to the popular will

At an early day it is purposed to overhaut the Tariff, and to specily the alicia wine which seem to be demanded by the interests of all classes of commercial dealers.

### IN EAST AND NORTH

I wo esters grand by Stambou, a sunny wa ere.
I wo esters ut where Ar to be writed a as-Handa o tap d, the first naich a floor a crea a quarters
thouse couped, the second weep beade a gives

The same two sisters,—long upon each other, Stern have they frowin d across their Channet sea. But now all rivalines and hater they smother, And sit thus, hand in hand laid lovingly

Why, sisters test ye thus at pence together, Your ancient feids and In tions all laid by? Why sinde you in that purple Asian w ather? Why weep you neath that leaden Polar sky?

Two causes, stranger, hold us thus united— Both fit to make true friends or nobte foes. In the bright East we stand to see wrong righted, In the black North, a hero's eyes we close.

"Those battle flage that side by side are excelling Speak of brute force defied, of law maintained. Those timeral flags that side by side are trailing. Speak both of loss endured and triumph gained

"You handed fleet to all the nations teaches. He that doth wrong his wrong shall some abye. The my monument of Bellot preaches. How nobig love can live, how grandly faith can die

"Are not those lessons worthy of the giving !
To give them is't not well we use our might!
Then leave us to our gladness and our grieving.
Under the Eastern sun, beneath the Polar night."

### THE DESERTED BOWER.

All who have visited the shores of lake Outano, must have been struck with their beauty. No lover of nature can stand immoveable while he looks forth upon its soul-stirring and remantic scenes. It was one of those beautiful evenings in the rosy month of June, when heaven and earth seemed to blend their glories together, I took the arm of one of my friends who had suggested the pleasant thought of spending a few leisure moments in strolling along the shores of this beautiful lake.

All was ca'm,- not a sound fell upon the ear save the mild murmur of the wave as it rolled over the "golden sand" and mingled its music with the notes of the feathered vocalist in the deep woodland grove. Our path lay through a deep forest formed chiefly of the maple, whose pendant branches dip' in the golden radiance of the setting sun, formed a beautiful arch-way above our heads. Onward we bent our way, till at length our path opened to our view a beautiful country residence. As the sight broke upon us with all its heaven-like beauty, I was led to exclaim, Oh! how lovely! But my friend uttered not a word—he stood as unmoved as a statute amidst all the ange! forms of beauty which was around us. I inquired the cause of his silence, "Ah!" said he, "memory throws its dark shade on all the bright scenes with which we are surrounded. The past like a vision floate before me; you may admire while angel hands touch the trembling strings of the harp of the universe, and roll through the temple of your heart a full tide of music,—yet memory stirs the depth of my soil." Anxious to know what so much troubled my friend, I requested him to relate to me the things which so much irroubled his mind. He compiled, and thus began:—
"See yonder, on that hill-side, where that fountain spatters its starry pearls on the violets cheek, and then leaps into the bosom of Ontario, that Deserted Bower; it is the place where one of the fairest and most lovely beings which adorned this dark earth, used to sit and waich the sun as he hid his head in Ontario's snowy wave. When I first became acquainted with her I had just outered the army as a soldier, to engage in the last bloody struggle between Canada and the United States. As we were stationed not far from this piace, I used frequently to return home to spend a few days with my friends. When I first made my usus to that Deserted Bower, I fondly believed that the heart and hand of the fair one was free, but the delianou soon fled-the pliantom faded. I soon found that she was to be married to a young gentleman of my acquaintance, by the name of McGregor. This young man was an intimate friend or rome, I had an in-: thence over min. In fact, I traly loved him, and thought it would be my greatest joy to have him for m, comrado in the camp I pointed him to the glories of war-v the infinary achievements which I had achieved. In a word, I fired his young heart with the thoughts of honor and a victor's wreath. He very relu tamly tore hunself from the idol or his heart, the object around which his youthful alloctions clustered, joined our regiment for three months.

His first engagement was at Queenston Heights, where fell the gailant Brock. We marched side by side to the bloody conflict. 1852 .... 93,303 U U I had became somewhat are ustomed to like-scenes, but he w. 0 0 not. I sum never larger the asky paleness of his fesow the proud banner of the enemy floating on a sur and their steel flashing in the sunlight. What an aw ut allence! How the thoughts of home and his loved one rashed through his bosons. But soon the thunder of the cannot broke the adence, and the angel of death spread his dark wing over the scene. I guissed from my side my friend McGregor, I turned to find him, and I saw him bleeding at my foot; a bullet had entered his neck. in the blad which thew warm from my heart, and write to her whom I so dearly love. Tele her that I remembered her in death, that the hours which we have spent together, shed a fragiants on my hear, as I was dying on the held o battle " I knex by his side, dipt in a pert in his war n basid, and write his dying words. When I had tunstied he raise his eyes and said, " Take this letter, ing wascu, and an the money which I have, and with your own hands deriver them to her whom in death I still love. him till death had done us work, and then hastened to join my соправница.

A few weeks flew by and I was again at home. But out I how could I present the letter! I had met undatumed, the fire on the bi-hold—faced the cannon's mouth—waded through scenes of the kd,—but still I could scarcely master courage to futhit the deing reduces of my friend. I waited all near the time that I was to return. It was a golden summer creating, old Ontario tay tike a given asseep. The gentic broczes rocked the branches

of the forest ack and maple 1 walked silently to a path that of the forest oak and inspection of the hors waste I was to describe my message. At length region the hors waste I was to describe my message. When I ar-At length I saw the young lady seared as usual in the Bower. rived she acose and greeted me with a simile; it went like a dagger to my heart. She then require I shout her lover; I presented the letter all red with its heart's sloud, she guzed with more ascomshiment, intered a disep sigh, and then reared to her room. A month more, and you might have seen a group of morners standing on youder bill-side, weeping over the remains of one who once occupied the now Deserted Bower. F. B. ROLFF.

Paris, June, 26th, 185J.

# Agricultural.

CLEAR SHINING AFTER KAIN

2 van xxxiii, 4

The world stip monor, with e cold rain falls, And the gorden blooms no more, But the dark clouds fly Oer the winter sky. And the sweet flowers now that decaying he Shall the spring restore.

So care may come with a blighing b eath, And the hopes of the decline. But the cent and sigh With the hour thes by.

As the wind and rum from the cloudy sky, 'Neath the bright sanshine

2 nd Death his shadowy wings shall spread Oer the young head, fur and gay, As the flower shall fade Neath its baleful shade. His youth in the bed that the worms invade For the mouldering prey.

In vain the wind and the rain shall beat Oe the dreamless sleeper there : Though many a year Shall the winter sere Return with the howling tempest d ear To the rons of ca e.

How on-for the winds be calm to him, And his grave sweep softly o'er; On his darkened eves Shall a dawning ris The san of a cloudless pro disc. To set in storms no more

THE WEATHER during the past week has been quite cold, accompanied by occasional flurries of snow, of a few inches deep; no sleighing as yet. The wind has been generally north or north-west The ground frozen hard The Toronto and Hamilton Bays are not yet entirely closed against steamers. The roads are beaten level with travel. Large quantities of pork are coming in and selling at rather low prices. Poultry is abundant and selling at high prices. The display of meats in the Toronto markets is very good,credit to the butchers, Toronto and Canada. We must now expect some cold weather to make up for the three weeks of warm weather in the beginning of the month

IMPORTATION OF GOATS INTO WALES .- Singular as it may appear, yet it is perfectly true, that large flocks of goats have reently been imported into Wales from the highlands of Scotland. This step has been rendered necessary by the almost total extinction, in many parts of the principality, of one of the original inhabitants of the country. This searchy of the goat has arisen from the extensive enclosures of barren and waste lands for the purpose of agriculture, and the number of plantations made of late years; these, joined with the fact that the tenants have been discouraged from keeping up the breed, have materially operated in rendering scarce this hardy animal. The importations have been with a two-fold object; but the principal one is that the milk of the goat is very natrinous and large in quantity, and, as the animal can easily be kept upon herbs and garden refuse, it falls within the power of any poor cottager to keep a goat, which, in return, would afford a full supply of milk at comparatively no expense. In the neighbourhood of the iron-works flocks of these animals would prove of great utility and economy.

KITCHEN GAROEN.-Make it a rule never to allow the haulm leaves, etc., of plants to remain on the ground when the crop is gathered; a convenient place outside the garden should be appropriated for the garden refuse; and ere the leaves, etc., are wheeled to the heap, let a sprinking of ashes or charred refuse be placed over each layer, by which a heap of valuable manure will be tor-ned; when the ground is dry proceed with digging up vacant spaces, drowing is into ridges, that the land may the more effectually be exposed to the influence of the frosts; it should be a rule to double spit or trench land each alternate year at least; bu when two crops are taken off the same piece yearly, trenching should alternate with digging each time the ground Polations, carrots, and other roots stored away, should be examined to see how they are buey to keep; turn over and trace ap onions on wet days; and when a fine day occuts, take advantage to finish cartning up colory, tying up endive and lettuce for blanching, and surrong the soil between growing Gardeners' Chromile.

Kickisa Haases.-It occur ed to me that a recipe published in your paper for the cure of kicking horses, might be of much service to persons afflicted with such dangerous animals. The operation for cure to be commenced as follows, to wit:

Puc on a head-tall or bride with a twisted W, or twisted straight buts in the mouth of the burse to be cared : then put on arraignt bits in the mouth of the noise to be cored; then put on a common back saddle, with it lugs, or any strap or git, with hope of either side of the horse, is equally good; then backle a part of long reins, open in the middle, into the bitts, and pass them the their lines or house to be their, and pass them through the thrill lugs or loops; one to each hind leg. above the fedock joint, there make each hind leg, allow sufficient length of rein for your horse to walk or trot, as the operator may think proper. Everything complete, you will have the animal commence the operation of kicking: the first will be a smarr kick, the second lighter, and so on till your horse cannot kick any more. By the above method many now worthless horses may be unde valuable. - Maine Farmer.

RAT-PROOF GRANARY - A late paper gives the following mode of rendering graneres rat-proof, proved by a successful trial of ten years, and founded on the fact that far is particularly offensive to these little scoundrels. The study of the outside walls of the granary are "set in," so that a car may pass round between these walls and the outside boarding if the barn. The lining to the floor is first, laid; then the first, ading, board round the bottom; then, for convenience, the floor is finished, and afterwards the siding or walls completed. Tar is placed along the edge of every board as it is fastened to its place, and a comous application of tar given at the corners, where rats are most upt to do their tunnelling. Let the door still be made of hard-wood scantling, and the door be always kept shut, and rats will never

### EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN,

It is said that Lord Eigm is to return again to Canada, and to remain until the Governor-Generalship of India is vacant, he will then go to India. He will open the Session in February next. Further, i is said that the Hon. D. minick Dally, well known in Chiada, is to neceed Sir Edmand Head, Governor of New Branswick tion Mr Daly is an amazingly lucky man, considering the abilities he has ...The Quebec Gazette says the weather in Quebec is mild ...Late European necounts state that the Turk's Egyptian fleet had been worsied in a battle with the Russian fleet in the Black the 2nd of December the town of Picton was ht with gas steamer Cny of Giasgow, animg from Philadelphia on the 10th inst . had \$1,000,000 in specie. Loud complaints are being made at the diegal issue, by Mr. Hinck's Government, of \$9,000,000 of deigntures, to favour Jackson & Co's Grand Touck Railway is the clause in the act of Parliamen, that unthorized it. The guarantee, according to dust proviso, may be given to the extent " of Theories Thomsand Parliament Statement Thomsand Parliament Thomsand Parliament Thomsand Parliament Thomsand Parliament Thomsand Parliament Thomsand Parliament Thomsand Thomsand Parliament Thomsand Parlia is the clause in the act of Parliamen, that unthorized it Twenty Thousand Founds Sterling, so soon as it shall be ascertained, by the Report of the Engineer, appointed for that purpose by the Governor, that one hundred thousand pounds seering have been ac-Railway, by the said Company, in works or materials delivered on the ground, or both conjointly. It will be seen by this that it is necessary that this Redway Company should do a certain amount of work on the toad before the, can ask for a guarantee. No lawyer or man acquainted with the construction of language could take any other view than this of the Radway act in question other view that also the Kanady act in question. This being so, if the Government of Hincks were to issue \$9,000,000 of debenures without the prior nesessary oarlay on the road, it would deservedly earn the execution of every true Canadian, and should be hurled from power. Moreover, every member of it should be impeached. The papers say the act has been done. If so, ict public meetings be called to denounce n. The Grand Trunk Railroad is all well enough; but our country must not be sold to n. parcel of English raifroad adventurers by a corrupt Minister like Hincks for a consideration ... There has been a small fillibustering expedition got up in California by a Captain Walker against a Mexican province bordering on California. About 40 Americans—pirates, they should be called—landed and drove the Mexicans from the town, killing some and wounding others. Such freehooting attempts to weest land from a weak nation should be put a stop to by the United States....The evidence against the Tombiosons and Levins, of Markham, B suspievidence against the Tombinsons and Levins, of Markham, is suspicious, but not strong enough to convict. Let us appears to be a very bad man from all accounts... Mr. O'Leary lectured on Phremology to a crowded house on Thutsday evening last, in the St. Lawrence Hall, and speaks very strongly on the subject of the accessity of strictly temperate habits. The True Winness, a Cathoice paper of Montreal, is out very strongly against the secularization of the Clergy Reserves.....The Eric mob spoken of in our last was occasioned by the IT rowdy part of the inhabitants of that city turning out and attempting to make the Eric Railroad desist from altering their line so as to prevent any depot being placed at Eric. . . IT The Believille Tribune copied a piece of poetry from this paper without editorial acknowledgment. The Ohio Organ copied a short innessince a long letter from this paper without any acknowledgement. The Vermont Standard in a late issue copied an article from this paper without any acknowledgment. The Globe recently copied an article from this paper without any acknowledgment. This editorial want of courtesy is not right. Credit is always given by us if we know from clergyman for street preaching against Popery, and strong resolutions were passed denounting one encroachinents of Popers. F. K. Ratherford has been appointed a director in the Northern Railroad in room of Mr. Scobie, deceased. Addresses in condulence have been sent to Mrs Scobie from the Board of Education and from the Toronto Typographical Society ...The Mazeppa now runs between Toronto and Hamilton daily ....New and startling facts, exhibiting the baseand Hamilton daily .... New and startling facts, exhibiting the baseness and selfishness of Hincks and Bowes in the debenture £10,000 ob, came out last Friday on the examination of Mr. Ridou, before the Court of Chancery.

There is an excitement prevailing in Californ a just now on the subject of getting up no exped on so the Amazon country. It is thought extensive mines exist here ... Olive Branch Section, No. 5. Cade's of Temperator, was organized on the 15th Nov .... Some Caders of Temperance, was organized on the 15th Nov....Some found has sent us the Californi. Temperance O gain and Sac amento Union of the 15th Nov. 1853. The Ohio Olgan, General S. F. Carey editor, is to be area is colarged on the 29th January, 1854. This paper thinks that the next great Temperance battle will be fought in Indiana next October, 1854. It also pays, that out of nineteen Senators in the State of New York, who would against the maine law in 1852, only one was elected ... The Hamilton Spectator says that the error, that the G rai West. Railroad company had presented Sit Allan N. Mc. ab with the sum of £10,000 and £500 a year for life. The sum presented is £4000, and £500 a year for nest years of services. This is rewarding the E light of miliosed politics fully .... The Township of Sidney has pass 4 a bye-law, which is to be submitted in January to the Township of the Township of Sidney has pass 4 a bye-law, which is to be submitted in January to the Township of Sidney has pass 4 a bye-law, which is to be submitted in January to the Township of Sidney has pass 4 a bye-law, which is the summer of the summ ship voters, as to the prop jety of refusing all licenses

The American papers nesert that the Irish patriot. Mi chell is not now a Roman Catholic—he renounced that religion in 1848 ..... The State of lows is four times as large as Ohio .... IT A woman has been fined in Virginia for reaching negro child en how to read's \$1 and six months impremined. Land of Washington and Jefferson where is your liberty? The e are two things we wish to see in of the United Sates. The passage of the Maine law, and the repeal of the fagitive slave law. Until then a curse lies on that country from God. The Prometheus from Cristornia that brought out Mr. Mitchell brings muca Cathornia news also. It seems murders and Tyuch law scenes are constantly taking place in that immo all country. California seems as full of crime as ever..... The jews all over the world are very much excued at the Emperor of Austria in depriving 00,000 of their people of their privileges in h s dominions.

The city of Council Bluffs in the Western United States has been nearly consumed by fire. ... It is reported that the Unip or of Russia has ordered five Poish. Catholies to be shot for relising to light the Turks. Italy is on the tip-toe for rebellion. . An Arabion Clief has Afered the Suhan 5000 armed. Arabs to fight at his own expense. The Bathurst Courter says the Globe is opposed to the secularization of the Reserves—this is exceedingly onjust towards. Mr. Brown. He is a thorough voluntary in religion ....Mr. McKinnon has received. £1000 for his mills burnt at Catedon from Insurance Companies. Many of the Canadian papers comment is severe terms on the sale of liquor in gauls to prisoners. The Pilot of Mostreal says that there is at present no such officers as gaul. Inspectors who have power to inspect gaols. There certainly should be Quie en excitement prevailed in London, England, lately on the trial of a Miss Cantwell, a Roman Catholic school teacherese, for a small theft. She was accused of stealing some ridion from a store, and the friends of the lady created a great fus-about it. The conviction has not yet taken place

THE SAULT STE MARIE CANAL AND MR HINCKS -The following article is taken from the Mines and Mining article of the New York Herald of the 10th .

"Letters from Sault Ste. Morie announce that the canal s pro-There are only to be two locks -- 350 feet long gressing brovely and 60 wide—the one with a fall of ten and the other of cleven feet, It is confidently expected that vessels will pass through it next season. When they do, every foot of mining land will be doubled in value, and the caual company, which now hold 200,000 acres, will have made rather a good thing. It is said that the bulk of the stock is held by five individuals, of whom the Hon. Francis Hincks, Inspector General of Canada, is one."

### CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Among the items of news from the interior, is the usual number of Lynch Law in El Dorado county. A shooting affair took place between a woman and a man in the same county, in which both were wounded—the former receiving three halfs, and the latter (as is supposed) a fatal wound. In San Luis Obispo, the fail was entered by an inturneed mob, and another hardened criminal hung by them to the joist of the prison

A not occurred in El Dorado county, in which some thirty-five or forty men were engaged; pistols, knives, clubs, rooks, and other russiles were freely used, and one of the parties was dangerous y wounded. In Sacramento, a prostitute named. Mary Lee was murdered, through jenlousy, by another named Ida Brewer. In Touhumme county, a desperate fight took place between some Mexicans and Chillenoe, at a fandango house, in which several were wounded, and one Chilleno killed. In Calaveras county a fight occurred between a Chileno and an Italian in which the former was killed.

In Marysville, a Mexican woman was killed by a Chilean woman. A man was hung in effigy in Sacramento for attempting to commuta rape upon a little girl. In a fracas between Boker and Delan'y, in Abburn, one was shot through the arm, and the other smoked several times. William Bayley was killed at Moquorumne Hill, by the actimes. William Bayley was kined at moquoisimine trin, of an culental discharge of his gun. Several inquests have been held in San Francisco

The mining intelligence from all sections of the State is very encournging. Mining Water Companies have rapidly increased in all quarters—millions of dollars have been invested in these works, and the water is conveyed through the mines in every direction vention of the companies has been recently neid, and memorials are now in circulation, praying Congress for certain privileges not at present copoyed. Instances of individual success are as numerous as at any previous period.

at any previous period.

On one part of the San Josquin claims are paying from \$5 to \$170 per day. Wages are good and laborers in demand at \$75 per month and found. At Park's Bar on the Yuha, claims are paying as much, and in some instances more than formerly. One quartz mining company, in Grass Valley, took out, in ten hours, some seventeen tons of rock, \$1699. In one day the sum of \$10,000 was taken from the Houng along on Wanther Pages, mark Religible Day.

taken from the Union claim on Feather River, near Bidwell's Ba.

New and productive diggings had been discovered nea Sear's diggings, by a green hand from San Francisco. A company of five men have recently taken out between \$15,000 and \$20,000 on he South Fork of Scott river, in the extreme northern part of the State. At Lake Valley, near the Eastern line of the State.

### A BY-LAW

For preventing absolutely the sale of Spirituous, Fermented, and Intoxicating Liquors, by Retail, in the Minicipality of the Township of Darlington, and for other purposes mentioned therein.

## [Passed December 10, 1853.]

Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Darlingion, in Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authormy of the same in accordance with the Provisions of the Provincial Statute, 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 65, and 16 Vic., cap 184. That no person shall sell, or cause, or allow to be sold, any wine, brandy, or other spirituous liquors, ale, or intoxicating beer, by retail, within the Municipality of the Township of Darlington, from and after the passing, approval, and adoption of this by-law

11. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that of-fences against this by-law shall be summarily punched, before one or more Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction, on the oath on affirmation of any competent witness other than the prosecutor, or any penalty or fine not exceeding Five Pounds, with the costs of prosecution, and collected by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels; and for want of such distress, the offender or offenders shall be committed to the Common Gaol for a period not exceeding

twenty days.

III And be it further enacted. That any person selling articles of small value, and at the same time giving to the purch ser intoxica-ting liquors, shall be deemed an offender against this by-law. IV. And be it further enacted. That if any witness legally sum-

moned to appear and give evidence at any trial, for any offen e against this by-law, shall refuse or neglect to do so without reasonable cause, he, she, or they shall incor a penalty, not exceeding Twenty Shillings; and any person endeavouring to preven any penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

V. And be it further enacted. That if any such presecution be brought in the name of the Municipality, the entire penalty shall go to the general purposes thereof; otherwise, one-h-lf (it claimed) shall belong to the prosecutor.

## NOTICE.

The foregoing by-law, which I certify is a true copy of the original, will be submitted to the qualified Municipal Electors, for their approval or otherwise, in the different Wards in the Township of Darlington, on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of January next, at the same places where the Annual Ward Elections for Councilers are the state passes the voice shall be sooner polical R. WINDATT, Township Clerk.

Darlington, December 12th, 1853.

RECEITTS.—A. D., of R. Icigit, \$1, to apply on 1853.
The \$1 enclosed con only be applied on the ordenee due on 1853—learing till \$1 due, paying un to No. 16 of vol. 4. II.
C. Dayton, Prince Albord, Reach, \$4; for 1851-23. W. C., Perpin, \$1 to pay on two when, of 1853. Lev! South, Thirleto, \$1; for 1854. J. J. ryle, Viloria, \$1, to apply on 1853—leaving a 2 doe due. Jess & P. It. Philipsylife, \$2, for 1854. for himself and Win. L.—leaving, according to our terms, \$4 will can. G. U. Jares, \$4, for 1851-23.

The unarrheer will concentre in tour terms for 1854, re \$1;

1854. re \$1\$

Markets, Dec. 24.—Flour—Millers' extra superfine, per' \$50, 351. 61; do. Superfine do. 31s. 54.; Eurmers', per 186 Bs., 25. a \$7a. 64. Whent—Pall, per bus., 60 lbs., 5a. 6d. aff. Whent—Pall, per bus., 60 lbs., 5a. 6d. aff. by 16d. Ontment, per lares, 37s. 6d. Rys., per lass, 56 lbs., 5. 8d. a \$1. Barley, per bus., 56 lbs., 5a. 6d. af d. Oat, per lus., 34 lbs., 25. 10d. Peas, per bus., 3a. 6d. a 3. 9d. Grav. Seed, per bus., 4a. Apples, per bus., 5a. 6d. af 2. 6d. Grav. Seed, per bus., 46 lb., 7t. 6d. Clover Seed, per bus., 4a. 6d. af 3. 9d. Grav. Seed, per bus., 4b. 11-y, per 10s., 55. af 3s. d., Grav. Seed, per bus., 4b. 11-y, per 10s., 55. af 3s. d., Grav. Seed, per bus., 4b. 11-y, per 10s., 55. af 3s. d., Grav. Seed, per bus., 4b. d. 15s., 5d. af 3s. d., Grav. Seed, per bus., 4b. d. 15s., 5d. af 3s. d., 6d. af 3s. d.,

## WINTER GROCERIES!

## Christmas is Coming!!

# GROOTRIES

of every description, SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES!

CAN BE HAD AT THE new oheap grocery

# JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE

DRY GOODS, Tens, Corros GOODS, H/MS AND Coffee, SALT FISH, SALT MEATS Rice, BUTTER, SOLD. Sugars, CHEESE, SOLD. Sugara, Cheese,
Raisins, Molasses,
SPICES, SOAPS,
GAVOLES, NUTS,
CANDIES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
Farmer's Produce Bought & Sold.

D'Remember Hiscock's Yorkville Grocery. 10 November 22, 1853.

### New Painting and Glazier Establishment.

### S. BOOTH & SON. House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c., No. 13, ADELAIDE St. EAST,

No. 13, ADELAIDE St. EASE,
Step-Victoria St.
RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of patronage from
the inhibitants of Totonto and vicinity, hoping by
a rict attention to husiness, and moderate charges
combined with good workmanship and the beat
materials, to 5 ve so isfaction to all who favor them
with their patronage.

S. BOOTH & SON.

Turon o. November 15th, 1853.

# ANADA HOUSE,

DUFFETT & WARD. Kee, constantly on hand, a splendid assorimen of READY MADE

CLOTHING & DRY COODS

While a will be Sold at one an ideat room recating profit.

Site observes mende to Order,

Of every description, and warranted a partiest fit, or the
many reading of CALL AND SEE,

DUFFETT & WARD.

To many October 12,1853.

## Boot and Shoe Establishment.

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

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

W. II. re-peculally solicits an inspection of his

Fall Sock of fudita Rubber Shoes and Boots,

ALL OF THE LATEST FASHIORS.
Third Door North of Adeleide Street,
ELGIN UUILDINGS No. 2, YONGE ST.
Toxono. November 4, 1833.

### HAMILTON General Hat & Fur Warehouse

# Messas. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Farriers,

TERENOR KING AND JOHN SIS, HABILITON,
If EE Constantly on hand, the largest selection
A of HA I'S. CAPS and FURS to be found in
this circ at of which they will sell at Low Prices.
NOTICE—They have just imported from New
York city, a large sopply of Fresh Goods within
their line.

ET They solicit an early calt from Ladies and

railemen. Thinner O'll 1851

HENRY LATHAM,
BARRISTER,
ATTORNET-AT-LAW, Se. 7-z., has recursed his Professional Business at 100 and Performance of City and Medical Sussess.
Taranto, Source; 1988,

### G O O D S DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY. NEW DRY FALL AND MILLINERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE "TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, KING STREET EAST. TORONTO.

I CHARLESWORTH, would more in precently rather to the Labor of Talestonad richery, that his Feb Stock of

# STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J.C. would respectfully infiliate to the Tride in Coord. West, that to his Stack of Dry Goods this Poll will be found some of the greatest inducements. Having us to affect the respectively by which every advantage has been taken of the House Markets, where purchases have been incide for each only.

## HIS MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

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

Parties not having visited this mouse, will upon any precious find thin Sock not only the largest but the cheapest, thus fall parties not having visited this mouse.

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

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Totonto, October, 1853.

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

While here we are blessed with a generous coll, The man may have gold who is willing to tol, And value were his search for a happier shore, While blessings so numerous encircle his door,

While blesslage so numerous energies in accordance with the cord over though latest, are sween a when all Though our winers are long, and sometimes levels, Should be less autoracte because of its cold, Thing lands be less autoracte, because of its cold, Thing lands full or vices—though terming with gold:

But prosperous as Canada always fasth been, This year is the best that she ever hath seen, And now she is wearthing a larrel to wear, That nations may one day be auxious to share

Her prosperous condition will appear very pl. o., When her farmers get a dollar said a qu. o.c. o.c. g. o.c., While all their productions so readily telt, At prices which now pay them equally well,

To many, it doubtless may teem very queer,
Why Dry Goods are cheap and Proviseds to dear,
It is true, notwithstanding, which our partials may see,
By calling on Yonge Street "One Hundred and Three."

While many must know, an advance very great, Has been made in the vature of woodlens of fate, Yet our financie and blankers will quickly appear, Quite as low as the prices was oldered last year.

# THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. CTROSOT.

DRY GOODS.	
r ice-ved ta-8 season,	.1.4. 41
The whole of which be offered any rest of sile; we had a large like of Piles will thoust.	
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600 lan ke sing da a a William and and A Cree of Mills rec's Don for a land of Secques and the new Grants Chock. By skeep see Francisco in a years prices. Stone Manager Brekening they are they are the with exercise with exercise or and they are they will also be a second to the Section William and Barrier and the Section Section 1998.

A. CARD.

CHAGLES COURDINN. ( Juff D. C. No 4, in Love a, We bond) Lectored Act of the Office many collected and office many collected and Code year of the Cod

For Cheap Book and Shoes
CO: CO:
To H BROWNSCOMESS OUR, Successive Res Book,
Welther Youges to Old Service Control
dis, we "Queen Successive Res
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# J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Lookiuz-Glass & Picture Frame Manniariuses,

No. 75, Fange Mernit. To an a.
The salicitive is a simple on tier, so in greet, this is a rate of a complete on their so in greet, this is a rate of a complete on their solutions of their standard of their stan

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

Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

This Valuable Femily Medicine, of integrated effectory, for concerning ill in orders of the Bounch, Liber, and Bouser, and so to the Bound.

The und symptoms of which are Contremen, Faithleary, So is a set of Appellar, Sock Headerle, Ghidinery, Sone or cells, are the large lines by a flowning for an intervention of the Bound.

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	Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been testeruily made, With a prospect of grantly for caning our trade, And our Shawls and our Furs with at once piece e the eye And induce even the most fastidions to buy.	Rome, holy, Dr. J. Rublab Bellis, Post J. Br. L. Vourthalay Concourty, New Zee Log, John Tennicon Il alou young J. B. J. Stuller L. Wassing 21.1
	Our manner of butiness is extensively known, The lower, price of field, with the excitor shown; And such, we determine, with continue to be, The uncertainty provides at One Hendels and There.	H. t. '', Cata,
	THE LARGE 105, YONGESTREET.	Adopti. West total
	M. PEAGSON,	Adersale, S. Aussell
	JOHN McDONALD, Respectfully favines attracted to the very 1 to Stock of St. on the	Cilcuits, East Indien, McIntrih & Co. Mode. F. Codyne. Sieres Leone, M. Leen St. Percelong, Russes L. R. Horotz.
i	DRY GOODS,	S. F. URQUHART, GENERAL ASENT, UR, Young St., Toronto

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

BROWN & CHILDS,

SE, KI 75... Towns; DE, No... Drine S... Mo... et.

There is an conceptuace and price diag. Their proceeding of conjunction. Every rectaining piece in strength of the price of the conjunction. Every rectaining piece in strength part of confusions of Signature confusions of Signature for his location of the confusions of Signature for the confusions of the Art 200 at Colon.

The World from the the most of your morey, don't mission e process.

### On ario, Simcoo & Huren Railroad. CHANCE OF HOURS.

overed GerwennessonY, 26th saids of and wall further nors, the Trains will run as follows.— Trainson's laccorrate the Mail, and consecute with the Sciences on Lake Sinces.

Le ver Toronto delle, (Suddys excepted,) et. 2, A.M.
Le ver Toronto delle, (Suddys excepted,) et. 2, A.M.
Remany—leves larde, et. 3, D. p. 11
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Bund T. in el steri Way Solonae.

Hower, Bridge, the Way Salman, B45, P M
How To not I staff Way Salman,
Far ingress committed for the Parts on Loke Samore,
ill a come Mucaling Train, on Mandaya, Weinerdhijs and,
A Freight Total Investment and daily.

AL LLD DOUBEL.

Saje in then Office, 978

TORONTO & HAMILION.

# The Steamer City of Hamilton CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON.

Will ione TORONTO for Hammon every Advance, inc. days excepted at 2 o'check, and will have Hamilton to the Toronto every Moral et al. Toronto every et al

GEO. B. HOLLAND, Agent.

SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, 2 down west from corner of Bay and King Streets, Thruston.
October 4th, 1853.

# Acceived this Day.

Ar the Bo ma Lamp Sarry Wence Decedul, Whole, the ph as L. of, and likelinesy this Al is belong, P chicy, River and Living Lamburg, A. Middle & Os.

# A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY, A DOORS EAST OF BAIRT LAWRENCE MARKET King Street East, Toronto.

RREAD, Cicule, Pater, Confichence, &c. Palerie Femilies, Sermio exercitionary december to pupilied. COURT CANDY, AND DYSPECTIC SISCUIT.
TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN CRIMY VARIETY,
WEDLESALT ALS VETAILS

Press cell seless perebosing, and examine the goods.

# PROTECTION FROM LICHTRING!!

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

(ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JOHNS EFFATT)

ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURCISTA;
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND ENTAIL

# Lightning Rod Manufactory, On Young St., between King and Adelaide Sin.

TORONTO, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W.

At which place we beg to offer our superior spirit Twitted Annecked from Laplacing Rade, while face Pronteint, and Electio Parally at Engine an entertainty of the stream term capital of Copper as a travel ext. They are no ext. They are not the control of the not are not not not are n

E. V. WILSON, &

# BOSTON LAMP STORE

REMOVAL,

Mascro. A. Hitchto & Co. Let to recent cells." One bonce, a live Parice. A. is a face, a color of the bonce, a live Parice. As a color of the face, which is a color of the face, and of the face and the face of the cells. The face of t

Toroxto, April 96, 1922

# WOOL WANTED!

TO COUNTRY MAINTE & FARMERS, 500 piece Country of the country of t

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

# TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY,

San of the colden car. No. 77, Yougo Street.

The Sub-amorate recumption of a substitute recommendate to one to be a first and and a first and are now commendate to the above of a first and a firs

## HATS AND CAPS!

HATS AND CAIS!

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# Pain ing, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GLERT PLANCY

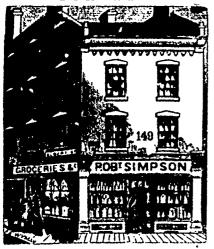
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Toronto, Merch 11th, 1853.

# ROBERT SIMPSON, CORNER OF YONGE AND ALBERT STS,

TORONTO.



HAS FOR SALE

A LANGE STOCK OF

Groceries, Provisions. Salt Fish. Nails, Fruits, Crockery, &c.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. Farmer's Produce Rought.

## Yorkville Saddle & Harney Shop. JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous favads that he is prepared to strend a collect his his with promption and many eth. HAR-NS, SAMDLES and RUNKS with the mode as short in eq. of the lest in metericle and so low justes. Walps, 81. Note; keyen to ally only of the lest in th

# A tgaca Temperante trouse. NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY. H. BAYLEY, Propeletors. E. BAYLEY Propeletors, Gura accommodations can be had at all times at this quie as mideric charge goard over bother per day.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,

## To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The unfordenedyst No. 2, Epit Bublings, Vonce Street, by to Indensity to the court of new that they have been to Indensity to the court of new that they have the order of new teach overagene in what they are the order of Rochester, and a resident of the court of the order of Rochester, and the new teach of the new to the order of the order o

is it, a number of the state of Towns San March, 1833.

R. H. BRETT:

GENERAL RESIDENCE, WHO DESAUR.
INFORMER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

# HAYES BROTHERS & CO.,

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

T. WHEELER.

ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER,

KING SPRING CASE, TORONTO,

COMPANY of COD CSEALS of the Indicateds,
and of the Indicated Report COATS OF ARES
found school ground,
Jonney, 1833

DY TONGE STREET, TORONTO,
KID GLOVES CLEANED, NEW GROOBRI STORE.

B. M. CLARK.

B. M. CLARK.

Having Removed to Front Street, first door west of Rolyt's Patern.

Now offer for Side a New and EXTEN.

SIVE STOCK of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of which he intends to well at the Lowest Prices.

Totonto, Sept. 29, 1853.

# JOHN PÄRKIN,

Plumber and Gas\_Fitter, Adeluide St. Errt, 2 Dones on Victoria St. pace, Brass, Load, Iron, or Guite Percha Pumps, fitted coast repaired

nger. Brass, Lrou, trus, or an order party party party party party repaired (Gas, Water, and Stoam apprentus, Raths, Water Closets, Accomplished with the atmost promptione and on the Macratterns.

January, 1883.

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

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

We have at head a complete assurance and New Teleman Wester Gorste, which more importance our customers will find to be complete a newest and most Fashina fold met a declaration of a declaration of a declaration of the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashina a received more his.

### READY MADE CLOTHING.

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Conton warp Lattle 1 1475, Felinger, gamps trimmings, Burge dresses, Silk warp stpaces.

# BURGESS & LEISHWAN

TNO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Streest, adjoining the Court House.

# Fresh Arrivals of New Spring and Summer Goods.

# WILLIAM POLLEY

66, King Street East, Toronto,

# STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

PLUN AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, PLAND AND TANCY DIRES GOODS, PRINTED MUSLINS, SILK PARASOLS, BONNET RIBBIONS SHAWLS, PRINTS, &c. &c.

With a full amount of Hodery and Glores, all sizer; Satin, Silks, Saracte, Persines, Mu lias, Net., Sleave, Collets, Voit, Bandkeschieft, Lace, Edgings, &c., and a large red with stream stock of Conditions to part of smorter American Grey Ottons, superior White Cottons, Bonnet Control, Conditions to part of smorter American Grey Ottons, superior White Cottons, Brown Stripe Satislag, Pancy Regain do., Grey and Wedge Sacedage, Derrye, Beeg de, Gighamus, Caceke, Blue Drille, Denium, Hungarian Glocks, Blummer Clothe, Heavy Edge Ticks, S.c.w Ticks, Oendburgs, Linens, Caneves, Cheese Cloub, Bays and Begglos, Towel and Towelling, Blux of Wance Window Hollands, Blay do., Brown do., Underessed do., Scotch do., Irish Linens, Diapers, Table Blumsker, Table Oll Clothe, Linen and Worsted Table Covers, Quills & Counterpower, Board Clothe, Cassimere, Tweeds, Dockkie, Vectory, Dar, Grohmones, Cataons, Ker eys, Carpets, Drugsett, Jerns, Moleckins, Silkers, Linings, Silk Nock Handke chief., S.d., Bucket do., Sik Opera Tee, Frace Cip Ribbions, Plata Saranetto, Plata Sandor, Errey Silk Tier, Cropes, Sary, L-ppes, P. Johnson, Dated Conton Handke-chief., &c., Gimp, Palage, Des Rudos, Braid, &c. &c.

Sary, topper, P. schwork, P inted Cotto's Handkerchieft, &c., Gimp, Pringer, Dre's Hautoos, Braid, &c. &c.

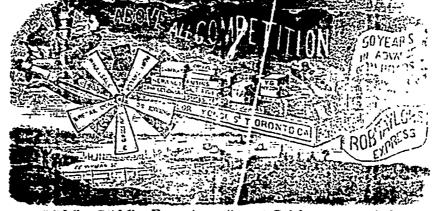
W. P. would also boltmate that his Stock is New-relected in the Braid and American zarrhet, expressly for this

Trade—totandic z purh seer may therefore rely on the very Latest and most appeared Sylve, which, on larger long, will

be found well which for the carly Solve and Summer Prade, and for Quantum, Churarykas and Vantary, cannot be sur
averaged in very line of in the City.

SJPFECOR COTTON YARM and Now, an power of the configuration of the congress of th WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third door west of Church Street.



GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

Corner of Younge and Awers Servers Toronto ments a more of the Green Bush, and few doors no to Mark mercy's lan.

HIS GROCER'ES ARE THE CHEAPAST IN TORONTO -THEY COMPRISE

FRESH GREEN TEAS, BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SP.C.ES, FRUTS, RICE, CONFECTIONALIES.

WHOLESALE AND RECAIL LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS.

37 INPLE 10N IN INVITED.

January, 1883

# J. B. RYAN,

# ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

Sign of the large Knife and Fork,

(Old Stand) 75, YOYTE STREET, TOO N &

HAS constantly on hand, a general recommend of HARDWARS, convicing in part of HARDWARS, convicing in part of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CUTLERY, BUILDERS, MATERIALS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, COOPERS, CARPENTERS, SHOEMAKERS and other TOOLS, WARRANTED AXES & IDSE TOOLS of all kinds. AT LOW PRICES!!!

Toronto, October, 1853.

T. PRATT'S

J. McNAB,

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf
COROURG Good Stability atticked
Cohorgy James 18
Cohorgy James 18
Cohorgy James 18

J. MURPHY; PAINTER AND GLAZIER GRAINER, PAPER HANGER,

SIGN WRITER, &c. &c, No. 13, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St

THOMAS PAUL & SON

VETERINARY SURGEONS,

VETERINARY FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOT HORSE AND CATTLE REDICINES. Biaprasany-Queen Street, near Yong Street, Torons

20

WILLIAM WHARIN, WATER & CLOCK MAKER, JEWEL ER. &c.,

No. 17, Church St., 1 door South of King St.
Clocks, Watches, Tone piece, and Jewestery, of every
description repy red, cleaved and Warranted.
A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewestery and Facey
goods constantly kept for safe.
Toronto, January 1833

### W. STEWARD,

Premium Saddlery Warehouse, 95 Yonge St., Toronto. Sign of the Mammoth Collar.

W. 8 returns his sincere thank to in, friend, and the utility for the very liberal support he he received. Lee the antiques to in an enter a superior article, such as he has continues to in air. Calle o injection effect, stern as Peter received so in a paramam for a summerousiairs in Cande and which is inca honorably mentioned of the World's Peter in London.

W. S. will self very low for each, and every orthole war rained to be such as sold for.—Coop and Chear Theodore the sign of the Collar.

### YONGE ST. POTTERIES. NEAR TORONTO, JOHN LAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

donument.ex 2 500 piece, per week, producing 20 in EN sorid to goods on the average per week, through the

ward of good on the werage per week through the whole year.

Them Poteness excel all other potenties in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took rit the three prizes of our Toronco Provincial Show, and have ence as at other Foits.

Orders can be promptly supplied with on, no top of the Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Mith P. m., Cores, Entrown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Mith P. m., Cores, Entrown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, and Orderson. Carthery Tops, no shore notice.

J. D. I even secured a large quantity of clay superiorionly even manufactured in a node before, he can recommend it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than the unitrable yellots and dairly white looking trash thous of some places. rable yellow places. nuary, 1833.

# JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, 71, Younge Street, Has constantly on bond a large and well edges.

71, KOMEC SETULE, Has constantly as brad a large and well selected stock of Genuine Dogs, Chemicals, Pasent Medicines, Per-fumery, Soops Olis Palat, Vannah, Posent Dijes, &c. ALSO.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, GENERAL STATIONERY.

N. B.—Wolessle Depat for Bentley's Bellier Powder, Smith's Improved Rat and Vermin Exercises (2012) Juley's Pdis: Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c &c &c. RAGS EOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILLS AS USUAL.

# CHARLES BAKER,

MERCHANT TAILÓR. No. 53. LONG STREET WEST, TORONYO, beys le ve to la object jone, he'via addition to the rieve to ne, he has to be e'c jone, the via addition to the rieve to ne, he has to be e'c jone via tokale objects, but a viso of Safe Plates, formanco via Airens on Hand. Are via 6. Fig. 31 o. P. via New York Plates of f. lie. 1 it c. for f. B. Co. profit London and Paris Mag. 31, c of Lacking of f. Safe to Chilling.

HARCOURT & Co. TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, GENERAL OUT ITTEES.

11. North Side of King Stree. D'. et y opposite le Guie Offer, To la o

There is been been expected by definer to an of We to have to Bottomer the most of the latter than the best of the

Vectings of the richest siyle, See of Parad Panel Velvers, Sik and a

READY-MADE GARMENTS,

llais, Cops. Knieis, Cloves, Kuspenders, Fuiller,
And Gentlemen's Weer in General,
Fudges, Envisters, and Ensversity
ROBES,

Of every Deprie wild quilt is mode to fider. G. hABC TET & Co.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, Instrument and Music Estable MESSIS. A. & S. NORDER DEP.

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A. S. S. NOPPHPANER.
King Spret, Toronta

Structurium Price or trus Perer & preservem, four clift in the co. & All fater on the livings of a precio lossed ered, to terrify to C. DURAND, Felter and Proposition.

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