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No. 37.

IORIGINAL 1 DOWN WITH THE FOES OF MIND.

n eagle plume his wing, ward, proudly gezing fly lation u , he leaked up idon eye—sway did in

Down, said I, with the foes of mind, With priestly year or tyract's rule, With mortal chains or civil wrong. Down—down with all who rule the

Down—down with all who rule the talou,
Or for base ends its powers would school.

o skylate carry reaction to take his ray—
of the nicens morning skies,
bright right, just newly born.
If thought of mind—bright
And beye for life for all earth a coad.

da's gift, that God hath given.

I have a war in freedom's of the form of midlers, the bright light, to leave find, the form of midle with the form of midle wit

GREAT SPEECH OF VICTOR HUGO\_THE DWER OF ORATORY\_HIS SIE LING PAI-OTISM.

re are few living men that can excel in Jeanning and pain use great French orator, Hugo, now an exile from 2. He has thoroughly, upon several recasions, by speeches imphlets, expresed the treachery and tyronicy of the usurper on. The following speech, remarkable for its vigour ldness, was made some years ago, when France was tree, se the insidious attempts of the Jesuits, a band of unprinatheistical papiers, who acres the secret spies of the Popvariers of the globe. Their motors, "BEALL IHINGS ALL MEN, SO THAT YOU MAY GAIN SOME." re the sacerdotal soldier of popedum—the whippers-to inquisition—assuming professions and creeds at times their ends. Education ... now in America and Canada rand aim. If they can control the education of the people, link they can stop the march of mind and liberalism, in words, protestantism. We give the following speech to heir character in Europe-it is the same in America, only ed under liberalism at times and teachers at others. This wet of Christian Brothers II are now ruling the polebrinies of Canada. Morin is in their tange, mey made and Cameron vide for rectarian schools, numberies, catheto tax the eathelies to build churches, &c., &c., Inst

They urged the Garazzi rioters, and are now withhuidice from the Protestants of Montreal and Quebec. Such as the Hamitton Ganadian, Mirror, North American, and esser backs, at the boding of the Ministry, are playing ir hands.-ED. Sox.

ROHASISM, RDULATION AND JESUITINES.

following from a speech by Victor Hugo on " the Law of Instruction contains a very fortible representation of the of Romanium with respect to the education of the

ine then religious instruction, but the religious instruction Ihnreh, not the religious instruction of - party I desire heald be sincere, not hypocrital I wish it to lave heaven bject, not earth I wish that one chair would not invade it. I wish that the professor should not be mixed with sat; or if I consent to the mixture, I will watch a, I will be eye of the state on all seminaries and congregations. I insist, of the state lay, justices only of its grandeur and p. Till the day, which I long for with all my heart, when he liberty of instruction can be proclaimed—and in opendigon unon what conditions—will that time I wish for the long of the Church, within the Church—not outside of it. ire then religious instruction, but the milgious instruction ion of the Church, within the Church—not outside of it.
If do I consider it a decision to make the clergy, in the
file state, watch the teaching of the clergy. In a word
I repeat it, that which our forefathers wished—the church rif, the state by itself.

Assembly already sees why I reflect this kill, but I will be explaination. Gentlemen, as I pointed out just now,

the bill is more—it is worse—then a p h ical law—it is a strategical law. Certainly I do not alliade to the venerable Bishop of Langres, nor to any person what ver in this chamber, but I alliade to a party of the priesthood. I know not if it be in the government, I know not if it be in this possenbly, but I feel it everywhere. It has an acute ear, it will understand me. I address myself then to this party, and I say to it—I fell you frankly that I mistrost you to mistrace—that is to construct—I distribut that which you construct. I will not confue to you the instruction of our youth, the soils of our infants, the development of new interfaces—just opening on life, the mind of the new generation, that is to say, the future France, because so in confident would that is to say, the turner France, because so in confident would be to surrender it. It does not sausly me that new generations should succeed us; I desire that they should commune us. That That ! should succeed us, I desire that they should contained us. That I is why I will neither have you liandle them nor breache upon, them. I do not wish that what has been made by our fathers I should be undone by you. Mer so much giory, I would present so much shaine. Your law bears a mask; it says one thing and will effect another, it is the thought of a stave taking the appearance of freedom, it is no thought of a state taking the appearance of freedom, it is a confiscation under the name of a g.f.; I will not have it. It is your custom; when you forge a chain you say, Lo! a new freedom! When you prosente, y a cry, below an amness;! On, I do not contound you with the Church, no more than I confound the missione with the oak. You are the parasites of the Church—you are the cancer of the You are the parasites of the Church—you are the cancer of the Church. Loyals is the enemy of Jesus. You are not the beauty is, but the tonowers of a rengion which you do not comprehend—you are actors in the play of homess. Do not may up the Church with your affairs, your combinations, your strategies, your ambitions. Do not cail her your mother, that you make your servain. Do not forment he under preject of teaching that poncy. Acres and, do not identify her with yourselvess. See the damage you inflict upon her. See now she has lost since; see has gained you. You make yourselves loved so little, that you will end by making her fined. I tell you the truth, when I say she could do much better amount you. Leave her in repose, if will you close to be present the works win come to her—leave inter, thus venerable Church, in her sounde, her self-demal, her humality; it is in these that her true grandeur consists. Her humany; it is in these that her true grandeur consists. Her somade will attract crowds; her self-denial is her power; her humany is her majesty. You speak of rengious instruction; but do you know was is one true kind of rengious instruction?—that bet we which we should bow down?—mat with which we should not interfere? It is the Sister of Charry at the couch of the not interfere? It is the Sister of Chang at the couch of the coying, it is the Vince de Paul raising up the founding; it is the Bislay of Marseness in the musi of the pagne-struck; it is the Archbesian of Paris, approximing with a simila that terrible a build St. Antonia, raising his crucifix above the civil war, and disquicting himself little that he must meet death, provided he There is the true religious instruction could bring prace. could bring peace. There is the true religious instruction—real, producind, etheacous, and popular—that which, happily for manners, soil makes more Consums than you unmake. Yes, we know you—we know the party of the presthood. It is an old party, which has many departments of duty. It mounts guard at the door of orthodoxy; it has provided, for the security of trait, those wonderful keepers, ignorance and error. It has forladder screne and gettus in wander beyond the missai, and has wished to closter thought within the limits of creed. Every which intilligence has made in Europe has been in spite of step which intelligence has made in Europe has been in spite of it; its history is written in the instory or human improvement, but it is written tackwards, for it has opposed itself to everything. This it was which scourged Princia with rods for saying that the stars would not fail—which put Campaneits seven times. on the rack, for affirming that the number of worlds is infinite, and for capying the secret of creation—which persecuted Harvey to proving the circulation of the blood. In the name of Joshua it impressed Galaico, in the name of St. Paul it shot up Christopher Colombias. To discover the time of beaven, this was an teging Columbia. To discover the first of heaven, his was an imparty, to find a world, this was a heresy. It anathematized bases for the sake of rengion, Montague, for the sake of morality, Molters, for the sake of rengion and the Cambbe party. But also are the party of the presupport we know you. It is long since the conscience of marking revoked against you, it is

long since the considerice of markind revolves against you, it is long since you began the attempt to gaz man's soul.

And you wish to be the misters of our instruction! And there is not a port, not an author, not a philosopher, not a thinker, whom you accept! And all that has been written, drowmed, deduced, illustrated, imagined, discovered by genlus—the tressure of civilization, the ancient inher tunce of generations, the commun partimony of intelligence—all this you reject. If the

whole brain of humanity were before you, at your discretion, open like the page of a book, you would cover it with a bloc-Admit it.

Lastly, there is a back-a book which from one end to the other is a superior emanation—a back which is for the universe that which the Koran is for Islamiam, and the Vedas for India—a book which contains all human wi-dom enlightened by all the wisdom of the Divinity—a tank which the veneration of the nations has called the book—the Bible. Your censure has ascended even to 1.1 Unheard-of wonder! the Popes have pracribed the Bible what astonishment for the wise what construction the Bible-what astonishment for the wise, what consternation for the simplesmended, o see the Index of Rome placed on the bank of God! And it is you who claim the liberty of teaching t Simp; he sincere—let us understand the liberty you claim. It is the liberty of not teaching.

Is the literty of not teaching.

And you wish that the nations should be delivered to you for instruction! Very well; let us see your achidars—let us see what you have produced. What have you done in list? What have you done for Spain? For centuries you have held these two great nations, illustrious among the illustrious, in your hands, at your school, under your ferule: and what have you made of them? I will tell you. Thanks to you, Italy, whose name no man who thinks can pronounce without naturerable filed sorrow—listy, that mother of genius and nations, which has agreed through the universe the most darkling marrels of poetry and aris—Italy, which has taught the human race to read, to-day knows not how to read. Yes, it is Italy, of all European States, where the sui-flest number of natives know to read. And Spain, magnificently gifted—Spain, which received her first earlieza ion from the Romans, her second from the Arabians, and from Providence, in spite of you, a world, America—Spain has civilization from the Romans, her accord from the Arabians, and from Providence, in spite of you, a world, America—Spain has last, thanks to your brushizing yoke, at once the yoke of degradation and of diminution—Spain has lost that accret of power which she had from the Romans, that genius of arts which she had from the Arabians, that world which she had from God. And in exchange for all this hat you have made her lose, she has received from you—the INQUISITION! BUT The Inquistion, which certain men of your party strive to re-establish, with a modest timidity, however, for which I honor them. The Inquisition' which consumed FALE MILLIOUS OF MER on the scaffold, which DISINTEREED the dead to burn them for hereues—witness Urged, and Arnauld Count de Fouccalquier. The Inquisition. which DISINTERRED the dead to burn them for hereuga—witness Urged, and Arnauld Count de Fouccalquier. The Inquisition, which DECLARED THE CHILDRES of her hereiga, to the second CERERATION, infamous, and incepable of any public bonors, exorpting only, in the very words of the ordinance, those who shall have denounced their father. The Inquisition, which, at the moment when I speak, still guards, in the Papal library, the mannacripts of Galileo, scaled with the scal of the index. It is true that, to console Spain for what you have given and what you have taken away, you have sumamed her the Catholic. You have thus forced from one of the greatest men, that dolorous crywhich still accuses you. Would to God abo were great, and not Catholic. (Cries, with long interruption, and many members calling violently for the interference of the speaker.)

Behold your chief works. That fire which men called Itely.

Behold your chief works. That fire which men called Italy, Behold your chief works. That hie which men called Itely, you have quenched—that colossus which men called Spain, you have undermined. The one is in cinderz—the other in redinate what you have done with two great instincts: what do you wish to make of France? But you come from Rome, and I must compliment you. There you have met with success. Having gagged the Roman people, you would now gag the French people. I understand that would still be more noble—that it is people. I understand that would stuit to more noble—that it is invaint, only take care, it is not easily done—this one is a lion, foll of life. Against what, then, do you direct your efforts? I will tell you—against human reason. Why? Because it shots daylight. It Yea, and I will tell you what embarrances you. It is that enormous quantity of free light, discingaged in France during three centuries, light made altographer of reason; light, at this day more dazzing than ever, light, which makes the Freenit make whill any thrit tert dimputation is visible cover the face of mum so buildent, that our illumination is visible over the face of this tree light, this light which comes from God and not from RemeReme-it is this that you would extinguish. It is this that we will preserre.

I reject your law because it conficuses primary instruction, because it degrades secondary instruction; because it foreign because it femens any country. I reject to because I am one of those who have a spans at the bear such time that France is instanted by any cause whetever, whether is

the of territories as by the treaties of 1815, or of grandeur as by

Gentlemen, before concluding, permit me to address from this tribune, a serious counsel to the party of the priesthood—the party which invade us. It is not ability which it lacks; when the circumstances ad it, it is strong. It knows the art of maintaining a nation in a mixed and lamentable state, which is not death, but which is not life, and it calls this governing. It is governed by lethargy, but take care, nothing like this agrees with France. It is dangerous game, if you allow her to espy it—only to eapy it; and here is the ideal of it, the sucresty sovereign liberty betrayed, intelligence conquered and fettered, books torn, the seience social hyperrisies with material resistance, and has posted a Jesuit wherever it could not provide a GEND'ARME. What a a Jesuit wherever it could not provide a GEND'ARME.

I repeat it, let this party take care: the nineteenth century is opposed to it; let it not be obstinate; let it renounce the mastery of this great epoch, full of new and profound instincts. If not, it will only succeed in rousing it to anger, will imprudently develop featful events. Yes, with this system, which makes education spring from the sucristy, and governments from the confessional. (Loud interruptions, cries of order, many members rising, and the President and Mr. Hugo holding some conversation, which was mandable in the great noise; violent tumult.)

Mr. Hugo continued,—with these doctrines that a fatal and

inflexible logic must carry with it, in spite of men, and fruitful with the evil which horrifies us when we read of it in historyyes, with this system, this doctrine, this history, which the party of the priesthood only knows, wherever it be, it will bring about revolution. Everywhere men will throw themselves into the rems of Robespierre to escape Torquemada. That is what makes a serious danger of the party calling itself the Catholic party; and those who, like me, equally dread anarchical overthrow and saccedotal letharpy, raise the cry of alarm winds there is yet time! You interrupt me. Your cries and murmurs now drown my voice. Gentlemen, I speak to you not us an agitator, but as an honest man. Gentlemen, does it happen by chance that you suspect me?

#### THE PESTILENCE AT NEW ORLEANS.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN.

#### From the Crescent, 11th August.

To verify the many horrible reports of the doings among the dead, we the other day visited the cometeries. In every street were long processions, tramping to the solemn music of funeral marches. In the countenances of plodding passengers were the lines of anxiety and grief, and many a door was festooned with black and white hangings, the voiceless witnesses of wailing and of corrow. On the one hand slowly swept the long corteges of the wealthy, nodding with plumes, and drawn by prancing horses, rejoicing in their funeral vanities; on another, the hearse of the citizen-soldier, preceded by measured music, enveloped in war-like panoply, and followed by the noisy tread of men under arms; while there again the pauper was trundled to his long home on a ricketty cart, with a boy for a driver, who whistled as he went, and swore a careless oath as he urged his mule or spavined horse to a trot, making haste with another morsel contributed to the grand banquet of death. Now among the stoeples was heard the chiming of the bells, as of Ghoules up there, mingling their hoarse voices as in a chorus of gratulation over the ranks of fallen mortality. Anon from some lowly tenement trilled the low wail of a mother for the child of her affections, while from the corner opposite burst the song of some low bacchanal, mingling riballry with sentiment, or swearing a prayer or two, as the humor moved him.

The skies were a delusive aspect. Above was all cloudless sunshine, but little in keeping with the black melancholy that enveloped all below. Out along the nighways that lead to the cities of the dead, and still the tramp of funeral crowds knew no cessation. Up rolled the volumes of dust from the busy crowds, and the plumes of the death carriages nodded in ceasing sympathy to the awaying cypresses of the awamp, enveloped in their dun

appareling of weeping moss—fit garniture for such a secue.

At the gathering points carriages accumulated, and vulgar teamsters, as they jostled each other in the press, mingled the crayso jest with the ribald oath; no sound but of profane malediction and of rictous mirth, the clang of whip thongs and the rattle of wheels. At the gates, the wind brought intination of the corruption working within. Not a puff but was laden with the rank atmosphere from rotten corpses. Inside, they were piled by fifties, exposed to the heat of the sun, swollen with cor-ruption, bursting their coffin lids, and sundering, as if by physical effort, the ligaments that bound their hands and feet, and extending their rigid limbs in every ourte attitude. What a feast of horrors! Inside, corpoes piled in pyramids, and without the gates, old and withered crones and fat huxter women, fretting in their own grease, dispensing ice creams and confections, and totaling away, with brooms made of bushes, the green butle-ties that leave don their marchardise, and anon buzzed away to drink damy unsalmous to more than order or all corp. A Maximon at the gates was making thrilt oneside by the names of his black and sweating minions, that tendered sweat-ments and excling a version through the following of mourners or of idle spectations, which in the following the fumes of rotten bodies, already "heaved through the fumes of rotten bodies, already "heaved your bacon." the gorge;" while within the "King of Terrors" held his Saturnalia, with a crowd of stolid laborers, who, as they tumbled the dead into ditches, knocked them "about the mazzard," and swore droad cashe, intermingled with the more dreadful sounds of demoniac follity.

Long ditches were dug scross the great human charnal. Wide enough were they to entomb a legion, but only fourteen inches deep. Collins laid in them showed their tops above the surface of the earth. Un these was piled durt to the depth of a foot or more, but so loosely, that the myriads of thes found entry betwoch the loose clods, down to the cracked scame of the collins, -and buzzed and bleve there their orario, creating each hour their

new hatched agraints.

But no sound was there of sorrow within that wide Gehenna. Men used to the scent of dissolution had forgotten all touch of sympathy. Uncouth laborers, with their bare shock heads, stood under the broiling heat of the sun, digging in the earth; and as anon they would encounter an obstructing root or strucp, would swear a indeous each, remove to another spot, and go in digging as before. Now and then the mattock or the spade would disturb the bones of some former termit of the mould, forgotien there aimd the armies of the accumulated victims, and the sturdy laborer with a give, would harl the broken tragments on the sward, growl forth an energetic d-n, and chuckle in his excess of glee. Skull bones were dug up from their long sepulture, with ghastliness staring out

"From each lack-lustre, cycless hole,"

without electing an "Alas, poor Yorick," and with only an exclamation from the digger, of "room for your betters!

Economy of space was the source of cunning calculation in bestowing away the dead men. Side by side were laid two, of gigantic proportions, bloated by corruption to the size of Titans. The central projections of their cuffins left spaces between them at their heads and heels. This was too much room to be filled with earth. How should the space be saved? Opportunely the material is at hand, for a cart comes tumbering in, with the corpses of a mother and her two lattle children. Chuck the children in the spaces at the heads and heels of the Tunns, and lay the mother by herself,—out there nione! A comrade for her will be found anon, and herself and babes will strep not the less soundly from the unwonted contact!

The fumes rise up in deathly exhalations from the accumulating hecutombs of fast conting corpses. Men wear at their noses bugs of camphor and odorous soices—for there are crowds there who have no business but to look on and contemplate the vast congregation of the dead. They don't care it they die themselves—they have become so used to the reek of corruption. They even laugh at the riotings of the skeleton Death, and crack jokes in the horried atmosphere where scarcely they can draw breath for utterance.

The stoical negroes, too, who are hired at five dollars an hour to a sist in the work of interment, stagger under the stifling fumes, and can only be kept at their work by deep and continued potations of the "fire water." They gulp deep draughts of the stimulating fluid, and recling to their tasks, hold their noses with one hand, while with the other they grasp the spade, heave on the mould, and rush back to the bottle to gulp again. It is a jolly time with these coon laborers, and with their white co-workere—as thoughtless and as jolly, and full as much intoxicated as

And thus, what with the songs and obscdne jests of the grave diggers, the buzzing of the flies, the sing-song cries of the huxter women vending their confections, the hourse outlies of the meu who drive the dead carts, the merry whistle of the boys, and the stifling reck from scores of blackened corpses, the day wears agace, the work of sepulture is done, and night draws the curtain.

### Dumarans.

17 An Alderman once called on Dr. Francis, when the following

dialogue took place:
"Doctor, I have a strong tendency to the gout; what shall I do to

arrest it ?"
"Take a bucket of water, and a ton of anthracite, three times a

week "
" How ?"

" Drink the former, and carry the latter up three pairs of stairs." We have not heard that he needed advice afterwards.

There is no truth in the rumor, published in Brattleboro', that Eng, of the Siamese twins, had eloped with Chang's wife.

It is an oriental idea that the spider draws its venom from the rose; and thus from the sweetest sources comes the blight of happiness and human affections.

A young physician asking permission of a young lass to kiss her, the replied, "No, sir, I never like a doctor's bill stuck in my face."

"THEOW IN THE BACON." The following is too good to be lost It illustrates one of the peculiarities of this " fast age:"-

As old lady in Cincinnate had a large quantity of bacon to ship to New Orleans, where she was going herself to buy supplied. She supulated with the captain of a steamer, that he should have her freight, provided he would not race during the trip. The captain consented, and the old lady came aboard. After the second day out, consened, and the old lady came aboard. After the second day of, another scanner was seen cose astern, (with which the capitain had been racing all the time,) and would every now and then come up to the old lady's boat, and then fall back again. The highest exentinent prevailed among the passeagers, as the two boats continued for nearly n day almost aside. At last the old lady partaking of the excitement called the capitain and said.—

"Capitain, you man't going to let that that old host page up are

"Captain, you ain't going to let that that old boat pass us, are

you !"

Why, I shall have to, Madam, as I agreed not to race."

"Well, you can try just a little, that wont hurt."

"But Madain, to telt you the truth, I did "
"Gracious" but do try it a little more-see

ere, the old boat is almost even with us;" and a loud cheer rose from the passengers of the old

boat. The first of the more of the Marian, as all the far and pine "Good grandes, what shall we do I see, the old boat is passing

"Nothing, Madam-eh, ch, (as if a new idea struck him), except

"Throw in the bacon," shireked the old lady, " throw in the bacon, captain, and beat the old boat.

Jadge, you say if I punch a man, even in fun, he can take me up for assault and battery ?"

"Yes, sir, I said that, and what I said I repeat. If you punch a man, you are guilty of a breach of the peace, and can be arrested for

" Ain't there no exceptions?"

"No. sit; no exceptions statever."
"No. sit; no exceptions whatever."
"Judge, I think you are micraken. Suppose, for instance, I should brandy-panch him I then what?"
"No levity in court, sit! Sheriff, expose this man to the atmosphere. Gill the next case."

FRENCHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF AN ENGLISH PUBLIC DINTEL Nothing is more curious than one of these repasts, which recare maind the feastness described by Homer. Enormous pieces of befaviled fishes, load an immense table bristing with bottles. The guests, clothed in black, caim and serious, sear themselves in sieces. guests, ciothed in black, caim and serious, seat themselves in sistem and with an analysm and which one takes at a funeral. Behind the period is placed a functionary called the toast-master. It is he who a charged to noke the speeches. The president whispers to him to most d'ordre, and "Goutlemen," soys he, with the voice of a Seating "I am about to proprose to you a toast, which cannot fail to be received by you with great favor in is the health of the very homographic, very respectable, and very considerable. Six Robert Peel &c. &c." The guests, then chaking off their sitent apachy, the asset in the property of the considerable of the very homographic of the considerable of t whe, very respectable, and very considerable. Sir Robert Peel &c. &c. &c. The guests, then shaking off their sitent apady, the hard once as if they were moved by springs, and respond to the inmines by thundering forth frame eries. Whilst the glasses are being extend, three young girls, with bare shoulders, slip from behind a semi-and play a time on the piano. The toasts do not cease unink guests, having strength neither to rise nor to remain scated, roll ander the inble."—M. Evgene Cainet in the Sicele (Paris Paper)

A contemporary, speaking of the report on gentlemen's fathers, says—" there is not much change in gentlemen's pants this month." Very likely.

THE REASON WHY "BRUDDER DICKSON LEFT THE CHURCE" Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in one of our large New English towns, was shaving one of his customers, a respectable curea, ex-morning, when a conversation occurred between them respecting V Dickson's former connexion with a colored church in that place.

"I believe you are connected with the Church on Ean street, Mr. Dickson," said the customer.

"No sah, not at all."

"What, are you not a member of the African church?"
"Not dis year, sah."
"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson? if I maybe

permitted to ask "
"Why, I tell you sah." said Mr Dickson, strapping a come
razor on the palm of his hand. "It was jess like dis—I jined of
church in good faif. I gin ten dollars towards de stated preschage
de gospel. de fuss year, and de church peepil all cail me Brenzi
Dickson. De second year my business not good, and I only gib to
five dollars. Dat year de church peepil cail me Mister Brenzi.

Dish razor hur: you sah ?"

"No, rasor totbul well."
"Wall, sah, de third year I feel berry poor--sickness in my faci -and I didn' give norfin for preaching Well call me one Nigger Dickson, on I left 'em?' Well, sah, arter dat ten

# Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL.] WHO WILL SING IT?

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

A fig for the sorrows of life and its care, Those joy-cheating knaves as they be; To fair open battle the coward's you dare, Like mists of the morning they flee! Oh' ne'er let them enter thy heart's secret chamber-That sanctum sanctorum of thine; One thing thou should'st always and ever remember, That folly delights to repore!

The grief in the morning peeps in at the door, Ere noon she will vanish away; If bulden no welcome, she cannot endure More than a moment to stay ! And beggarly trouble, her kinsman, is loth To diell, though he'il often intrude; The best of all ways to get rid of them both, Is treating them curtly and rude !

For why should we cherish a robber or thief, To plunder our hard-gotten wealth, Care shortens a life that's already too brief, And trouble is bad for the health! Then let us, as pagrans o'er life's varied way, What heaven both will'd us to bear, Endure it with patience—let hope be our stay, And cheerfulness battle with care! Spencerville, Nov. 27th, 1851.

#### "WOMEN AND WINE." BY MES. LINDSEY.

While dining in one of the fashionaule hotels in Ohio, 228 quaintance, and a gentleman, by the way, of close observat remarked that gentlemen at hotels seldom called for wine tries ladies were present, and requested us to observe those gentless accompanied by ladies, and those who were not.

The idea was new and novel to ur, and, as a matter of come we observed closely to test the truth of our friend's suggests Above us sat gentlemen with ladies, below us sat gentral alone. Presently, we saw the gents above lean over and #\$ per to the ladies and inmediately an order for wine was gon and in came the sparkling champaign and other wines. Is then we caught the eye of the gentleman who called our us tion to this matter, and although he spoke not, yet his ejested to say—" Was I not right?"

Why is it that ladies give their counterence and inflorest the propagation of this evil which brings so many vicinates miserable, premature grave? Do they ever think of the gate to that ! Do they ever think of the hard struggles of young men who learn to look upon the wine that is red mis they are engaged in carrying on lashionable drunkenned; their company, and for the sole purpose of feeding their manthe vanny that ever gratifies by being able to say-"Week

sumptionally to-day—we had a basket of champaign."

How templing. No matter whether the young gesters loves wine or not—he loves his lad clove. She indes of goldet—with love in the eye and gladness of nature model. more glad by the momentary exhibitating influence of the act ling catawin, or the transparent Bordeaux. She, though a union not a word, looks with an expression that speaks trans tongued to him who adores, and by whom she is lovel. & drinks because beauty bids him-because a manly seased to propriety of this impropriety compels him. He draks, then rues the tempter. The wine that was forced upon him const now become a rice sity. Its hold upon him becomes stage and stronger. All that he mal is—all that he can borowing al'—everything—even his wife (the tempter who first placed the destroyer to his lips), is forgotien, and wine has become his manue! But this cannot last always. Poverty coines in this manuey—his fortune, p rhaps—is exhausted. Where is weak and appearing Good who key is subsuitated. It wer and stat lower runs his finances. Good whiskey becomes too expensive. A stimulus he must have! Mean whiskey, common strong beer. Drink and drink—quart upon quart. Money all out. Pocket handkerchief, hat, coat and boots, pawned at some low dissipated handkerchief, hat, coat and boots, pawned at some low dissipated handkerchief, hat, coat and boots, pawned at some low dissipated hands of the Debrion trems is Death. "A new grave and an old acquaintance," exclaims one standing b., while reviewing the sods that cover the tallen one. "Poor tellow. A clever man belonged to a respectable family. His father left him a sing lattle fortune. He has left a young widow, but a heart-broken widow. None can console her, for she teels too sensible that she it was who first tempted him to drink. Peace to his memory

and may the Lord in his mercy send consolation to her who, in her twee and thoughttessness, led him astray whom she should have led anght."

Lades think of this picture. O, that we only had the ability to depict to your minds the aboninations—the tears and affliction—the curses and cries—the maniac grins, grimaces—the howling of despair, and the murders that are committed by men made demons by alcoholic drinks—by wines and cider—by corbals and brandies—and the various other names that the evilone has given to his sweet poisons prepared for the destruction of human happiness and life; then ladies we know that you would talter, every one of you, ere you handed a glass to your lovers' higs. We feel sure if the ladies only appreciated their power and influence in this great and glorious cause, that they would soon discard its use entirely. ould soon discard its use entirely.

The ladies are said to have been thrown into the greatest con-ternation at the recent appointment of a number of lawyers in a parts of England, to register the DEEDS of married women.

REVIEW OF UNCLE TOM.—Archbishop Whately has addressed letter to the Editor of the Liberator, denying that he is the bather of the eclebrated review of Uncle Tom's Cabin, which appeared in the N. B. Review, and was imputed to him. This redit was not given by the English literary journals, which are isnally v by shrewd in detecting the disguises of anonymous enters, but originated with a guesser in this country. The Archishop states, however, what is more surprising than that he hould have been the author of the article in question, that it was written by a lady, a clergyman's widow, in the South of reland. The article being the most logical, eloquent and complemensive discussion on this difficult subject, that has appeared a niv English periodical, there will be a natural anxiety to know n any English periodical, there will be a natural anxiety to know he this clergyman's widow may be.

17 Weston Somee, on the 16th inst., is to come off with rest celat. A tea meeting and a temperance meeting are to be eld at Weston on the 16th instant, for the purpose of building new Hall in this thriving and beautiful village. A procession will commed at 2 o'clock, PM, and at 3 o'clock tea will be served the Chapel. A splendid Band will attend and several eminent brakers will address the audience. Tickets 1s. 3d.; cluidren peakers will nadress the addience. There is, so, children all price. The co-operation of neighboring Divisions is repeated. The Weston Division is one of the most praiseworthy additional in this county, and let all who can, turn out and fee them a hearty time of it.

and The Erin Division Sons of Temperance celebrated their must temperance anniversary on the lat September inst. An tendance of about 500 persons was present. The Guelph rald gives a glowing account of the source. A branch league is formed at the time.

II The whole world Temperance Convention came off in The whole world Temperance Convention came oft in the course in New York city 1st and 2nd September. The New York Tribune gives a long string of resolutions passed at this avertion—what the attendance was we do not know. The w York temperance papers are as silent as death on this subtit; they were afraid, we suppose, lest it might do harm, being the the ox and the dog in the manger. However, these little Terences will arise.

ar An attempt to rally the temperance men of Peterboro' for coming elections is about to be made.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE .- Dr. Jewett and a Mr. Beebee, said AMERICAN TEMPERANCE.—Dr. Jewett and a Mr. Beebee, said be a great anti-temperance orator in Ohio, had a great discussion on the "right to emact and utility of the Maine law." The cussion took place at Columbus, and Dr. Jewett was decided-successful in argument, as well as in being supported by all mking men present. The Grand Division of Michigan met a nking men present. The Grand Division of Michigan met a true ago, and the Grand Worthy Patriarch says now that be people have enacted the Maine law, there is still as much cossity as ever to keep up the order. The proceedings of the w York city world's Temperatuce Convention will be pubhed in our next. It came to hand too late for our present

One is just now the great battle-ground of temperance. The rmont election came off last week—its result we have not right the New York elections this fall will turn much on temperance question. Another struggle will be made in inc. Many parts of Massachusetts are now enforcing the thoroughly. Gough, in England, from all accounts, has an accessful in his lectures. The Grand Datason of Lower made met in August at Aylmer, on the Ottawa River, and a ge demonstration took place. Brother Craig, from the Gough vision, Quebec, called on us ten days ago. Temperance in ebec holds us ground well.

YORKVILLE TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—A temperance festival the Sons' Hall, Yorkville, will take place on Friday evening, th Septemb.r, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the indution of the debt standing against the Temperance Hall in it place. The Rev. Messes, Harper, Goldsmith, Jeffers, Barra, ston, and others, are expected to deliver addresses. Tickts

The Illinois Central Railroad Company refuse to transa liquors on their road. Several attempts have been de to impose upon the officers by means of false labels I novel means of conveyance, but they have generally en detested.



# Pouths' Department.

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

toriginal 1 THE CLOSE OF DAY

BY MES C DUNY.

How feeting are all earthly things, Another day has gone, And exening joints the western sky, Where sank the summer's sun

And thus the age of giddy youth, Is like a snort fixed d y. He smiles, nor marks the rolling hours That steel his bloom away.

Tis night, and many a silver star, The firmament does gew,

The cresent moon doth shine amid fler starry disdem The birds have hush'd their vesper

hymns. And streetly ther repose The , heavenly peace, my boson fill, When his to me shall close

Thus, we should learn by flying time,
The passing of a day,
To by rich treasures up in Heaven,
When Death shall call away

#### THE AUTHOR OF "SWEET HOVE."

We find in one of our exchanges, the following notice of the author of that exquisite and touching utile song, 'Sweet Home':

author of that exquisite and fouching utile song, 'Sweet Home':

As I sit in my garret here, in Washington, witching the course of great men, and destiny of party, I meet often with strange contradictions of the eventful life. The most remarkable was that of J. Howard Payne, author of 'Sweet Home,'—I knew him personally. He occupied the rooms under me for some time, and his conversation was so captivating that I often spent whole days in his apariment. He was an applicant for office at the time—Consul for Tunis—from which he had been removed. What a sad thing it was to see the poor poet subjected to all the humiliation of office seeking. Of an evening we would walk along the streets, looking into the lighted parlors as we pass. Once in a while we would see some family circle so happy, and forming so beautiful a group that we would give me a history of his wahderings—his trials and all the cares incident to his sensitive nature and poverty. "How often," said he once, "I have been in the heart of Paris, Berlin and London, or some other city, and heard persons singing, or the hand-organ playing 'Sweet Home,' without a shilling to buy a meal, or a place to put my head. Yet I have been a wanderer from childhood. My country has turned me ruthlessly from my office, and in my old age I have to submit to humiliation for bread." Thus he would complain of his hapless lot. His only wish is to die in a foreign age I have to submit to humiliation for bread.' Thus he would complain of his hapless lot. His only wish is to die in a foreign land, to be buried by strangers and sleep in obscurity.

I met him one day looking unusually sad. Have you got your Consulate? said I.
"Yes, and leave in a week for Tunis: I shall never return."

The last expression was not a political faith. Far from it. Poor Payne: his wish was realised, he died at Tunis. Whether his remains have been brought to this country I know not. They should be, and if none others would do it, let the homeless throughout the world give a penny for a monument to Payne.

I knew him, and will give my penny, and for an inscription the following: RERE LIES

> J. HOWARD PAYNE, The Author of "Sweet Home."

A wanderer in life. He whose songs were sung in every tongue, and found an echo in every heart;

NEVER HAD A HOME: HE DIED

#### IN A FOREIGN LAND.

At the period alluded to in the above sketch we often mot the poet in his habitual strolls, and gazed upon him with a sorrowful heart, his personal appearance indicated the character of the man. He seemed to prefer solitude, yet the force of circumstances drove him to the national capitol, in the numiliating capacity of an office beggar. How little regard is bestowed upon the memory of the man who edited it, "Home, aweet Home,"—for no language was ever put together so sensible and capitvating. How few among the militons who repeat those verses, ever know the name of the author. His immortal lines should serve as an everlasting monument to his mane. At the period alluded to in the above sketch we often mot the

A letter from London, received by the Africa, states that the third volume of Macaulay's History of England will ! appear in a few weeks; the manuscript had been delivered in to the printer's hands. It is added that the excessive use of opium has destroyed Mr. Macaulay's health, and incapacitated him for continued mental labor.

Au gralia. - In the month of April last, there were 90,000 persons working on the Australian gold fields. Two pounds sterling per week is paid for a wretched cottage with two

A gentleman has given \$2,000 to Bowdoin College, to aid indigent young men in getting an education. No one is to derive any benefit from this donation who uses either rum or tobacco.

[AAKIDIKO] CHILDHOOD'S DAYS

tain chathan's sweet and skered days, recan disag, too lies by fat, Walls guided in our sample work, ity and parental care. Those happy hours of historius youth, Alan, yet awaith flow, and, filting, taught this mourafus truth, Care must honceforth accrue.

Oft as we look with thoughtful eye, Bank o'er the wave of time. To where the heart, free from a tigh, Rang faith a serry chime We grieve to think those days have

Those days whose radiant glow lum'd aspiring manhood's dawn, And screen'd life's coming nee

And yet so suddenly they except Upon time's flitting wing.

climithant a sweet and sacred
live.
It diving to him him to the true of true of the true of tr

Remembrance of those neight hours can that ever manhored's saind,
A tinge of july with failurars,
That for a space darn bind.
The proud, the start, the secretal sys,
With spiraling beers of bliss,
As fore that eye youth's pheniums fly,
And print their angel kiss.

het feur e'er view the vivia'ed past,
Amul the throug of tib.
Fur botte by faur's creative blast,
Deep through the storm; stife
liau's simust only sim and cure,
Kecan to fill o'er life's wase,
In gelden craft with britte ware,
Till anchor'd by—THE GRATE!

HEYAY ELMPTYILLE.

A WONDERFEL MAN .- David Wilson, an old revolutionary soldier, and a native of New Jersey says the Madison Banner died, after a short illness, in Dearborn county, Indiana, in August, aged one hundred and seven years, two months and 10 days. He had had five wives, and at the time of his death, was the father of forty seven children! While residing in Pennsylvania, near the old Redstone Fort, his wife gave birth to five ch.ldren in eleven months! This extraordinary man, when in his one hundredth and fourth year, moved one week for Esq. Pendleton, of Hamilton county, Ohio, during which he moved one nere per day of heavy-mothy grass. He was about five feet six inch-es in height. His frame was not supported by ribs, but an apparently solid sheet of bone supplied their place.

TAKING THE CREAM OFF A HOOSIER.—Une of the Indiana Sens tors in ited Clark, of Rhode Island, of coming from a State so poor that the Givernor was olong it to raise causes and peddle milk, because his solarly would not support him. "True," Clark replied, "we sell milk and raise calves, but we don't send them to Congress as your State does."—The Hoosier felt as though he was badly skinned.

A "PROGRESSIVE" Young Lapr .- You see grandma, before you A "Progressive" Young Laby...." You see grauding, before you suck this egg, or more properly speaking, before you extract the matter contained within this shell by suction, you wast make an incision at the apex, and a corresponding aperature at the base."

"La, my dear, how very ingenuous! Why they only need to make a hole in each end in my time. Well, I declare they're making improvements in everything now-a-days!"

IIT THE NO.TH AMERICAN "Casting about in his mind's eye for some new state of political existence." Lu Tho political hypocrite who controls the SOLD NORTH AME-RICAN is about to be thrown overboard to make room for the BEATY. Hence his paper of last week, as the causas bygin to leave him and FAP EBES, mutters coming thunders against the Administration. He has for a little Government patromage written down in 1852 and 3, everything he said in 1849 and 1850. Let any one compare his files of papers of those respective years. Every subscriber he has-every honest reformer of Canadashould hoor such an editor and his paper from their presence, The present Adminstration be says is faling, and who can wonder at it? Have not the combination Ministry, with the exception of the Clergy Reserve B.ll, and even here Mr. Price's plan was adopted, trampled into the dust every political plank this platform patriot, McDongali, paraded before the country? We have his files of papers and knew his course in 1850, and it disgusts us to peruse them. The reform party have been infamously betrayed by a party of hungry office-seeking Editors and officials. Rolph has allowed himself to be duped by and other influences, and Cameron is a base, imprincipled politician, like Hincks. When we write on the subject of politics or temperance, v e write pure-handed; no living man can say wo ever were an office-seeker-McDougali has always been auch, and his opposition to Price and Baldwin originated in their refusal to give the upstart and hungry out the office of customhouse officer of Toronto. He is an illiterate attorney, whose abilities never could raise him to the grade of barrister.

IF We invite attention to two articles in this number-Victor Hugo's admirable speech, and Tr the account of the terrible plague of New Orleans.

III The Editor's health is now partially restored, and he intends, during the balance of this year, to make this paper the most interesting to be found in Canada. A great amount of litorary matter will be given, with very choice poetry, and the temperance columns shall increase in energy. Our present patronage does not warrant any such exertion, yet so long as we conduct a paper, it shall yield to none in interest.

37 Oun Exchanges.—The Western Interary Messenger of Buffalo, for September, is an excellent number. interesting magazine-price \$1} per year. 'The Templar's 1/14gazine, Cincinnati, is improving, and we are happy to hear i. increasing its circulation. It is a neat and well got up monthly -price \$1 per year. The Gerland of Cincinneti, has not come to hand. The Anglo-American Magazine for September, is n good number-centains a representation of Montreal.

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,
This paper will be issued on Tunepays werent during the year it will contain eight pages—the two last being levoted to advertisements, and will give at the news of the day, positical and other news
subscription price for 1853. - - - - 5s cy in advance
Or within one mean. after subscription.

If not see paid at the end of six months, - - - - - - - - - - - - 5s cy in advance
of ant said within six months, and it left to the end of the year 10s, currency
thair yearly subscription was intended to be a half yearly one. All
subscriptions must end with the year. No paper will be discontinued unless
at the option of the publisher) until the subscription price is said up. No paper
after the known receipt, and detension of the first number will be supper
without payment for the current year. New gents sending six new subscriless with their subscriptions, or staranteeing due payment, shall receive
a copy gratic. Old agents sending 10 old subscribers or 10 partly old and partly
new, with the money or a guarantee, shall receive a copy gratic. The clintaystem
at year did and plouse well owing to the posting. Upon consideration we have
concluded to send to clink, if way of our friends whith to form them upon these
terms—Scapies for \$\frac{3}{2}\text{.} 10 capies for \$\frac{3}{2}\text{.} 20 capies for \$\

# Che Canadian Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1853

#### ONWARD AND UPWARD.

Onward and upward! tho' the way be rough, The sky be dark above us, The darkest cloud a silver lining bath; The prize lies still before us.

Onward and upward! Was life given for sleeping?

Calinly, to sit us down? To watch, in idleness, the moments creeping, Each worth a princely crown?

Onward and upward! On the field of battle, When peals the cannon's roar, When foe meets foe, death only ends the struggle, And earth is steeped in gore,—
When waves the dancing plume, and foaming steeds
Rush on with headlong haste,
And fiercely, o'er the field of strife, there peals
Cries of revenge and death.

Ours is a bloodless strife: no ringing steel, No clang of armed men, No prancing steeds, no drum with martial peal, Such learful strife portend : We must press onward, for a nobler end, Upward, that not in vain, Has the rich boon of Life been granted ire e, Not vain, its joy, its pain.

Onward, still onward! we were made to act, Made to improve each hour; Purely to live, bravely our path to tread; To shun the tempter's power. Whate'er of goodness or true manlinese, Life's changing scenes may show. That should we grasp, that strive to imitate, As on our way we go.

Onward! our standard should be high as heaven, Pure as the falling snow, Firm as the sea girt rock, which stands a beacon To guide the homeward prow; Lofty, in pure desires, in unstained virtue,
In love, and truth, and charity subline;
One which shall point us "upward," on our journey.
Shall guide us "onward" in our march with Time.

Massachusetts, August 13, 1853.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN LEGISLATION ON TEMPERANCE MATTERS.

A great deal has been said of the Act of the last Session of our Legislature, passed to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks within three miles of our public works. Before examining it, we had hoped it was really something beneficial, but regret to find it a bungled, crippled, almost useless act; timid in its enactments, full of reservations, and everywhere favouring the liquor sellers by raving clauses. There has always been this timidity-this HALF-WAYEDNESS in Canadian and British legislation on the subject of the vice of intemperance; some loop-hole. as in the Sunday traffic question, is left for sellers to escape by. Since Chief Justice Robinson's sophistical decision on the right of innkeepers to sell liquor on the Sabbath (notwith-tanding the action of municipal bodies), there has been a general carouse all over Canada; every bar is open, and this Judge and others will have the FLEASURE! no doubt, of sending many a poor devil to the penitentiary, or perhaps, gallows! for crimes committed through drunkenness on the Sabbath for a year to come! A glorious thought this-a result worthy of the efforts of the Leader and Colonist. Below we give the main enacting clause of Mr. n's Act to prevent the Ale of liquor near the public works. Doubtless the Act, as originally framed, may have been good, but it would have been better never to have passed as it is. It allows all taverns now licensed, or usually licensed, to exist, it allows all breweries and distilleries to exist; it allows the wholesale of liquors by them, which may easily be done to an enormous extent; it allows the sale within three miles in all cities, towns and incorporated villages, or other villages-thus in effect including all places where liquors are usually sold, and where rows would be committed. The fact of allowing liquor by wholesale to be sold by brewers and distillers would ruin the Act in many parts of Canada. How easy is it for a company of men to buy a barrel or keg of whiskey or beer? There are

and rendering a very in ricate. Now the country generally with look upon this Act as a partial one. People will naturally say, what right has the Legislature, for half a dozen years to come, during the period of the building of the Grand Trunk railway, to grant a monopoly to a certain set of link-epers " who are n wor have usually been licensed" to seil and prevent all others from doing so? Again, why should inkeepers in towns, cines and villages BE PRIVILEGED to do what country inns cannot? Is it because more danger would happen in country inns? The contrary conclusion would be the true one. It is in cines, towns and villages where drunkenness more generally prevails, and large booses of workmen would congr. gate to fight and caronse. The Act having a portial character, a mon-polist odour, will be difficult to entorce, and all kinds of measures will be resorted to to destroy its effects. This is, to a great extent, the character of the New Brunswick Act. All British legislation has this charneter of tuniday-the lawmakers are afraid to do the thing up correctly and thoroughly, and hence the laws fail. American legislation generally bears a different character. We think this Act will assist temperance very little.

"Whereas it is desirable to restrain the sale and use of Intoxicating Liquors in the neighbourhood of the Public Works where large bodies of men are necessarily gathered together: Be it, &c., That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, except ONLY SUCH PERSONS as shall have been LEGALLY LICENSED so to do betore the passing of this Act, and only while the licenses they then hold respectively shall remain in force, to barter, sell, excuange or dispose of in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, to any other person any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, termented, or other Intoxicating Liquor, or any Mixed Liquor, a part of which is spirituous, or vinous, fermented or otherwise intoxicating (and every such Liquor or Mixed Liquor shall be included in the expression, 'Intextenting Liquor' when used in this Act); nor to expose, keep or have in his possession for a le, barter or exchange, any Intoxicating Liquor at any place not included within the LIMITS OF ANY CITY, INCORPORATED OR OTHER Town on VILLAGE, and being with in three miles of the fine of any railway, canal, or any Public Work in progress of construction, whether such work be constructed by the Covernment of this Province, or by any incorporated company, or by private enterprise; nor shall any person, after the passing of this Act, obtain or receive a license, to sell any Intoxicating Liquor at any such place as afore-aid, and any such license, if granted after the passing of this Act, shall be utterly null and void, and the holder thereof shall be deemed to have no license. Provided always, firetly, That it any doubt shall at any time arise as to whether any work then in progress does or does not come within the scope and meaning of this Section, it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province, if he shall see fit, to declare by proclamation that such work is within the scope and meaning of this Section, and that the prohibition herein contained applies to any place within three miles of the line thereof, which line may be described and defined in such Proclamation, and the declara-tion contained in such Proclamation shall have the like force as if contained in this Act, and the said prohibition small apply accordingly; but nothing in such declaration shall be construed as a declaration that such work or any part thereof was not within the scope and meaning of this Section before the issuing of such Proclamation, but the question whether it was or was not so shall be decided as if such Proclamation had not issued; And provided secondly. That this Section shall not extend to any person selling INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY WHOLESALE, and not retailing the same, if such person be a licensed Distiller or a Brewer, nor shall it extend to prevent the nexewal of the LICENSE OF ANY HOUSE OR SHOP LICENSED at the time of the passing of this Act, or of houses or snors which have BEEN USUALLY licensed before."

[ORIGINAL.]

#### THE DRUNKARD'S LAMENT.

What! prohibit the make, sale and use of our grog! What a thought to possess eighty thousand wise MEN; To make women's peace, by and plenty our clog, And compel the black bottle to bow to the pen.

Banish all thoughts of contention and strife, Guilt from a land which takes prole in its name; All hopes of the warmth of a long after life, And the laurels adorning the brow of a Cain.

Bid a dark, everlasting and tearful farewell To the tear-drops which buguten the young orphan's eye; Shall our fond hearts, with grainude teening, ne er sw li At the music which steads from the hear.'s broken sigh?

Shall the many acknowledging reason's black sway, Be permitted to say to the ignorant few, "Here's a path free from thorne, come travel this way, You can't be ensangered by travelling too?"

No ' the' twice eighty thousand should join in the cry, And the prayers and petitions to head quarters come, Yet we never will yield up our right till we die, Of imbibin misfortunes and sorrows from rum.

No! no! by the hopes which a bar-mom inspires-By the sore heads and black eyes that shore in a horn, Before sons forsake the lav'd gan shops of stres, We will vow to cost millstones upon there when born. August 31st, 1853.

OUR POSITION TOWARDS MALCOLM CAMERON-THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES CON-DUCT.

About twenty months ago, the Canada Temperance Advocate, with which we then exchanged, suddenly, without any known cause, made a violent alanderous attack upon this paper. It was as surprising to us as to all of its readers, for we had never to the half-dollars. He get his living by his little pages; many minor elauses of this Act showing how it is to be enforced, written a word against it. We, and all saw through the tung we have, unfortunately, lost much by what is only a taket

at rwards, that it was to injure the circulate. of our paper, and extend the field of circulation of the LITTLE two-und-expenses paper Mr. Beckett has long published in Montreal, in connecting with oth r small papers, for his living. So no friends afterward described the min to us as a Sitin-Facen, VINEO in SUCLED BIGOT, extremely selfish, and mour in religion and temperance, a representative indied of a small class of temperatice men, and known in every community. This class are great braniers and great cowards, but with all this, smaking and mean, and shy a plying or working for temperatice. This tw -and-sizpensy paper of Beckett's, (1s. 31, would and better) exactly suits the class of men. We at once stopped all intercourse with the paper, sending back the exchange several times before it was supply and were not aware the owner took the trouble to peruse our as we certainly did not his. Not so, however, with him;-ha week a copy of the Advocate was sent to us containing another vile and unwarranted attack, after a long silence. Every one knows we have said nothing against this piper for a year-area. hilf. A cry has been got up by a few papers like the liquor 25. ver i ing Canadian, Huron Signal and North American-te tool of Cameron-against us; and this bigot of Montreal than it a favorable time to renew an old gradge; -a few more mis dollar sub-crib is may be gained-hence we are maligned, tal the political humbug Cameron puffed for temperance series. Some strange assertions are made too, by this Mr Becken, [st use his name because he has used ours) -he says we have nothing to do as temperance men, with a man's conduct as a poscian. True, not so far as he may be a consistent reformer & tory, but if we see that man professing much, assenting to pleforms, persecuting other governments because they would set take a certain course: and then see him, when in power, rough down everything he had promised to support, and doing the req things he had condemned in others; in exposing such a me every good citizen has much to do. It is quite likely such a one may wish to make a stepping-stone of temperance for the purposes. There are other questions in Canala of more ingoance than temperance,-and the good of the protestant case; one of them ;-to this Cameron has proved a traitor Again,the Advocate says, it may not be wrong in Mr. Cameron to make a of the temperance cause for his political purposes. No coest a poor shallow bigot would say this. He says we have speak discord among Sons-he means by this, the discussion of the propri ty of liquor advertising. The Why has he not conteme it? There is no difficulty found in quarreling with us, why at condemn others known to be wrong? These things prove my plainly that Mr. James Beckett is a slanderer-selfish, as be a waling to misrepresent. Many persons believe that Mr. Casron dui not want the Maine law passed last fall, and dearest keep it as an open electioneering scheme Upper Canada page had accused him of it, and others had said the Order of the Sa was a movement to aid him. To do away with this impress: we have given our opinion candidly on this matter. The Our of the Sons have but little thanks to give Mr. Cameron; kei not one of them-never attended or assisted their Grand Division or aided any division; -he left the one in Sarnia without good cause, and injured it. All this abuse of our paper and because we gave praise to others, such as Brown, McKenzi, for their vote in favor of the Maine law, and did not fall de and worship a man we heartily despise, as a selfish pid traitor. The good or bad opinion of the Canada Tempere Advocate, is a matter of indifference to us, and if the temporare cause were supported only by such narrow-souled bigsasti editor and owner, we would disconnect ourselves with a less We have said there is a class of mean FANATICS on temperat religion, and all subjects. You know them by their fex they love to patronize half-dollar and quarter-dollar papers: 22 hate the order of the Suns because it is too expensive, they are slandered and persecuted many a weak division until Rock they would run like will-fire before the least opposition to the perance, although they bawl the loudest at meetings. late business they will screw a min terribly—charge for anolis der broken at a fire, and frown down any man that laugholes a Sunday—a regular bive tight, bive law, conegar set in teap ance and religion. From such men-and James Beckerif tims kidney-heaven deliver us! It is this class of must Blackwood's Mayazine, the Leader, Cotonist, and misjer papers, who are libering the temperance cause, are similar thinking that they really compose the whole temperatoris, If there were none in the army but such narrow souled best some we could name—men, was thank it a 417, DEADLY 2024 in any man pledged or not pledged, to taste a grass of siz, they would think a churca, politica if a fiddie-boto happeast be conveyed across us threshold—the crucism of Bachal and others would be just. But within ten years, especisize the organization of the cons, men of soul, education, edg and generous reeling, have joined the m vernent, and hints the work, and paid for it too. This James Beckett seed know much of our sayings for two years past. When his beg a paper to perese?—we are sorry to think that any excl ours crossed his door. It will be found that, while percent great purity, he is a sneak on all questions of principle-lik

husiness with us. Whilst the considere weak, in 1851, we observed he was very sparing of his praise, for fear of offending the old temperance society men, he has never condemned a temperance cotemporary for liquor advertizing-not he, he an prude on the slavery question, and only consistent in opposing any one that interferes with his half-dollar field, which he has ploughed with an ill-looking paper for an age, as if it were the soil, with an Egyptian team of on ass and an ox yoked together.

This present attack made on us without any provocation, and full of talse statements-as was that of January, 1852-is made, because we have placed Malcolin Cameron in a proper view before the public, and exposed his political duplicity. There is not a thinking man in Upper Canada who does not know Malcolin Cameron is a traitor to his political professions, and a very selfish man. It is our belief that, a man who is talse in one trust, is unfit to be a leader in any other. There are some men -like this Mr. Beckett and Mr. McQueen-who may believe that a man may from the same fountain, send forth purity and impurity-such as the advocacy of the Maine law in one column and liquor adverti-ing in another; but we do not-Malcoim Cameron, when Mr. Price, in 1849, wished to bring the Clergy Rererve question before the cabinet, was one of the first to oppose it, asserting that he viewed it as a souled question; yet he had the effrontery to pretend afterwards, that he had always been in favor of this measure. In the beginning of 1850, he resigned on the retrenchment question-made a tremendons hallo-balloo about it, and got the clear grit reformers joined by the tones to detent ! poor Wetenhall in Halton, yet we find him consenting in the i present government, to the erection, at a great expense, of a new and useless Bureau of Agriculture, wanted about as much in the country as a chair wants five legs; also, we find him opposing all retrenchment, and increasing by his influence, the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses. Again we find him, in 1851, voting to do away with the Chancery Court -to have the people choose their local officers, and against the Catholic French influence. Yet, in 1853, we see him opposing all these things;indeed one of the meanest apologists of Catholics and their usurpations.

The Rev Mr Roaf preached a Temperance sermon last Sabhath .... The Unca Tectotaller represents the world's Temperance Convention, that assembled on the 6th, as having been confused and busterous. A Mr Clack, of Rochester, offered wine Truly republicay resolutions, which, as usual, grated on the feelings of regro owners from the South and created a confusion. The slavery question in the order of the Sons is its greatest stain. It is most republicant to a really free man to have slave-masters from the South is discussed Morthern freedom. As to the persecution of women at the prehumary meeting in June, we have always thought it unjust, ungalant, and that it will injure any cause.



# Che Titernry Gem.

[ORIGINAL.] LOST IN THE WOODS

BY C. M. D.

Lost in the woods is my brave little boy,
Lost in the woods is the heart-piereing cry;
Arouse ye the settlers—your bugles employ,
His mother is france; the night draweth nigh.

Lord sound the horns o'er valleys and hills,
For miles ring the forest with echo's wild sound;
Excitement the bosom of every one fills. Alas, the poor mother! her boy is not found!

Loud howl the dogs-ce'en they understand A dear one is lost, and snuff the dark air. The forests are exarched with torches in hand. For inites do the searchers traverse it with care.

A father is there-his bosom beats high For lock is his first-born—priceless and dear;
He looks through the ploom, then on the bright eky—
Reight with the stars—wipes off a stray tear!

As noteed on the searchers unitedly meet. "To tell of success, or failure deplore;
No tidings are be ught of the lost one's retreat,
Although the wild f rests are searched o'er and o'er.

They rest for a moment—all is gloomy and still, The wild hooton-whoo of the owl strikes the car; The fax barks about from his sand-hurrow'd hill, And the wolf's bungry howl fills the forests with fear.

Where is the lost one in forests so dark?
They yield him, plas, for this right to his fate;
Unconscious he lays—hears not the howl or the bark,
The calls or the shouts of his friends made of late.

Alone on a full, on a soft 'easy bed,
The unocentiays, all busied in sleep; The locate's dark changes encompass his head,

Whilst the stars through the leaf-covered canopy perp.

A watcher lays by, ever faithfut and true,
"The Toby he house dog, so kind and so wise,
Who goards the lone inlant the weary night through,
And watches his life against every surprise.

sweet halmy morning, lost Willie awakes, Who fondly caresees his senimel true; Whitst faithful oid Toby a homeward path takes, And restores to his pirents the loved one anew.

#### THE TERRORS OF BEING LOST IN THE WOODS.

Reader, were you ever lost in the woods? I have been lost in the Canadian woods, and that 100, on horse-back—but it was for a few hours only. How terrible and fonely is the thought, even for that time! How much more so then must it be to be lost all night and for days and weeks! Being lost in the woods was once a common occurrence in Canada, but is now a rare one. Twenty-five y ars ago, the majorny of the western part of the pennaula of Canada was one vast forest. A man might travel for a whole day in the solemn, eilent forest without seeing a humun being where rich settlements now exist. The country about Guelph, Woolwich, north and west of these places, and west of London, towards Haron, was covered with a sitent forest. In 1832, I travelled on horse-back over every township now comprising the Countes of Halton, Wentworth, part of Wellington, and Waterloo. I was several times lost, and would often traverse forests for hours without seeing a human being. I still have a journal of the incidents of that journey. Children are most apt to get lost in the woods in June, when the flowers and singing of biids attract them, or the shooting of pigeons draws them away from the settlements; or in September, when the nuts, thorn-berries and plums are upe. September is a beautiful month in which to stray in the woods. There is a pleasant coolness and stillness in the air; the forests just begin to turn yellow, and the little squire is and autumn birds are about and busy. When first lost, we become partially confused, yet confident that we will excape, start off in some direction and walk smartly for a mile or two. Everything becomes more strange, and we are convinced that we are getting in strange places. We stop again-a little squirrel sets quietly on a tree and tirrhs away silently at us as if in mockery. A whirring partridge starts on the wing, or a black squirrel crosses our path. We stop to listen-no sounds strike the ear, but the rustling of the leaves-the solemn hum of the forest-the chirping of little birds, or the busy gambols of squirrels. A dreadful loneliness, with a giddiness, witzes us-we know not whither to go-we feel forsaken-yet hope tells us try another route. Off we start and travel quickly, perhaps on a run, for some miles. The sudden dash through the thicket of a drove of deer, with tails erect, arrests our wild career for a time. We stand and gaze, until the foot-sounds and last eight of the forest buck are heard and seen in the distant valley. Again we start and suddenly stop, as if puzzled. What does this mean? this spot is familiar-we were here one hour ago, broke some twigs, and are, therefore, not one inch farther out of the woods. A cold sweat covers the forehead-fear seizes the heart, and we feel as if we could cry. Elderly boys and men, under these circumstances, if the sun is shimng, turn to it for aid, or watch the bark and moss of the trees. The tree towards the north is dark and mossy; lighter and free from moss towards the south. By these signs shrewd persons often escape, as it were by a compass. Small boys have not this presence of mind. When lost, in our circuits in the woods we generally come back to the same spot; we imagine too, that we travel much further than we do. The advantage of following the sun or the mark of the forest trees, is that by leading us in a straight course, we may reach some settlement. How dreadful must be the feelings of parents at the loss of helpless children! Dogs frequently find lost children, and watch them until they escape. An affecting instance of this kind occurred last year in the vicinity of Paris, on the Grand River. This subject, and that of autumn scenes in Canada, will be resumed in our next.

#### THE LARGE BLUE CBANE OR STORK OF CANADA.

"Lange Crans .- A Mr. Tracy of Guelph lately shot a ve large and handsome Crane, measuring 6 feet 2 inches across the wings, and 5 feet 2 inches from the bill to the claws."

The above paragraph is cut from an exhange paper. The large Blue Crane of Canada, is a very curious and interesting bird. In appearance it is the largest of our birds, equalling, in breadth of wing, the black and baid eagles. It very much resembles in its flight the hald eagle. The Crane is more common in the southern parts of Upper Canada than to the north of Lake Ontario. It is seldom seen in the County of York, but is very common in all the ponds and rivers that empty themselves into L-ke Eric. It is of a bean iful blueish dun color all over the body; varied a little by a darker blue above and lighter below. The legs are unusually long I are held up close to the body when flying. It stands with head erect over three feet high, and the legs are long and alender. This bird breeds near marshes, and builds its nest in trees. We never found a nest, and do not knew the color of the eggs. It lives on fish and frogs, wading I among Americans opposed to slavery to emigrate to Canada

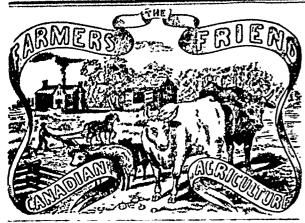
to pricure them some distance in 6 the water. It will remain normaloss for hours booking into the water. The Blue Crane arrives in Consula early in May, and lears a in September. There is a species of Crane about the same size very similar to the above, very common on the plans of Illinois. They stop in the bogs and samps in the hollows. The cry they make on the plains early in the morning and late at night is loud and grating on the car-and may be heard a great distance. Several will cry together. These litti on Cranes are a different species from the one above described being smaller and of a greyish color. We have often seen them walking among the tall grass of the

#### THE SNAKES OF CANADA.

-J. G. Jones witte- the Palmette Standard, August 18 - A few days ago, being out hunting, I killed two large Rattlesnakes, measuring 4 feet 7 melies, one having eleven raitles. Those of the other were scattered, but I suppose they rattles. Those of the other were scattered, but I suppose mey were as many. They were lemales of different stripes, but found together. In one I found eighteen young ones, and in the manufacturing about 13 inches. These young other seventeen, each measuring about 13 menes. These young ones were enclosed each in a separate sack, like the young of squirrels and rabbus, and I am now soushed that the Ratiosonacca breed in this way instead of laying eggs, as is generally supposed."

This account is cut from an American Southern paper. Few persons have perhaps thought of the variety of snakes found in Canada. I have perhaps seen all the vari ties, and am familiar with the habits of most of them. The number is much smaller than a: first supposed. The most currous kind, and one perfectly innocent and harmless is the Garter or Simped Snake, which measures from two to three feet long. It is found in all parts of Canada-lives on frogs-is dark on the back-yellow and green on the sides, and blue on the bedy. Men and boys often play with this snake by handling it, and even putting it in their bosoms. The following are other varieties. The Mountain Rattlesnake, and the Prairie Rattle nake, smader to size. Both are deadly personous. The Mountain Stake is generally about three feet long-sometimes four or five, and as thick as a man's wrist, of a green, black, and yellow color The eye red and fiery-powertudy fascinating. The prairie kind I am not familiar with. It is smaller and of a darker color than the other-is sometimes called the Mississagua Rattlesnako-is found in the western district and in the western prairies. It is a common prejudice that the Raulesnake will not run from or ratile at an infant under seven years of age. I once saw this tested in my person in Canada. I came upon a large Rattle-nake in a meadow under the mountain at Dundas, when of the age of six years. It was of a bright yellow and green color, and attracted ony eye near a log heap. I stood within reach of it with a stick, but did not disturb it otherwise, than by calling an elder brother, three years my senior, to see, what I called a very pretty thing. It was in a round coil, the head pointed towards me. It was perfectly quiet for about a minute, and until my brother came up; when it suddenly moved off to the grass and logs with a loud raide. Wo then, especially he, appreciated our danger. Whether the conduct of the snake was different from ordinary cases; or whethor the Rattlesnake will really bue an infant I am not prepared to say, but should think it would. I never heard of a very young child being bitten by one. The Rattiestake will charm or isscinate by the glare (animal magn aism.) of the eye, bird, and squirrels, and even children. There are two species of adders in Canada, the Copper-head or blowing Adder, said to be poisonous. I once saw one, about two feet long, and the smaller Adder, or a ground color on the back and reddish below-innocent mits nature. The last is about a foot long. There is the little Green Snake, about a foot long-found sometimes in bushesinnocent, I believe. There is the Milk Snake, black, spotted white rings and spots-innocent-about two feet long-fond of drinking milk in cellurs. Children have been known to feed it with a spoon with milk in its hole. The Black Water Sunkoblack, with blackish rings and spots-lives in marshes and creeks-on fish and frogs-about two and a half feet long-not believed to be poisonous. The large Swift Running Black Snake-found in thickets and brush-wood, windfells, &c., not very common in Canada. It is larger than the Rattlesnake, measuring from four to six feet long, and as thick as a man's bare arm. I once saw one many years ago. This snake it is said can crawl with great swittness, and will chase men and boys. It is supposed to be personeus. This subject will be reasumed in our next.

On the 1st September about 100 persons died of the yellow for in New Oriezas.... It soems Marcom Cameron accompanied Lord E'gin to St. Johns, New Bransarck. Lord Marin was received in St. Johns with indicary mosers by the Laterhor of that Province.... The two men who were fined by the laterhor of that Province.... The two men who were fined by the laterhor of that Province.... The two men who were fined by the laterhor of that Province.... The two men who were fined by the against the Carbolic consecrated water, have correct up the case by appeal to a tingher court. Four men, soldiers tea, in France, lacey refused to bow to the consecrated water, being processants, yet in that arbitrary country, were not punished by their officers to kneel down! L.... The Per thoro Reases asys att. Lungton, M.P.P., was to take the clair at the great temperance les ival that canno off there on the 7th mest.... Large numbers of Americans have recently visited Montreal. In the beginning of this month 1000 at one time were in Montreal. It is said to re is a disposition among Americans opposed to slavery to emigrate to Carada. On the 1st September about 100 persons died of the yellow



# Agricultural.

#### BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

These frosty mornings, Buckwheat Cakes, to are the comfort of my his, (Pil say if for your pretions sykes,) Howeyou better than my wite-loves the

me liou glad the mortal when no wasos / At ringing of the bell,
And histons down to meet the cakes,
With joy words cann ittel!!

O, Cakes! O, Cakes! O, Puckwheat Cykes\*

O, Cakes well done and brown!
What anient joy a mortal takes,
As to the table he sits dewn,
And wraps him in his moving gown,
And gazos on the Cakes!
How whokes thus an on his tace.
How pleasands he smith!
How joyful sits he in his place, Of Buckwheat Cakes' O. Cakes'
Methinks I see your ducky forms
I writing tike streamers on the takes.
Which no'er are moved by storms

A smoking Cake 'a Buckwhoat Cake, On from the plane I seem to take. And now with good and relt we butter 1 spread it over, without splitter; Then looking round for the molesses, And having 6 and the dripping cup. White ager haste I take it up, And dip the liquid with a spoon This providend innerted with the buf-

This mixed and mingled with the but ter, (1 ho' mingled well 'tis mingled soon) I find mingled weit at sampled set if find my palate in a flutter. To taste the aweet, delicious food, My part siways auderstood. All ther food surpasses. And gazes on the piles.

THE WEATHER .- Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, a week ago, were unusually warm. Monday evening was as warm as any evening of the month past. On Tuesday it rained; the wind shifted in the evening to the north, and Wednesday was a fine cool day. Thursday, Friday and Saturday were cool and very pleasant-just such beautiful weather as often occurs in this month. Everything now wears an autumnal appearance. Farmers are putting in their fall wheat and couve, ing in the balance of the summer crops. The woods begin to assume a yellow tinge. The night-hawks and other tards take their daily flights southward. Large quantities of a reat commune to come into Toronto -price 5s. 9d. per bushel, best samples. Oats are very high, ranging from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. It is said outs are good in the head too. The weather is very healthy, and everything is truly prosperous in Canada just now. These things result from unusual prosperity in England and the United States, good crops here, and large public works now going on The prosperity, however, does not have a good effect on the temperance cause.

WASHING THE HAIR .- The beauty and permanency of the hair are best promoted by the strictest cleanliness. Some writers strongly disapprove of even wetting the hair-and muster up, we know not how many evil consequences as likely to follow the This, however, is a functions prejudice—no possible injury, but on the contrary much good was result from the fre-quent ablation of the head. It is even a mistaken idea into which many have faden, that there is danger of cauching cold from this practice, unless the greatest care be observed to prevent exposure subsequently in the open air. No such fear need be entertained —especially where the practice of washing the hair has been commenced and constantly observed from early life M Arago, in his late voyage round the world, remarks that, the South Sea Islanders, who have fine long hair, and a beautiful sitky gloss, promote its beauty by frequently washing it. We may add, also, in favour of the practice, the testimony of the very sensible author of the Hygiene des dames, who recommends it every time that a bath is taken. "Many laures," says the writer, "will, perhaps, make the length of their mar an objection. I answer that as the most beautiful hair is the most difficult to be kept clean, it is precisely this sort which requires to be washed often and carefully; and the bath is undoubtedly the most convenient means of doing this, besides the finest gloss is imparted by the water, provided the hair be quickly dired, and immediately connect and brushed. As to the inconveniences which might or supposed to result from leaving the head to dry, it is far from to any improbable that the frequent head-ache complained of by temates, may be traced rather to a delicately of moisture in the hair, by which the come or the brush is prevented from tuny detaching the scales that form upon the scale and clog up the pores desired to the passage of the perspiration. — Journal of Health.

To prevent Milk from Souring .- We have kept from fifty to a hundred cows for years, and have milked seventy-two the past season. We strain the milk at night into a tin vat set in a wooden one, into which we pump cold water to cool it. Thus it e north marn strain in the morning's milk, which is warmed by heating the water in the wooden vat. On Saturday night milk is set and curd made, which is kept until Monday morning and made into cheese. Sunday morning the milk is strained into wooden bowls. which are painted inside and out with a thick cost, smooth and hard, and set in a cool place on the cenar floor, where it keeps sweet until Monday, when it is skimmed and made into cheese. We have not lost a boul of milk the past summer .- Ohio Farmer.

KENT, THE GARDEN OF THE WAST.-If those at a distance wish to know spin thing of the unparal cled fertility of our soil and its advantages for the raising of all kinds of garden and field products, we can inform them that we have now in our effice, a best weighing eight pounds and twenty-cight i has in circum-This size may be thought amost incredible at so carry a season of the year, but it is a fact, nevertheless. It was gown

in the garden of Mr. Wm Wevers, on lot No. 1, 2nd concession, township of Camden. This is no isolated instance of the great growth which vegetifines attain in this locality. Almost every garden, properly cultivated, can produce sundar specimens, and which may worthly conter on our fernie county the appropriate cognomen, "The Garden of the West."—Western Planet.

CURE FOR TOOTRACHE .- Mr. James Batson, of Airdrie, says "Gum Copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an xcellent compound for stuffing the ho es of decayed teeth. I have used it frequently, and the benefits my passents have derive from it have been truly astom-sning. The application is simple aid easy. I clean out the hole, and moisten a little piece of cotton with solution; I introduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been almost instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the saina; and as the application is so agreeable, those who may labor under this dreadful malady, would do well to make a trial

Cherries without rocks, have been produced in France, by the following method: In the spring, before the circulation of the sap, a young seedling cherry tree is split from the upper extremity down to the fork of its roots; then, by means of a piece of wood in form of a spatula, the pith is carefully removed from the tree, in such a manner as to avoid any excoriation or other injury; a kinfe is used only for commencing the split. Afterwards the two sections are brought together, and tied with wooll n-care being taken to close hermetically with day, the whole length of the cleft. The sap soon re-unites the separated portion of the tree, and two years afterwards, cherries are produced of the usual appearance, but, instead of stones, there will only be small soft

EXTRAORDINARY MONOMANIA.—A landed proprietor of the Girond, M. de. Coes, died, about two months since, bequeathing to his heirs a fortune amounting to two million francs. The old gentleman was a great friend to the poor of his neighborhood, and also acquired a high reputation for his theoretical labors on the subject of agriculture and drainage of land. Towards the latter part of his life, in cons quence of the brainfever, helaboured under a singular kind of monomonia. If he happened to see a knife, a dagger, or an old National Guard sabre, he spared nothing to possess it, and would even do so by unlawful means, taking advantage of any favorable opportunity to carry it off unseen by its owner. In the space of six months he had cleared the half of the houses of his commune of all their cutlery, the owners winking at his petty lancetry, as they were amply remunerated for their loss by his family. At his death there were found in one cabinet, the key of which he always carried in his pocket, two thousand knives, swords, and sabres, ranged in order on stands, and each having a ticket attached, with the name of the person to whom they had belonged, and the date when the old gentleman had become possessed of it.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

Gerrift Smith has given \$1000 for the benefit of the sufferers from sickness in New Orleans, and subscriptions are being raised in all parts of the United States. The discuse is still raging there, and extending up the hississippi. It is, however, on the decline in New Orleans, probably for want of victims.... A mad dog in Ningara has bitten several of the citizens. The dogs of this city are, by the Mayor's proclamation to be all shut up until November .... It is reported that Mr. James Beauty of this city, is now canvassing the County of Grey, as a future candidate for Parliamentary honors, and as a tool of Hincks. This man is un-worthy of any such trust....It is rumored that the Marquis of Clanricarde is to be the next Governor General of Canada . . . A great tornado passed over Massachusetts a short time since, destroying a great amount of property .... The Atlantic steamer, which left Laverpool on the 24th August has arrived, and brings news that the Queen had prorogued Parlament with a pacific speech; stating that she expected the Turkish quesitin to be amicably settled. The Indian war was at an end-the Empire generally flourishing .... Bread-tuffs are rising greatly in Europe, which strongly evidences a coming war. . It is thought Russia is determined to conquer Turkey.... The Queen was to visit inland on the 26th August ... Lord Seaton is appointed commander of the troops in Ireland....The city of Lamerick has pentioned the Queen to release Smith O'Brien...Australia is said to be unusually prosperous.... Dr. Cahill, a prominent Irish theologian, made a very wicked and treasonable speech against England and professionant in Duban a short time since, and was applianted by 150 Catholic priesis. This worked trade is published in the Tree. Witness and Mirror Newspapers, continue organs in Canada, approvingly. This fact shows that cathout priests are enemies to protestants and liberty in all countries; they are traitors in disguise....Mrs. Norton, the authoress in England, has lately been exposed—proved to have been the kept Miss of Lord Meibourne.... A young man was lately shot dead at Fergus, whilst out with another, pigeon shooting.... Watson, about whom such a riot took place at the Falls, is confined at Buffalo, to be tried on a Habeas Corpus — It is said he is not a slave... The people of Hamilton are raising quite a noise about the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway with their interests...E. V. Wilson of this city, well known as an active Son of Temperance, exhibited great pr sence of mind a few days ago at the Falls, in saving the life of Mrs. N. Piper of this city, who in a fit fell over the precipice on the Canada side, 20 feet down, catching upon a ledge of rock in her downward course four feet wide by twelve long. Mr. Wilson immediately jumped down after her 20 feet, and caught her just as she was going over the precipice, 150 feet high. He and Mrs. Piper were raised up by ropes let down. This was a deed of daring and humanity, highly creditable to Mr. Wilson. He risked his like for another in an extraordinary de-

Several unfortuness occurrences have taken place in the Asy- 1 and drinking will soon craselum. A woman, team being tied too tightly to the floor, it is reaced will die. An insure prisoner from the Peniteman, being left ai-no with a nother insant prisoner, killed him with an

iron rod. The Asylum is destined to prove an unfortunate institution... New papers are starting up in all parts of Canada. A new paper is just started in Guelph-another at Sarnia (Cameron's organ, we presume) - another at St Catherines Globe is to be issued daily in October; the British Canadian tri-weekly; the Protestant Times is the name of a new paper just started in Quebec. The Montreal Son has come out in favor of the Mame law.

#### AGENTS FOR 1853.

C. W. Robinson, Woodstock William Hill, North Williamsburgh John Q. Brond, Brandord-John Tyner, Cumminsville-Roben John Q Brond, Brandord—John Tyner, Cummusville—Robert Baimar, Oakville—J H Sanders, Wellington Square—John Bunios, Dundas—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Clinton, Perseverance Drivision, Bienham—M Slaver, Glanford—H A Graham, Centil Trafalgar J B Crowe, Pelham—J Rapelgee, Chippewa—Robert Connor, Niugara—George Gilmore, Beamsville—George Davisoa, St Vinceni—Dr Powel, Cobourg—James Clint, Cornwall—C Leg. go, Brockville—John Vert, Lambton—James Fraser, Bytown—Wm. Hargraft, Otnaabee—R. M Stephens, Pert Dover William McClellan, Middleton—William McClory, Fergus—Wm H Carney, Owra Sound—Alonzo Sweet, Walpole—S J Lancaster, Lobo—John Murdock, Avliner, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—J Russell, North Gower—L, D. Marks, Burford—Charles Taylor, Port Sainia—C.J. Sound—Alonzo Sweet, Wapine-S. Newcombe, Vienna—J. Russell, North Gower—L., D. Marks, Burford—Charles Taylor, Port Sainia—C. J. Johnson, Otterville—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—George Graham, Redmond Hill—Faris Lawrence, Orangeville—D. D. Hay, Innisfil—Wa. Hambly, Nobleton—J. Rowman, Alaske Division—E. B. Buler, Kitenberg—James Shaw, Port Credit—Joshua Vanaillan, Georgetona—Thomas Wilson, Markham Village—Moxam Jones, Stoofferke—D. G. Wilson, Duffin's Creek -John Boyd, Oshawa—Elizur Herd, Newtown—John Nott, Prince Albert—Rev. Mr. Chinie, Bowman, Ville—C. S. Powers, Newcastle—Robinson Ru herford, Peterboro—G. C. Choate, Warsaw—Will Fannin, Kemptville—Will Pudstone, Losiah Purkies, Thornhill—Leonard Tuttle and W. H. Finney, Colborne—John Bailard, Montreal—Mr. Booth, Quebec—David McGuire, Weston—John Terry, Sharon—James Cooper, Sutton—Mr. Cuyler, Newland—A. Younne, Tyrone—G. W. Cook, Crowland—J. Telfer, Summerville. J. Telfer, Summerville.

Toronto Markets at the close of the week. Sep 12th.—Fixed (Miller's extra superfine) per barrel, 23s 9d to 25s, farmers' per 18ths 22s 6d to 23s 9d; Wheat—Fall, per bus., 60 lbs., 4s 00d to 519d; Oatmeal, per barrel, 23s 9d to 25s; Rye, per bushel 56 lbs., 2th 3s 6d; Barley, per bushel 48 lbs. 0s to 3s 1d; Oats, per bushel 34 & 2s 4d to 2s 9d, Peas, per bushel, 2s 9d to 3s 9d, Poratoes, per bes, 3s 9d to 4s 0d, Apples, per bushel, 2s 6d, Grass Seed, per bushel 48 lbs., 7s 6d; Clover Seed, per bushel 30s to 36s; Hay, per ton, 75s 6d to 80s; Straw, per ton, 40s to 45s; Ontons, per bash 4s to 5s; Rutter, tub, per 1b 9d to 11d; fresh, per 1b 1s to 1s 34; Pork, per 1b 64d to 7d; Turkies, each 2s 6d to 5s; Geese, each, 1s 104d to 2s 6d; Powls, per res. Fork, per 10 bid to 43. Turkies, each 28 on to 55; Geese, each, 18 10 id to 28 6d; Ducks, per couple, 28 to 28 6d; Fowls, per pit, 18 9d to 28, Cheese, per 1b. 4d to 5d, Beef, per 100 lbs. 25s to 38; Beef, per 1b 4d to 5d, Hams, per 100 lbs. 40s to 42s 6d, Bacco, per 1bs 37s to 40s; Wool per 1b 18 7 id to 18 8d; sheep-kins, firsh slaughtered, 18 8d to 2s; Calfskins, fresh, per 1b 6d 6id; Hides, per 1b 6d 6id; Hides 100 lbs. 22s 6d to 25s; Eggs, per dozen, 73d to 8d; Vesl. per lb.by the quarter, 3d to 4d, Mutton, per lb. by the quarter, 3d to 3dd.

Receipts since our last Issue.

F. A. SKAITH, of Prescott—the money remitted is acknowledged \$1—and pays in full for 1853. James Gordon, Clinte, \$1, pays to this date—paper stopped. \$1, G. B., Galt.

Communications.

Poetry from Colborne is received, and will appear in course Letter from Omuli is duly received, and will appear in come. Poetry from "Uncar" is received—and is under consideration. Poetry from Oshawa is received.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in compliance with & Petition of the "EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION," & Bell of the St Lawrence Hall will ring for a short period every em ing, at 7 o'clock, commencing from the present date By order.

CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office. Toronto September 1st, 1853.

#### SPLENDID TEMPERANCE TALE!

#### JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

I AVE in press and will publish about the first of September, as of the most thrilling TEMPER ANCE TALES which has been published since the inimitable series by Sargevi written by a Clergyman of New York—entitled It is said to k

#### THE MYSTERIOUS PARCHMENT,

SATANIC LICENSE.

It will be a 12mo, volume, of about 300 pages, bound in cioth. Its written with great power and beauty, and depicts, as with letten d fire, the dreadful exils which follow in the train of distilling, rendal, and drinking aident spirits, and the absolute necessity of probible iaws to prevent its sale and use The contents of this thrilling wet

iaws to prevent its sale and use The contents of this thrilling wat, which is destined to cause a commotion in the world, are as follow:

CHAPTER I - Uzages of Society—Effects.

II.—Shocking Results.

III.—Entering the Vortex.

IV.—The Villa.

V.—The Lowly Cot.

W.—The Boxel of Fraces.

VI .- The Board of Excise.

VII. The Satanic License-VIII — The Temperance Mo -Horrible Dream.

The Temperance Meeting 1X .- The Change.

X.—Resuming the Work of Death. XI.—The Petition. XII.—The Issue.

XII — The Experience Meeting.
XIV.—Villainy Developed.
XV.—A Pocket Argument.
XVII.—Force of Public Sentiment.

XVIII -Legitimate Frans.

XIX.-The Closing Scene We bespeak the co-operation of Temperance Organizations. individual friends of Temperance, in a virgorous circulation of work. Place a copy in every family in the land, and dram-will

Larry orders are solicited by the publishers.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.,

17 and 19, Cornhill, Frame.

#### A CARD.

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

August, 1853.

#### A NEW FAMILY MEDICINE,

AALUABLE SPRING & FALL PURIFIER.

DR. BUCHAN'S APPRIENT AND DIGESTIVE

#### TONIC BITTERS.

TIME MEDICAL STATE RS.

This medicine is recommended by the first Physicians of Europe and America as the most appropriate and truly harmless, yet successful general Family Medicino ever invented. It corrects disorders of the digestive and portal organs, removes obstinate constitution, promotes a proper circulation of the blood in the extremities, strengthens weak nerves, renders the mind cheerful and the bedy active, histories and establish, a backliny regularity throughout the whole system, more speedfily than any other medicine ever offered to the public. It passesses AL the properties of Sirsaparilla, including SALSAPARINE, which valuable medicinal property was entirely lost till now, by the unscientific process adopted in the manufacture of Sarsaparilla industries of apparations. The absence of Sarsaparilla, clearly accumulate for the currently process, discovered by the World-renowned chemist, Baron Litzno, Salvaparilla is now completely preserved in this medicine; and it shows that it is addition, the purifying and other Hydenic virtues of various valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom, it the purest and most concentrated form. It is an alterative of great value.

The efforts and mean mean most kindly on the iver and nucous

Is now compared preserved in an account and contains, in addition, the purifying and other Hygienic virtues or various valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom, it the purest and most concentrated form. It is an alterative of great value.

The preparation acts most kindly on the iver and nucous membrines, corrects and prevents acidity, aids assimilation where greasy articles are used as food, and it suitable to ever, kind of constitution, complicated with defective hitary secretions; nothing can surpass it in constitution with humorrhoidal tumours about the verge of the antis-other sease piece—and especially so in that which accompanies all varieties of perceited mensituation—so much so, that it will be found a valuable emenagence where constitution is present. In constitution emerced with long continued devagement of the bilistry system, termed belieus spepsia, it will be found an invaluable incidine as well as in the constitution of the convalencent stage of faver, when the representation relayed by regulating the functions of the bowels and removing digestion. For the studious and others of sedentry habit and employment, it is the very best remedy in the world for obviating constitution so troublesome and health-destroying by the use of the bowels of the so deatry will seldom or nover beer constituted. In several parts of Engore various class of selety, as well as the sedentry, who are generally more or less of a costive habit, find this medicine to excel all others; they also find it to be highly conducive to health of body and mind; it never interferes in the smilest degree with diet or occupation. THE BITTELES will be found valuable in many chronic diseases, especially those arising from impurities of the blood and consistences—that bane of health and source of manifold diseases—

such
as Dyspep-la-Loss
of appatte-Lownoss of spirits-Dowsiness electribura-Plate
lency-Pain in the stomach—
Pain in the die-Pain in the small
of the back—Pain in and between the
shoulders-Acidity in the stomach—Plate
attacks—Nervous, Periodical and sick headche—in chronic bepatic affections with dyspepsia
as most ratueble remedy—elso in Spanus-Riteuprasma, or wasting of fieth in childhood or early
outh—Cynanche Maligna, or Mulgnant ulcerated
sore throat—Hysterics, in various forms—Petanous in various forms—Chlorosis,
or Green Sickness—Amenorthes—
Dysmenorthma—All glandular
culvigements, and various other diseases
incident to
femates.

produces a powerful and lasting impression upon the

femates.

reduces a powerful and lasting impression upon the
ity system and secretary organs, unequalted by any
stude. The great and controlling power which this
into exercises on the secretary and excertory organs,
s it a incdicine of peculiar properties as a curative
of various complaints and diseases, not mentioned

one of various companies and diseases, not mentioned one.

IN A FAMILY MEDICINE, IT IS SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS. IS WARRANTED TO BE SUPERIOD TO ANY OTHER EVER THE PUBLIC. Indeed, the Bitters is a regular of all the accretions, as far as a general remedy can be Several families of the highest respectability in Toronsand neighborhood, have used the medicine and speak of with unqualized approbation.

For Price 2s 6d per Rottle.

OR SALE BY RUTLER & SON, Landon; HUGH LLLIR, Medical Hall, king Street, and by

S F URQUHART, GENERAL ACENT,

CO, Lorge St., Toront

#### NORTHERN RAILROAD.

COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR.

tenors applications having been made for Building Lote he "Hex and Chickeys" the Subsc. takes this had of informing the applicants and the purous, that as SURVEY is being made and Plans prepared, the Lots beattle. to open SALE BY AUCTION IN TORONTO,

FOR SALE BY ALCOHOL.

which further notice will be given

for Terms will be one-half down, and the balance in two

al annual instalments with interest, secured by moderage

therwise, at the option of the owner. A liberal discount

is the made to those who prefer paying in full.

B. W. SMITH.

arrie, May 15th, 1853.

TORINGE AND

#### ICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS.

rect from Montreal, New York and Boston.

Scheriber takes this opportunity of informing the c that he has absorbed his former intention of going settinia, and that he now intends remaining at Richibili. He respectfully invites Parmers and others to and inspect his NEAV and WHAL ASSORTED Suck try Goods, Greseries, Harders, Creaters, Out, is, Glass, &c., Drags and Medicines,—all of which we sold at very low rates. Every article will be united its figures and will at Forunton Syrices. Intendently will find it to their advantage to call (Remeative will find it to their advantage to call (Remeative Will for FICE). After particular circumstructions of the call at a very small profit.

M. TERFY.

"A NUMBER SIXPENCE BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING."

#### CLEARING OUT STOCK.

#### TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

J. CHARLESWORTH

HAVING closed his branch Store—the "AI BLRT RGA St.," and removed the remainder of his Stock to his own place,
"THE TORONTO HOUSE," No. 60 KING STREET RAST

So well known to the community for CHLAPNES: desirons of clearing two  $\chi$  agether with as much of his SUVMAR BIOCK, will commence on

#### MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1853,

SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK, BUT MORE ESPECIALY

THE SE UNITED IN THE SEC. And such Goods as are decidedly SUMMER STOCK. IN THESE GREAT AND ASTONISHING BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

CTTHIS OPPORTUNITY WILL CONTINUE ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME.

ALL ANXIOUS OF SECURING BARGAINS MUST CALL HARLY.

THE "TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, KING STREET EAST. JOHN CHARLESWORTH-

Toronto, 1853

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

#### TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CAP, No. 77, Youge Street.

The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgements to the Trade, for the support given to him since his communacement in bismess, and desirous to cherish that pation age so literally belowed, begs leave to call their attention to his extensive Spring Stock of

HATS AND CAPS!

HATS AND CAPS!

now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the Latest easilious and the nestest styles, in highard, if time and America. Itung has been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present Stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, nester in finish, and lower in prices than can be had at any other Establishment on the Coutinest of America. This present Stock consists of Hidde Sulk Plush. Kassata, Row dies, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and colour; Sidk Peters, Couth, Tweed, Glated Sidk, and Glazed Cotton Caps in endiess variety of size and style—flaving procured some of the near Hatharkers is America, the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with flats of every description, made of the neast materials and finished in the neatest style, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Simples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a large supply. Terms encouraging, and made to accommodate the Trade.

To The highest prices given for Canadian Parsof every description.

Toronto, 18th April, 1853.

# HENRY LATHAM,

BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c &c., has resumed his Professional Budgess at his Outo Orpute, over Henderson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.

Toronto, January 1853,

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

BROWN & CHILDS,

S., King St., Toronto; 130, Noire Dame St., Aiostreal.

Their Manufactories produce 1000 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail pation in Town or Country. Liberal excitis pitten on purchases of more than \$25,—none for less amounts. Cash heald for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 bits. Cod Oil.

E. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.

Toronto, Jan. 1st. 1853.

BARRISTER.

J. McNAB, ARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., 1st Door North of the out House, Church Street Toronto. Toronto, January 1833. Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse, No. 12, KING STREET EAST TORONTO.

J CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assertment of frort's and 8H018 of every description.—Also, 18th IR thinks and Ladies over Roots, which he will see in prices that cannot tail to give san-taction to those who may favor him with a call—fro orders promptly attended to Remember the 90th Stand, No. 12, hing Street, six doors early Jonge Street, Forunto Toronto, Jones 5 ret. Forunto

PAYLORS TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to beform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he to continuous as he has done to this hel six parts, to keep the above named house, on strictly temperance principles. Thankful for just favors, he would ogsto invite all who want a quict, comfortable and their home, while an ipping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being.

No. 28 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steambeats and Railroads in the city.

ELDAD TAYLOR.

ELDAD TAYLOR.

New York, 1853

Panting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

BEGS to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal pattoning bestowed on him for many years past, and initimate that he has opened that large and commodiums shop on Richmond St., 3 dears. East of Younge St., Where he can execute all the various branches of his business with that well known neatness and despatch which heretoffore has accured for him a considerable what of trade GILBERT PEARCY.

Toronto, March 11th, 1853

#### TORONTO ESPLANADE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on or before Twelve o'clock, Noon, on MONDAY, the John August, for the construction and filling up of the 12-11. VADD: and WATER LOTS, according to the several plane and specifications, which may be seen at this Office, on and after Monnay next, the '5th instant.

By order of the Standing Committee on Wharves and Harbours.

C DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Tomnto, Aug 9, 1853.

WOOL WANTED!

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS 500 pieces Canadian cloths, Tweeds and Flamels to exchange for Wool on the twest fav mable terms. Also, Cash paid for Wool, Sheep skins, Goat and Deer skins, by A CLARK,

No. 3, St Lowerence Buildings, up Stairs.
Toronia, 15th April, 1833.



B. M. CLARK, GROCER,
RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronto and the an - undirg country, that he has just opened asplended assortment of

GROCERE, COMPRISING

Teas, Sugars. Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rico, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Butter, Spices, and every descript in of Family Groceries.

Prices Fow-Goods New.

THE REMEMBER the stand-B M CLARK once Street, v. 1 Temperate Street, in the House formerly pied by Mr. Gordon, Skrdanna.

The Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WILES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGALIS

M. Grang continues to manufacture the coldward New PAREIL LABOR-SAVING and ERASIVE SOA and, 37 Young Street — N. R. Grann Prep of all kings tought and nool. B. M. CLARK.

ONT THIO, MINCOR & HURON

#### RAILRUAD.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, with MILLY, the Passenger Traina will are duly between Toronto and Bradiard, as Addorse and any excepted.

Lapres I to be to the Toronto 41.5, a.m. arrives at Bradfard at 0.1, a.s.

Arcommodetum From Newver Toronto 43.54 s.m., arrives at Brade at 0.5 43, s.m.

Are sumed to a 7.5 43, s.m.

Are sumed to a 7.5 a.m. are bladfard at 7.3, a.m.; arrives at Brade at 7.5, a.m.; arrives at Toronto 1.5 a.m.; arrives at Toronto 1.5 a.m.; arrives at Toronto 1.5 a.m.; arrives at Toronto 4.5 a.m.;

It forms a see Boulley at 234, FM, mirror tooto at 5 CK FM.

Provingers by these Trains will please take motion that for currents, will be charged in addition to the regular fore, to all In hets purchased to the Care, by Passengers taking their places at restauces their Tracks are odd.

All mater linguiser by the Express Tento, will be carried in clurge of the Lapless Agent.

ALFRED BRUNKL.

Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, T route, July (Sile, 1883)

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

THE Court to reside the Assessments for the current year will meet on THI Rell VV, the 20st instant, at one o'clock r st, to hear the reto I sing appeals against the assessment of A VARSA WARD, of which all persons interested ure the Assessment which all persons interested ure the Assessment.

take notice. The court will meet on Tuesdays and Pidays in earth new to at the name hour, until the macroment in the City is rested.

By order of the Court.
(II ARI ES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 3, 833

Received this Day.

Ar the Boston Lamp Succe, Woster Bleached, Whale, Ele-phant, Lard, and M. et here Oth Also, Betting, P. (2), Elects and Laring Leather, A. Hilliff, M. Co.

A CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY. 5 DOORS PAST OF SAINT LAWRENCE MARKET King Street East, Toronto.

BRFAD, Biscutts, Pastre, Confessioners, &c. Pri Familie, Steembests and Country Merchants, applied COLOR CANDY AND DYSPECTIC RISCUIT,
TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
NEGLESALS AND SETALL

Please call before purchasing and examine the goods. May 27, 1743.

# For Cheap Boots and Shoes

GO: GO:
To B BEOWNSCOMBESSHOP, Sun or the Red Boot,
West oil to Yange Street, Opposite to Armstrong's Found
dry, near Gueen Sureet.
May 3nd 233

T. PRATT'S

TEMPER ANCE HOUSE, Division Streets, near the Wharf COROL 21. Good Stabling attached Coloury, January 19

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr.,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICTOR in CHAN CLRY, respectively advance all desirates of employing him perfectionally, that he has removed his onlice from Yonge Street near his private residence, to his man writer, over the store of B. M. Clark, Greet, near the center of Yonge and Temperance Street, near Lanson & Clarkson's

store

He is now prepared to stilled to instincts in all of the course
of this francisce, or to t once juncing and Agency.

Toronto, below my 22nd 1821

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!! BY E. V. WILSON AND

PIPER & BROTHER, (OR THE PERSONAL OF JAMES SPEATT.)

ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTROMETALLURGISTS: AT THEIR WHOLEFALE AND RETAIL

# Lightning Rod Manufactory,

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

TORONTO, C. W.

At which place we beg to oder our Superior Spirel Twitted Anneals of from Lightinian Body, with older franctions, and Electric Francisc Lightinian Body, with older franctions, and Electric Francisc Lightinian Conference in their Flat Infacture, and former in tension of interest at the residency of the soundation. They are in ten, twelve, and former in tensinglies, with accurative from the first former buildings, who meeting a first large of the first lands of the first large interesting formering a lock. The winds member a with a sould position Estimate for the winds member a with a sould position Estimate Flux, from the member and the first many first first angular organize conference in this passent time with earlier perfection of severe and to the passent time the entire perfection of severe and to the passent time the whole constraints in the severe and the first time the first start passent of the severe and perfect the set of a first of the severe and the set of the passent time to the first start passent of the severe of a pure and the set of a passent of the severe of an another the first start passent of the severe of another the first start passent of the first start passent of the severe of another time for reals plut up by any person understaint they have our recommendation from the fact, that severe it passes and easier time glowed over, when it intuit they are set of each another start glowed over, when it intuit they are set of each another start glowed over, when it intuit they are set of each and alternate glowed over, when it intuit they are set of each and alternate glowed over, when it intuit they are set of each another and it is the public of electricity, and on they have a continuous to employ by a superior to the protect fourth apprinting of their several particle that a continuous the employ by a superior to the protect pour departs of the second the lowes of electricity, a consequently it is described. EV. WILDON, & a possible & bifother.

# BOSTON LAMP STORE,

REMOVAL.

MERSEE A HISEARD & C. bey to concerns to their Curtomers and the Public generally, that they be to RELHISVED
to No 20, King Street Past, evel door to J. b. bees flood
to No 20, King Street Past, evel door to J. b. bees flood
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them to Longie, billion, I history, Wick, dec.
Also, Also, Londy, Paper Hai are, d.c. Agents for
Berting Helling Company
And that Taberd Schicker Leither Besting—This Left
for pool forway me would respectfully establish confined according to the suppose.

A. ILIBUARD & Co

TORONTO, April 36, 1853.

#### aukal at kolikkanaa

Roform, reform is the cry of the day, Winte od fashioned holits are passing away While extoric mas triumphed, so plainty 'twoid O or too old tashioned math stof puthing by st

Let us giance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dark Muddy York, as you very well know And soon it today, milest our citizen the best, And deservedly styled, the Queen of the West.

Just look, If you please, at its elegant homes,— its basimitel characters, their pers and their domes. While its has public building, erected with taste, Adoratto size of some old in rally waste

Its marshes have tied by the sid of our drains, its forests are open'd by the speed of our trains; The past we have veen, the present we see, Well, well, we may ask, what the future will be.

Hut reforms as import on us these have been unde, Which greatly have alread the aspect of trade, Old styles and oid halting oil prices have pass, And customs much better are practised at last.

The Bossets for instance, which a few years ago Would cost you a doller and a-quarter, or so; A much finer style you now may precure, For less than one-lourth of that sum, I can sure.

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, if you tought a good print for a shiring per yard, lutinow you may purchase for half of this price,  $\Delta$  cioth quite as good, and a style just as nice.

Will you call at McD NALDS I if it is but to try From his well sorted Stock how cheap you can bu And we cature to say, when you book through his S You will wonder you never hisse found it before

Then three story house, with the front printed white, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light, With very large figures, a linch you plainly may see, Describing its number as ONE HUNDRED AND TRAKE

#### THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD,

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

ID R W & D D D S 2

RECLIVED THIS SEASON,
The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which the following last of Pidens will show—

G.000 yrds, of yard wide Pidens will show—

G.000 yrds, of yard wide Pidens will show—

G.000 yrds, of yard wide Pidens will show—

G.000 yrds, Orrow Pint, fed cal—

G.000 Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 71d,

G.000 — Ginghams and Derry, very heavy 74d,

G.000 — Fine printed file Lados — 74d,

G.000 — Fine printed file Lados — 74d,

G.000 Pide Lanon Handkerchefts — 44d,

G.000 Pide Lanon Handkerchefts — 44d,

G.000 Pide Lanon Handkerchefts — 44d,

G.000 yrds Pancy Romet Rathons — 31d,

G.000 yrds Pancy Romet Rathons — 32d,

G.000

Whol sale Department up Stairs.

EMEMBER THE LARGE 163 YONGE STREET

# Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop.

#### JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous friend that he is prepared to oftend all calls in his more with promptaess and despatch. HAR-NLSS, SADDALS and TRI NKS was be used at short notice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurs, Values, &c. construity on hand.

N. B. Supare the corner of Yong Street, as you caller om the Plans R and

# Magara Temperance Bonse, NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BLFFALO CITY. H BAYLEY, (Proprietors. Good account moderate charges board over dollar per dat.

#### DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,

MEMBER of the Rola Conegous Sargeons, and Licentiate of to-11 saar one Servity of Apother are, London, England, formers, Assistant Sargeon in the research of the Houself to Level Lines makes, and see years sargeon to the Liver peol South Depoasors, accused by Sar John Calborne to practice Medicine, Surger, and Midwifert, in Western Canada, Commission of ted the 14th day of August, 1832.

Bridford, January, 1833.

#### Bound Folumes of the Son of Temperance for 1852.

Those wanting bound volumes of this work is, the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes bound in bounds containing for the numbers of 1831, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1832 well bound 87, can be forwarded to ase part of conduct the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1832 bound in boards (alluly can be had for 3. 9d. cr. Half of the volume of 1831 bound pricely can be had or 2. 6d cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

#### To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No. 3. Elsin Buildings, Yongo Steret, bars to influence to the country generally, that they have no influence in the country generally, that they have much attracements with Messac Ray-life and Co. of Rechester, that a superior of the country beautiful and implements, See See, similar to those which demanded so many Pressures at our Preserved Exhibition also, for their Garriers, Figure and Flower Serbs, all of which are of the latest production.

Frequency wishing to keep piece in the series of progress, and at the same time save some of the unnecessary labour they have himstore to all, will think it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themselves.

The subscribers will also have on band—a subscriber with they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city.

h thop Wat do purposes of the Colfy Meinton W a Heotelia William 1781 Annel 1829 pieces

R. H. BRETT.

GENERAL MERCHANT WILLTERALE.

IMPORTER of Houry Harder for Shellich Welcenhampton,
and Birmingham Goods. Also, Imputer and Device in
Lincol. Oils, Paint, Grapowice, Sugars, Teas, Spices,
Frain, Stationery, &c. &c.

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

We have on hand a complete assortment of New Fill and Winter Goods, which, upon inspection, our customers will not us be composed of the newest and most Fashborable in dends, and in great variety.

Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Faste and Despaich. Mournings Furnished on the shostest Notice. Parts, London and New York Fashbors received monthly.

#### READY MADE CLOTHING.

		6 U. I			9. u j			3 11
Men's Brown Holland			Men's filsek Cloth	Vests, from	n 70	Men's Moleskin I're	nusers,	fton 7 0
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do Binck Alpaca	do	10 0	do Piner Sitto	Jo	89	do check'd do	do	50
do Russell Cord	do	12 6	do Hottand	do	34	do courderay	d i	7 0
do Princes do	do	12 6	do Parcy	du	4 41	do satiaett	do	113
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Striped do			Roy's do		114	Under shirts and dra	114 ers.	
Men's Paris Sat	in Hate-	-1310	ck and Drab.	New Str	ule Bus	iness Coats—in	all me	uterials.

Factory cotton,
White do
Striped shirting,
Cotton warp
Ladies' stays,
Falues gumps triminings,
Barene dresses,

Muslin defances, yard wide, from Is
104d

Prints, list colors, do from 73d
Heavy ginghams do 74d
Splendad bounet Ribbons 74d
Straw boances, 183d
Gray boances, 183d
Gray boances, 184d
Gray boances, 185d
Gray for the first robes, caps, and frock
Holles, 185d
Gray for the first robes, caps, and frock
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BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN.

IT NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Street, adjoining the Court House

# Fresh Arrivals of New Spring and Summer Goods.

# WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, King Street East. Toronto, RESPECTFULLY intimates to his numerous customers, and the public negally, that he is now receiving his Spring arrivals of Fresh and Fashiounble

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ATAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

INCLUSING THE LATEST STILES IN

PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, PRINTED MUSLINS, SILK

PARASOLS, BUNNET RIBBONS SHAWLS, PRINTS, &c. &c.

With a full assortment of Hosiery and Glover, all sizes; Estins, Silks, Satsmets, Persians, Muslins, Nets, Siceves, Collars,

Veils, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Edgings, &c., and a large and well selected stock of

Veils, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Edgings, &c., and a large and well selected stock of

Consisting in part of superior American Grey Cottons, superior White Cottons, Heavy Stripe Shirtings, Pancy Rightin do.,

Grey and Wister Sheetings, Derrys, Bengsis, Gighams, Checks, Bine Drills, Denlins, Hungarian Cloths, Bicomer Cloths,

How Ticks, Straw Ticks, Osnoburgs, Linens, Canvass, Cheese Cloth, Bays and Bayging, I owels and Towelling,

Ruff and White Window Holismus, Blay dia, Brown do., "adressed do., Scotch do., Irish Linens, Dispers, Table Domas ks,

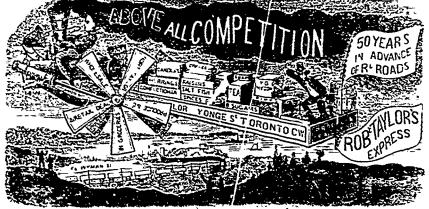
Table Oil Cloths, Linen and Worsted Table Cover, Quilits & Counterp ines, Block, Clothage, Silk Need, Handkerthiefs, Silk Pocket do., Silk Opera Tier, Fancy Gop Ribbans, Plain Strantedo, Pivin Stila do., Fancy Silk Ties, Crapes,

Strys, Lappets, Patchwark, Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c., Gimps, Fringes, Dress Buttons, Brids, &c. &c.

Three Intending purchasers may therefore rely on the very Latest and most approved Styles, which, on inspection, will

be found well wired for the carly Spring and Summer Trade, and for Quality, Chearness and Variety, cannot be sur
passed by any House of the carly Spring and Summer Trade, and for Quality, Chearness and Variety, cannot be sur
passed by any House on the City. SUPPERIOR COTTON YARN, and for Quality, Chearness and Variety, cannot be sur
passed by any House on the City. SUPPERIOR COTTON YARN, and for Quality, Chearness and Variety, cannot be sur
passed by any House on the City. SUPPERIOR COTTON YARN, and for Quality, Chearness and Variety, cannot be sur
Willi

Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, June, 1853.



GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

ROBERT TAYLOR,

Corner of Vange and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and
north of Montgomery's Inn.

HIS GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN TORONTO.—THEY COMPRISE
FRESH GREEN TEAS, BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SPICES, FRIMES, CONFECTIONARIES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS.

TO INSPECTION IS INVITED.

January, 1853.

J. H. GOWAN.

#### Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer,

No 75. Yonge Street, Toronto,
The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade Ingeneral
that he has on land a large assortment of Per, Chimney
Tuict and Shaving
Glasses and Fancy Goods,
ALSO

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Which from his new and extensive Machinery he is pre-pared to sell at New York Prices Wholesale and Retail N B Country Merchants will save 30 per cent, by call-ing before here junctioning elsewhere Toronto Jonney 1832.

T. WHEELER,
ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER,
KING STREET EAST, TORONTO
COMPANY and LODGE SEALS, secured to the best style,
and designs furnished if required. COATS OF ARMS
fraund and emblazomed.
January, 1833

HAYES BROTHERS & CO.,

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. 27, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

J. FOGGIN,

[From England]

DYEN AND SCOURER,

93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

KID GLOVES CLEANED.

JOHN PARKIN

# Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St East. 2 Doors from Victoria St opport Brass, Lend, Iron, or Guita Percha Pompa, atted p and repaired
Gas. Water, and Steam apparatus. Baths. Water Closels, c. &c., supplied with the atmost promptitude and on the ost ulboral terms.

January, 1853.

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GRAINER, PAPER HANGER SIGN WRITER, &c. &c.

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THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEON

VETERINARY FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S I HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES. DISPENSARY—Queon Street, noar Yong Street, IN



WILLIAM WHARTN WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWEL BE,

No 17, Church St., 1 door South of King Clocks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellery, of description rep, red, cleaned and Warranted. A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellary and goods constantly kept for sole.

Lumnto January 1853

W. STEWARD, !

Premium Saddlery Warehouse, 95 Yange Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Coller. W. S. returns his sincere thanks to his frence in public, for the very liberal support he has received. W. S. continues to manufacture a superior article, such as received so many premiur s for stromerous fairs is to and which has been honorably mentioned at the Fatr in London. W. S. will sell very low for eash, and every article ranted to be such as sold for —Good and Chear. C. T. Remember the sign of the Collar

#### YONGE ST. POTTERN NEAR TORONTO. JOHN AVIS, PROPRIETO

anulactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 34 orth or goods on the average per week three hole year.

which year.

These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Province ter quantity and quality. They took three prizes at our Torunto Province at Show, and has as at other Fairs.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurfree truly and thouse Glazo. Mak Pans, Factors, Picke Jars Garden Pots, and Unancental Tops, on short notice.

J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay any ever manufactured in a made before, he can mend it as being far better for Dairy (urpasses) miserable yellow and dirty white looking trash some places.

January, 1853.

January 1853. JOHN BENTLEY

DRUGGIST AND STATION fins constantly on hand a large and well selected and constantly on hand a large and well selected and genuine Drugs. Chemicals, Patent Medicinos tumery, Soaps. Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent land.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAP School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Perfect

GENERAL STATIONES N. B.—Wolessic Depot for Bentiey's Ballog Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Extermanter Pills, Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c &c &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPERS AS USUAL Tometo January 1853

#### CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, best interm the public, that in addition to the above he has on hend, or will make to order) at I from Flaces, FREENASON'S AFRONS ON HARD Appeared to the Paris and New York Pi tes of Fashions I il Chappele's London and Paris Magazine of Pashions Of the Community of the Community System of Cutting.

Teconto, January 853

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GENERAL OUTFITTEN.
North Side of King Ducctiy opposite the Globe Ofice, I.

The subscribers keep always on hand a large of West of Logical firms Country, Cassimeter, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths of the New of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Pattern and Material.

Vestings of the richest and onsisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, sufficiently, Satin and Figured Material of allowed

READY-MADE GARMÉN llais, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenden, And Gentlemen's Wear in Gud Judges' Barristers' and Uni-

ROBES Of every Degree and quality, made to order G. HAR TURY

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISION Instrument and Music Establish

MESSICS. A. & S. NORD.
Deg to inform their friends and the public is besides their large stock of Pranors of the invision, which they keep constantly on him received and are constantly receiving from Edication of the invision of the country and the color of the country and the invision of the country and the invision of the invitation of the

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