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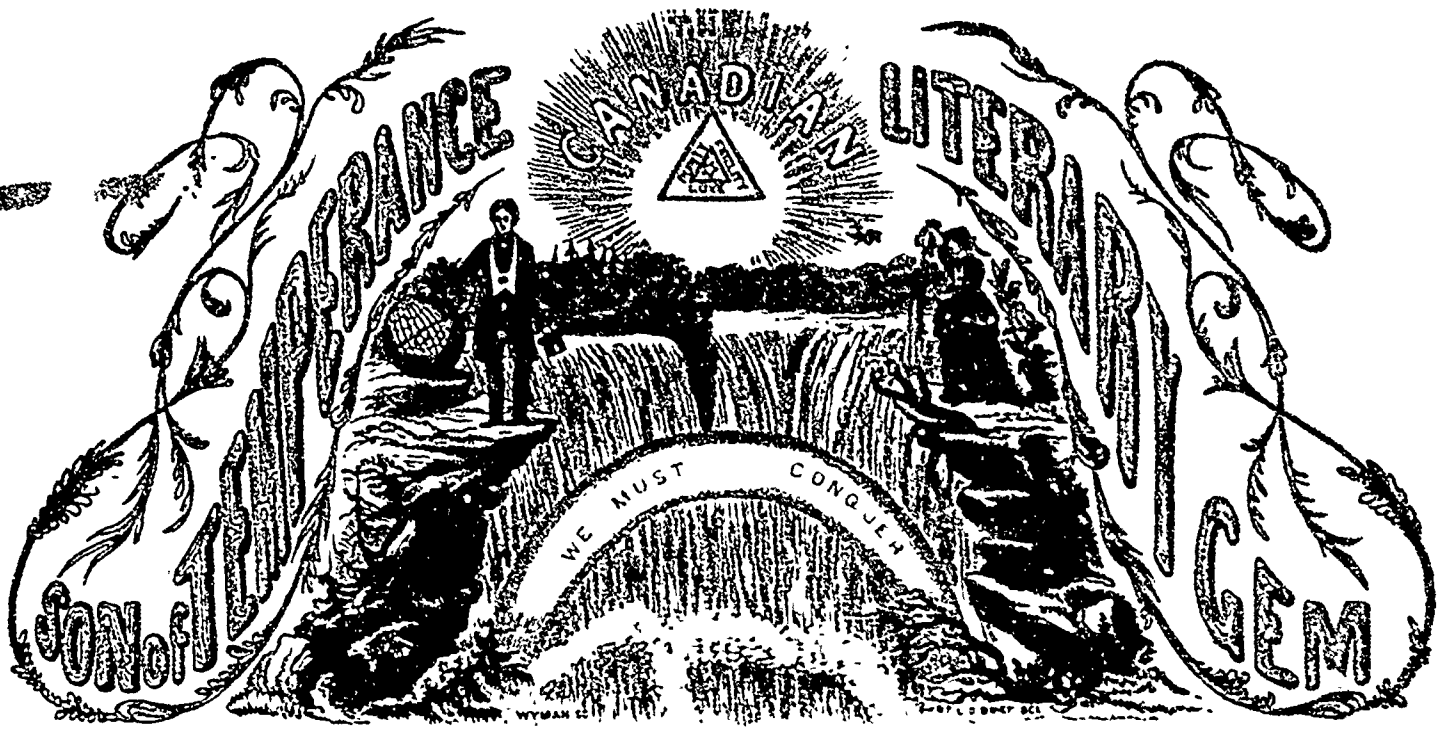
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.

NO. 20.

FADELESS IS A LOVING HEART

My eyes may lose their brightness,
No feet forget their lightness;
My teeth may know decay,
In tresses turn to gray,
My hair may fall and eyes be dim,
The voice and weak the limb;
Though youth and strength depart,
Less is a loving heart.

Ye in worldly wisdom old—
Ye who bow the knee to gold,
Doth this earth as lovely seem
As it did in life's young dream,
Ere the world had crumpled o'er,
Feeling good and pure before—
Ere ye sinned at Mammon's mart
The best yearnings of the heart!

The little mountain flower,
Fading forth in wintry hour,
In the summer's breath is fed,
The gaudier flow'rets dead;
Then outward charms are gone,
Her still doth blossom on,
The Time's destroying dart,
Gentle, kindly loving heart.

Grant me, Heaven, my earnest prayer—
Whether life of ease or care
Be the one to me assigned,
That each coming year may find
Loving thoughts and gentle words
Twined with my bosom's chords,
And that age may but impart
Riper freshness to my heart!

HANDEL'S DREAM.

CHAPTER I.

On a lovely autumn morning, Handel rode along the wild and picturesque path that led from Sienna to Rome. He was accompanied by one servant,—a day's march to the Eternal City. The heat was oppressive; it was, then, with a deep feeling of relief that our travellers approached a thick forest of pine trees which promised them a shelter from the burning rays of the sun. Handel reached it, they dismounted and tied their horses to a tree. Handel soon fell into that dreamy state which paralyzes both body and soul, and which seems to draw a transparent veil between the mind and the external world. At first his senses were vague and undefined, but soon becoming more distinct, they took the form of a lovely woman, who, bending over him, contemplated him with an air of surprise and delight. He could distinctly feel the contact of her flowing dress, he even fancied he could hear the sound of her voice. Scarcely had he opened his eyes, than he started to his feet, and found around him the vision had vanished; and what was his astonishment, when he discovered at his feet a small scroll of paper, on which these lines were traced:

"Sweet eyes now closed in balmy sleep,
Thy fatal power my heart ebbeth,
If thus my soul they steal away,
How could I bear their opening ray?"

Handel questioned his servant, who related to him, during his journey, a carriage containing two ladies, elegantly dressed, had stopped near where he reposed; that the younger of the two, who was beautiful as an angel, had approached close to him as he slept, and having contemplated him for a few moments, had written a few lines which she let fall at his feet on seeing that he was on the point of waking, and had then hastened to reach her carriage and quickly drove away. Handel rode rapidly in the direction she had taken, but his search for the lovely unknown was fruitless, and he proceeded on his journey to Rome, quite pre-occupied with his strange vision, and singular circumstance attached to it.

CHAPTER II.

The next day Handel was at Rome, where the news of his arrival had already caused a deep sensation. A concert was to be given the same evening in the Governor's palace, and the celebrated and already celebrated composer was among the number of guests.

As Handel had ascended the grand staircase, which was lined with brilliant candleabra and lined with valets in the best liveries, the Governor honored the young stranger by stopping to receive him, and having testified to him the pleasure in possessing so distinguished a guest, announced him, in the language of triumph, to the brilliant society assembled in the hall.

"But a moment," said the Governor, "since the celebrated Baroni sang for us a divine melody composed expressly for her. She has just left the room with her mother, but you will have the pleasure of hearing her, and will find her, I hope, of rendering some of your enchanting inspirations."

At that moment the sound of a harp was heard in the next room, and the name of Leonora Baroni, circulating from mouth to mouth, informed Handel that the young cantatrice was about to sing. Having approached the door, he perceived her as she ran her fingers over the strings of the instrument—wondering how she had been thought of his dream. Why did this young

girl remind him of his mysterious apparition? He could not explain it to himself. Whoever it was, his impulse was to rush to her side; but reflection arrested his steps.

Soon Leonora poured forth a voice whose limpid and vibrating tone caused Handel a thrill of exquisite delight: was it an illusion? The words she sang were the self-same inscribed on the mysterious scroll he had found in the forest.

Leonora having come to the last notes of the madrigal she sang, raised her lovely head, and encountered the eyes of the young maestro fixed upon her, with an expression of ecstatic happiness. Suddenly her voice failed, a mortal paleness over-appeared her lovely features, and she fell senseless upon the marble floor. This circumstance caused great agitation in the assembly. Handel darted forward, and raising her in his arms, bore her into one of the galleries of the palace, hoping the fresh night air would bring her to herself. At length her consciousness returned; although much agitated she endeavored to smile, and addressing Handel in a trembling voice:—

"I believe, sir," said she, "that we have met before, but trust you will forget the momentary imprudence of which I was guilty."

"I did not dream, then," exclaimed the young composer. "It was you whom I beheld, and my celestial vision was no illusion."

Leonora blushed, and softly disengaging herself from the tender pressure of the young man's arm, hastened to seek her mother; and before the end of the evening she not only obtained the favor of seeing them home, but a permission to visit them the next day.

CHAPTER III.

The assiduous attentions of Handel to the young girl soon betrayed the secret of his heart. It was with a mixture of pleasure and fear that Leonora's mother perceived his growing love. Full of esteem and admiration for the talented composer, she would have been proud to have seen her daughter united to so distinguished a man; but Handel's trans-Alpine birth and heretical belief opposed serious obstacles to his union with Leonora. Accordingly, when he demanded the hand of the lovely cantatrice, her mother replied that she could not give her consent until she had first consulted Leonora's relations, and particularly her brother. Handel, who had often heard of the unamiable temper of the young officer, spoke of going to Venice where he was at that moment, to plead his cause in person.

"Great Heaven!" cried Leonora; "you must not think of it!"

"And why not? What means this fear?" asked Handel. "You must not know him, he would kill you. I must not tell you all. Do not remain a longer here, leave this for a while for but a month. Do not see me."

Handel gave way to Leonora's entreaties, and went to Naples; there he was received in the most flattering manner, was over-powered with invitations, surrounded with friends, but all these diversions could not cause him to forget his beloved Leonora. It was at Naples that he composed for her his most enchanting melodies.

It was now nearly a month since he had received any news from Leonora, and fearing something from the violence of her brother, he hastened to return to Rome. Immediately on his arrival, he flew to seek the lovely cantatrice. On approaching her apartments, he distinctly heard the sound of sighs and sobbing. The door was partly open; and on looking into the room, he perceived a tall, thin man sitting by Leonora, and overheard the following conversation:

"Oh!" said Leonora, "how can you speak to me so cruelly? If you have ceased to love me, say so, at least!"

"Pity you! Pity a creature so hardened in crime!"

"Alas! I have never committed one."

"You have never committed a crime? do you not love this heretic—this impious wretch?"

"And yet, dear brother, he is noble and generous how can it then be wrong to love one like him?"

Handel started at these words, and the young officer turning his head, immediately recognized him.

"'Tis he!" cried he; "tis the heretic who would dishonor my name!"

And escaping from the arms of his sister, who made a powerless effort to withhold him, he rushed towards the door.

"Oh! spare him, for pity's sake!" cried Leonora, throwing herself between the assassin and her lover.

The impulse was so rapid, that the dagger raised to strike the

young composer, reached the faithful bosom of the loving girl, who felt heavily to the earth bathed in her own blood.

The assassin drew back horror-stricken at the effects of his rage, and fled, howling, from the scene of his crime.

Poor Handel, having once more pressed to his bosom the bleeding and inanimate form of his beloved Leonora, quitted Italy and shortly afterwards came to England, where his beautiful compositions, and above all his sublime orations, created for him the brilliant reputation, which has continued even to the present day and will continue forever.

SUMMER.

A dreamy sound of waters
Falling, ever falling;
Voices of sweet song birds
To each other calling
Flowers all rainbow tinted,
Springing, ever springing,
On the fragrant breeze
Richest perfume flinging.

A perfect satisfaction,
A fulness of delight,
A sense of gliding onward
Through regions ever bright—
All hail, all bloom, all beauty,
Like some ambrosial clime,
These are the signs that tell us
Of glorious summer-time!

THE DYING MOZART.

Wolfgang Mozart, the great German composer, died at Vienna in 1791. There was something strikingly beautiful and touching in the circumstances of his death. His sweetest song was the last he sung,—the "Requiem." He had been employed upon his exquisite piece for several weeks—his soul filled with inspirations of richest melody, and already claiming kindred with immortality. After giving it its last touch, and breathing into it that undying spirit of song which was to consecrate it through all time, as his cyprian strain, he fell into a gentle and quiet slumber. At length the night footsteps of his daughter Emily, awoke him.

"Come hither," said he, "my Emily—my task is done—the Requiem, my Requiem is finished."

"Say not so, dear father," said the gentle girl, interrupting him, as tears stood in her eyes. "You must be better—you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it—I am sure we will nurse you well again, let me bring you something refreshing."

"Do not deceive yourself, my love," said the dying father; "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From heaven's mercy alone do I look for aid in this my dying hour. You spoke of refreshment, Emily—take these, my last notes—sit down to my piano here—sing with them the hymn of your sainted mother, let me once more hear those tones which have been so long my solace and delight."

Emily obeyed; and with a voice curbed with the tenderest emotion, sang the following stanza:—

Spirit thy labour is o'er!
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untroubled shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

Spirit! look not on the strife
Or the pleasures of earth with regret,
Pause not on the threshold of untried life,
To mourn for the day that is set.

Spirit! no fetters can bind,
No wicked have power to molest,
There the weary, like thee—the wretched shall find
A haven, a mansion of rest.

Spirit! how bright is the road
For which thou art now on the wing!
Thy home it will be, with thy Saviour and God,
Their loud hallo! to sing.

As she concluded, she dwelt for a moment upon the low melancholy notes of the piece, and then turning from the instrument, looked in silence for the approving smile of her father. It was the still passionate smile which the rapt and joyous spirit had left, with the seal of death upon those features.

DRINKING HOUSES AND TIPLING SHOPS.

It is perhaps known to most of our readers that the Legislature of the State of Maine lately passed an amended anti-liquor law, making the old law still more stringent and useful, and explaining some of its clauses. Prior to the passage of this supplementary act, an able report was laid before the House, which we give below in extenso. It contains some excellent and original suggestions on the temperance reform. The new law was passed by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature and freely signed by Governor Crosby, although he has been considered as not very friendly to the old law. The Maine Law has been found in that State to have eminently answered the purposes for which it was intended—greatly reducing crime, whilst it has taken from man no one necessary of life or health, or one particle of his freedom—except to do wrong. Ruin has not fallen upon the State—men are not enslaved—they can still eat good meat and bread, and drink nonintoxicating water, milk, tea, and coffee, which are relished as much as ever. The only difference observable in society is the fact, that there are more smiling faces, less crime and domestic misery. Yet there is much secret drunkenness in the towns and cities of Maine, resulting from sales by stealth in private houses. This cannot be prevented and must be reached by moral suasion. The law can only close the open houses and traffic, by which a majority of the mischief has always been done. It will be seen that the law embodies a provision with regard to sweet cider,—which however, must be sold fresh on the farms of the farmers as soon as made. We cannot say that we think the Maine Law should restrict the sale of sweet cider by farmers in large quantities, but it should prevent its sale by retail in tippling shops or in a mixed or fermented state. Public opinion in the State of Maine, it will be seen, has therefore, rather been strengthened in favor of the prohibitory law.—[Ed. Son.]

The joint select committee to which was referred so much of the address of the Governor, as relates to the act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops, have had that subject under consideration and ask leave to

REPORT,

That they fully respond to the declaration in the address. That the people of the State want a law sufficiently stringent to close effectually every haunt of intemperance within its borders, is undeniably true. They also feel that it is justly a subject of congratulation that the State of Maine should be the first community "to erect by legislative enactments, which in the hope and faith of those who framed them, could be neither avoided nor evaded, a barrier beyond which intemperance was not to pass." It has been the object of your committee, in preparing the act which they now submit, fully to sustain the honor of the State in being the first of the sister States to enact an efficient law for the purpose so indicated. They have not intentionally taken a single step backward. *Nulla vestigia retrorsum*, in dragging the giant from his den, has been their maxim in adopting the changes by them proposed. The great principle of the act of 1851, they regard as a discovery in legislation, as applied to this subject, that will rebound to the lasting honor of its author—that is, the seizing by the strong hand of the law, and destroying by order of the court, the great agent of mischief—they have designed scrupulously to preserve. It may truly be said to be a discovery in legislation, on this subject. Legislation has been at war with intemperance in drinks for a very long period of time, and has been thus far constantly foiled and defeated. For the earnest enactments in England, upon this subject, we must go back to the days of black-letter law, so far certain as the reign of Edward VI. At a parliament entitled, of the 5th and 6th years of his reign, an act was passed of which the preamble is as follows: "Forasmuch as intolerable hurts and troubles to the commonwealth of this realm daily do grow and increase through such abuses and disorders as are had and used in common ale-houses and tippling houses, it is therefore enacted," &c. From that time to this the same complaint has been renewed almost every year, and the statutes of England, and those of our pilgrim fathers of our colonial government, and of our States, down to this day, are full of enactments upon this subject, constantly defeated, evaded and rendered of no effect; showing on one side, a strong inflexible Anglo-Saxon resolution to do something to restrain and check the evil, and on the other, an equally unyielding determination to render everything so attempted nugatory and useless. The attempt in all this legislation heretofore, has been to restrain and keep within bounds the evil; and the result has been that all these attempts have been successfully met and resisted: and the lesson of experience to be learned from these facts is, that the principal upon which such legislation is based, is wrong. The idea of this legislation is to regulate and restrain. It has had its day, and failed to answer its end. The idea of the act to which we refer, is to destroy and remove out of the way totally the cause of the evil. It was first reduced to practical application by the United States in their enactments regulating the trade with the Indian tribes. By these enactments the United States officers are directed and commanded to seize all intoxicating liquors introduced for sale into the Indian territories, and without judge or jury, immediately to destroy them; and your committee are not aware that the right to enact and enforce such laws has ever been called in question by any body. The course was found perfectly effective in the accomplishment of its object. But the idea was too valuable to be confined to such limited application. Its introduction into the legislation of State upon this subject, is an era, from which will be dated a revolution in the history of the human race.

Without further preface, the committee will proceed to indicate the object they have in view, in preparing the bill herewith submitted. It is not at all a matter of surprise, that the first effort in legislation, upon so momentous a subject affecting such a variety of interests, and upon a principle so novel in its use and application, should be found to be defective. On the contrary, your committee are ready to declare that with them the surprise is rather that there should be found so little that needs amendment. The object of the committee has been to maintain in the

fullest degree, the integrity of the principle of the original law, that is the destruction of the liquors, and the certainty of the penalties, and to remove so far as is practicable, all causes of doubt and uncertainty in application of these principles in the law in question. They do not propose to add intensity to the enactments, being fully satisfied that if the enactments of the original law can be honestly and fully carried out, they are all that is or can be required on this subject. In accomplishing that object they have not found it necessary to make any change of the first ten sections of the original act, except a repeal of so much of the sixth sections as authorizes the appellate court to inflict a double penalty upon an appellant on final conviction.

The five succeeding sections they recommend should be repealed, and in the bill herewith submitted they have embodied every principle feature of these sections, with such additions and modifications as in their opinion will render their application certain, plain and direct, and remove all reasonable objections to their enforcement. They have also endeavored to guard against any abuse or ill practices of agents appointed to sell under said act, and to provide a remedy for the very general and common abuse of the sanctity of dwelling-houses in making it the store-house and place of deposit of liquors intended for illegal sale. Your committee does not believe that to search the dwellings into which ruin has retreated, relying upon the sacredness of the domestic hearth for its protection from the grasp of the law, will be, if made under due safeguards, an infringement of the right of citizens to be protected in their houses from unreasonable search. If rum to avoid the strong arm of the law creeps into a dwelling-house let it be seized and dragged out as a thief would be. In the bill herewith submitted it is provided, that before a warrant shall be issued to search a dwelling-house, evidence of witnesses must be given in writing, on oath, filed with the magistrate, sufficient to show that there is good ground to believe that spirituous and intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited therein, intended for unlawful sale therein or elsewhere; and thereupon, on complaint made in due form of law, a warrant may be issued for such search. It is further provided, that if any of the witnesses shall be convicted of giving false testimony knowingly and willingly in such evidence, they shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for the term of one year, which the committee think will be a sufficient caution against the indulgence of an undue curiosity on the part of any one in looking into his neighbor's affairs.

Your committee believe that all such liquors found in this State must be considered in law to be in the keeping and possession of somebody in this State in the character either of owner or keeper, and they have provided a process by which such owner or keeper, if the liquors are not restored to him on his request, on his furnishing to the magistrate who issued the warrant satisfactory evidence that they were not intended for unlawful sale, for doing which they have provided, may in all cases be made a party to the proceeding and appear and defend his right, and have an opportunity of trial by jury if he wish it, and be made amenable to the penalties of the law if guilty of a violation thereof. They know no reason why farmers should not be permitted to manufacture the fruits of their orchards into cider, and sell the same, and they have inserted a provision to that effect; but if it be found in "drinking-houses and tippling-shops," it must suffer the fate of the poor dog in the fable who fell into bad company.

They have also in the act imposed a penalty on agents for selling to minors or intemperate persons, and knowingly for purposes other than those allowed by law, and have provided that the liquors kept by such agents shall be of good quality and not adulterated or factitious.

There will also be found a provision that certain municipal and police officers may upon view take into custody liquors which they have reason to believe are intended for illegal sale, and detain them till a warrant can be issued on complaint made. Among other changes of minor consequence they have provided that the complaint on which a warrant is to be issued, may be made by any three persons resident in the country, who are competent to be witnesses in civil suits. They are not aware of any good reason for confining the privilege or duty to voters. Thousands of people who are not voters are deeply interested in the execution of the law. They have provided also that all fines and penalties under this act shall go to the cities, towns, and plantations in which the offences were committed.

The object of this law is not to dictate to men "what they shall eat or what they shall drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed." These are not matters for which in themselves legislation is fitted, although in practice in all ages legislation has been more or less devoted to such objects. They are in themselves better left alone by law makers, who are justified in interfering with them only when from their abuses the public is a sufferer. If men will be so besotted as to be drunk at home, and will not thereby disturb the public peace, nor that of their own families or neighborhood, nor expose the public to the liability or expense for the maintenance of themselves or their families, or for the expense of restraining or punishing the offenses they are liable and often induced to commit against the rights of their fellow citizens or the laws of the land, under the influence of the excitement of intoxication, the law-giver should not interfere. It is the province of the moralist, philanthropist, and preacher, to take up and reprimand such abuses. Here is scope and latitude enough for that moral suasion which is so frequently in the mouths of the opponents of this kind of legislation to exercise itself upon in its proper province. There are subjects suitable for its enterprise and worthy of its zealous endeavors. But when the drunkard leaves his filthy den, and staggers out in open daylight, a nuisance to all beholders, disturbing, disgusting, and ready to quarrel with every peaceable and industrious man who comes in his way, and terrifying, distressing, and insulting every decent woman whom he meets—it is time for the law to lay its restraining hand upon him, and it is time for it to reach a little further, and take into its iron grasp the manufacturer of such nuisances, the man who, with a taste little less shocking than that of the ghouls of fiction, who feed upon carcases, draws his living out of such disgusting objects.

The committee do not feel that it is necessary for them to argue the question of the right of the legislature to make such enactments. That question, they think, has already been decided by an almost unanimous public voice, which is fully sustained by the most eminent jurists and judges of our land, including, it is believed every judge of our own Supreme Judicial Court, and every judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; but they think they may be pardoned a few

suggestions on this topic, if for no other reason than to show that it has by no means been kept out of sight or intentionally avoided. They declare that, in their opinion, the first article of the bill of rights in our constitution is the basis upon which this legislation is rightfully built. Among the rights therein declared to be inalienable, which can never be parted with, are those of "enjoying, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness." Which one of these rights is not endangered by the furious drunkard? What enjoyment of life can be had in his presence? So far as the effects of poverty and crime, with their attendant expenses of support of paupers and of prisoners, abridge the right of acquiring and possessing property, that right is invaded by the drunkard, and they may reasonably ask protection at the hands of the legislature. So far as the enjoyment of life and liberty is impaired by the ferocious and maniacal madness of intoxication, they may also ask for protection. So far as the pursuing and obtaining of safety and happiness, is marred, by the sympathy that must be felt for the unfortunate families of the inebriates, the brutalization of the victims, and the destruction of the peace and quiet of domestic life, incident to all these evils, they may also ask for protection. This evil attacks the constitution and bill of rights in the very threshold of the temple of liberty, and there it should be met, resisted, and overthrown, and not be suffered to enter the pure and sublime edifice, and shelter its hideous deformity in any dark corner or nook of the building, in which should dwell nothing but peace and happiness, undisturbed by the filthy breathings of the demon of intoxication.

They ask leave to present the accompanying bill.

J. B. HILL, Per Order.

House of Representatives, March 18, 1853.

Ladies' Department.

BEAUTY.

BY CALDER CAMPBELL.

Beauty ne'er departeth! Beauty dwelleth
Wherever loveful eyes look out for her—
Where the woods gladden and the wild deer belleth,
Where mystic echo 'mid hill-grottoes dwelleth,
Where rills rush thro' deep glens, her footsteps stir.

Where gem-like stars are sparkling in the heavens,
And fragrant flowers are springing from the earth—
Where sunny morns are bright, and golden evenings
Shed many-tinted clouds across the heavens,
Beauty, in changeful glory wanders forth!

Where genius looketh forth with high endeavor,
From mental castles on the peopled world,
Beauty may aye be seen—"a joy forever,"—
To him who seeks her with a high endeavor,
Love's loyal banners in his hand unfurled.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE OF STOUFFVILLE.

DEAR SIR.—The Daughters of Stouffville held an interesting public meeting the 3rd of this month in the Temperance Hall. They appeared in regalia, each of the officers kept their places, and the presiding sister called upon the speakers to address the meeting. They were favoured with the presence of the Sons and Cadets, who also wore their regalia, besides a large audience of other friends. The Rev Mr Taylor, F. Nixon, Esq., of Newmarket, the Rev. Mr Clinic, and Mr Han, were the speakers upon the occasion, who certainly did justice to the subject on which they spoke, and the principles which they maintained. Our noble Br. the Rev. Mr. Clinic, alluded to the ignorance that prevails among professors generally, that is, ministers of the Gospel have no right to interfere with politics, declared he believed this to be an error, and advised ministers of every denomination to use their influence amongst their people towards sending none to represent them in Parliament except those who were Sons and able advocates of the Temperance cause. We wish all ministers would follow his example, and not through the selfish fear of one old elder who likes a glass of toddy now and again, and the other old deacon, who, perhaps, because he is too lazy to meet with his brethren once a week, or has no intellect to appreciate such social meetings, would rather have the old Temperance Society, withhold their influence from so good a cause. No enemies were ever conquered by the chief commanders forming no plans for the defeat of the opponents, issuing no orders, and first quitting the battle-field, thus by example calling upon their men to do the same. Neither do we expect ever to achieve the victory over intemperance unless ministers and other chief men of our community use their influence with their neighbors.

Yours in V. L. and T.,

C. SHERWOOD.

Stouffville, May 9th, 1853.

MANUFACTURE OF COMBS.

The greatest comb manufactory in the world is in Aberdeen, Scotland: it is that of Messrs. Rowell & Co. There are eighty-six furnaces for preparing horns and tortoise shell for the combs, and no less than 110 iron screw presses are continually going in stamping them. Steam power is employed to cut the combs, and an engine of fifty horse power is barely sufficient to do the work. The coarse combs are stamped or cut out—two being cut in one piece at a time, by a machine invented in England in 1828. The fine dressing combs and all small tooth combs are cut by fine circular saws, some so fine as to cut forty teeth in the space of one inch, and they revolve 5000 times in a minute. There are 1925 varieties of combs made, and the aggregate number produced of all these different sorts of combs, average upwards of 1260 gross weekly, or about 9,000,000 annually; a quantity that, if laid together lengthways, would extend about 700 miles. The annual consumption of ox-horns is about 730,000; the annual consumption of hoofs amounts to 4,000,000; the consumption of tortoise shell and buffalo horn, although not so large, is correspondingly valuable; even the waste, composed of horn shavings and pairings of hoof, which from its nitrogenized composition, becomes a valuable material in the manufacture of prussiate of potash, amounts to 350 tons in the year: the broken combs in the various stages of manufacture average fifty or sixty gross in a week, the very paper for packing costs \$3000 a year.

A hoof undergoes eleven distinct operations before it becomes a finished comb. In this great comb factory, there are 446 men

and hands. This company commenced business twenty years ago, on a very small scale, being much smaller than the smallest works in England.

THE DEATH OF THE LATE ARCHIBALD McTAGGART OF BLAVERTOWN—Mr George Monroe of Sutton has written us another long letter on this subject, confirming his former statements, so far as his word goes, and that of the assertions, he says of some of the Beavertown people.

The April number of the Maple Leaf of Montreal, now published for the benefit of Mrs. Lay, widow of the late R. W. Lay, its enterprising projector, lies on our table.

Mr. Maclear's Anglo American Magazine for May, is received, and is filled with very choice reading; it also contains a good wood-cut of Quebec.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE IS OUT AGAINST TETOTALISM—It is a significant fact when this time honored and talented Magazine speaks out on any great movement of the day.

MICHIGAN TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE—We have received in exchange several copies of this large and well got up Temperance paper, published at Detroit, \$1 per annum.

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS—Ontario Division initiated nine persons into the order on the 9th inst. Royal Division, Sarnia, are about to build a Temperance Hall, Br. Wm. Taylor having given a lot in Sarnia for that purpose.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS—On the 25th April the Grand Division of Maryland held their quarterly meeting. A procession of a large and enthusiastic kind took place, and some excellent speeches were made at Frederickburgh.

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.—At the late Assizes in this city, there were no less than twelve criminal cases before the Grand Jury, all occasioned by strong drink.

MANSLAUGHTER.—In the Township of Walsingham, on Monday the 21st ult. a man by the name of Rockefeller got into a quarrel with several other persons who were drinking at a tavern, and was so badly beaten that he died in consequence.



Youths' Department.

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

(ORIGINAL) CHILD'S ADIEU

Weep not, then, for one so tranquil, But to Jesus strive to live. That you may at last be worthy Of the crown which He can give.

Font Hill, C. W.

THE LITTLE HOME.

'I wish, mamma,' said Ella Harrison, 'that we were rich like the Goldacres. It is so disagreeable living in a small house with only four rooms in it.

Mrs. Harrison, a sweet looking, middle aged lady, who sat in one corner of the room with her youngest child, a rosy-cheeked curly-headed little fellow of four years, asleep upon her lap, looking up with a mournful smile into the beautiful face of her daughter.

'Thousands, my child,' she said, 'are at this very moment breathing a similar wish. Is it not a great pity their desires cannot be gratified? What a happy world we should have!—Don't you think we should?'

There was a slight accent of irony in Mrs. Harrison's tone, and Ella instantly perceived it.

'It seems to me, mamma that every rich person might be happy if they only would; but I presume you are about to point me out to the Smith's, who are the wealthiest, and still the most miserable of all our acquaintance. But really my dear mother, if we were rich, don't you think that we should be very happy?'

'I am very rich, and very happy too,' said Mrs. H. with a self-satisfied air. 'I know of none in this world with whom I would exchange places.'

Ella dropped her clenched-work into her lap, and looked with surprise into her mother's face.

'We rich!' she exclaimed. 'Why, how do you make that out? Wouldst you exchange places with the Goldacres, who live in a perfect palace, and who have hosts of servants, and who dress in silks and satins every day?'

'No; I would not exchange places with Mrs. Goldacre,' said Mrs. H. 'for if I did I should have to resign you and Nelly and your dear father and my brave little Tommy, who is sleeping so sweetly here in my lap.'

'Oh, I did not mean that at all,' said Ella; 'I did not mean that you individually, should make the exchange. I meant that the whole family should share in it. Would you not be willing to have papa take Mr. Goldacre's property, and have him take ours?'

Mrs. Harrison shook her head. 'Why not, mamma? It seems to me that you are very unreasonable.'

'If we had their riches my dear child,' said Mrs. H. 'we might fall into sin, and sin brings misery. As I before told you, I already consider myself very rich. I am rich in my health—rich in my husband—rich in my children—rich in my cottage home, which our industry has made tasteful and comfortable; I am rich in mental wealth for we have a great many valuable books, and they have been well read by us all. I am rich in the white roses that clamber over the walls yonder, and peep with breaths of incense through the window—rich in the golden sunshine—rich in nature—rich in the calm thoughts which visit all, who with thankful contented hearts look upwards and say with the poet:

'Praise to our Father God, High praise, in solemn lay, Alike for what his hand doth give, And what it takes away.'

'But if we had more,' said Ella, 'you would have more to be thankful for.'

'I have all that my Heavenly Father has seen fit to give me, and that is enough. Think how many have less than we have. Think of the poor in the back woods of Canada, shot whom we have just been reading in Mrs. Moodie's valuable work—those who have little or nothing with which to supply the demands of hunger through these interminable winters, think of the thousands in cities, who are stowed in cellars and back rooms and garrets, and bat haunted places, who seldom breathe the fresh air or see glad sunshine—think of the poor Irish who a short time ago were starting to death—Gasping with their dying breaths—Give me three grains of corn! Only three grains! Think of the millions in Africa and Asia, who are living in mental and moral degradation, of which we can hardly form any conception—without Bible—without civilization—without any correct idea of God and Heaven. Contrast with these human beings our own happy lot, and acknowledge yourself to be deeply grateful. Instead of being thankful for what you have, you are murmuring because your portion is not larger. You did not

order the circumstances of your birth—you might have been on heathen ground, or amid the beggars of surfeited Paris or London.

'That is true,' said Ella; 'I never thought of that before.' 'My dear child,' said Mrs. Harrison, arising and depositing her burden in the cradle, 'our happiness does not depend upon external circumstances. It lies beyond these in a great degree, if not altogether. But the world is slow in learning this fact.—Multitudes think as you do, that it is attendant upon wealth, upon fame, upon position in society, now if their wishes could be gratified, they would doubtless in almost all instances, find that they had mistaken its nature entirely. It comes to those who with grateful hearts take what their Father has appointed them, looking beyond the mists and shadows of Time, into the clear sunlight of Eternity. It comes to those who forget self, and look to the welfare of others, who scorn the wrong, and adhere firmly to the right, never pausing to weigh results in the nice scales of self-interest and worldly pride; it sits a guest at the humblest board, if Heaven-born Charity presides.—Georgia Family Visitor.

PENCILINGS ON TEMPERANCE, &c., IN OXFORD AND BURFORD.

Mr. Editor,—I will give you a short and concise account of a tour which I have recently taken to the west.

After leaving my quiet home, I soon found myself upon the rolling waters of Ontario,—no lover of the "beautiful and sublime" can look upon the proud and majestic Ontario, as it opens its bosom to the full tide of sunlight, and not feel emotions of pleasure—it is like the apocalyptic "sea of glass mingled with fire."

As my stay in the "Queen City" (Toronto) was very limited, I had only time to admire its beauty, and lament that within its precincts, so much wealth, talent, health and comfort are sacrificed at the dark and bloody altar of Bacchus.

The next place of note which I visited, was Hamilton. Hamilton is beautifully situated; but the dark stain of Intemperance is upon its mantle.

When I stood with a friend upon the mountain which overlooks the city, and saw the sun hide the crimson locks of his golden head behind the mild curtain of evening, and then looked upon the low rum shops, which, like leprosy spots, defile the city, I felt to exclaim, oh, my God, whom shall the strong arm of the law wipe the foul stain of intemperance from Canada.

The next place which we visited was the village of Claremont, in the township of Burford. Here we had the privilege of attending the funeral of a brother, by the name of Lawrence Fowler. Quite a large number of Sons appeared dressed in the sable badges of mourning, to pay their last respect to departed worth, and to convey to the silent tomb, one whom they had loved, and now delighted to honour. The services were conducted by their D. G. W. P. Jacob Sherwood.

We next visited Canning, located in the township of Blenheim; here we found an energetic and warm-hearted band of brothers. We had the privilege of seeing their officers installed, and received an invitation to lecture to the friends, which we accepted, and had the pleasure of speaking to a large and respectable audience of brother Williamson, P. W. P., and Kooze of Blenheim, in the chair. For our humble services we were kindly and liberally rewarded, by the brothers of Canning Division.

Br. Durand, the cause of temperance and the order of the Sons are advancing in the west; hundreds who were once drunkards, are now found enlisted under the tri-colored flag of our order, clothed and in their right mind.

Yours, in L. P. and F., F. B. ROLF.

P. S. On returning home, I chanced to pick up a paper in the cabin of the Maple Leaf, and my eye fell upon an account of a man in Toronto drowning himself, while laboring under a fit of insanity, caused by drinking alcohol. Would not this man have been still alive if the Maine Liquor Law had passed? Shame, you legislators of Canada! F. B. R.

SONS OF LONDON.

SIX AND BROTHER.—In your last issue, you say you have converted with Judge Marshall on the subject of ADVERTISING LIQUORS. I am happy to hear that he coincides with so many of us Londoners, about it. The Spirit, I wonder if he is one of those LIQUOR SPIRITS than anything else, I think, has a few friends (?) who dare not come out like men, and accept a challenge of a discussion; but, as you say, "they are snakes in the grass," and, as we are commanded to "bruise the serpent's head," we can do it with a good conscience. It seems to me that the snake story will run thus—A NOBLE-LOOKING TOOTH, THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE, is enjoying himself walking through a meadow, there is a snake, (the Spirit), there, but he does not perceive it; the snake shows fight at first, but seeing that he is not noticed, runs away—is not quick enough, for this youth's little pet dog (the Gem) catches it, rats it up, but the master knows nothing of it, and walks on as unconcerned as before, only thinking that his dog has had something to play with. Such is the opinion of us Londoners. Don't mind him and he will be sure to get in his own light.

I am, dear sir and brother, yours in the bonds of the order. JAMES JOHNSTONE, Pioneer Division.

LONDON, May 2, 1853

The above writer is an entire stranger to us; but he speaks in the spirit that used to move and we hope still moves the London Divisions. We have had a few enemies, who have been attacking us from London, under disguised names, but we believe the majority there are friendly. Of one thing we are not guilty, and that is—inserting letters under fictitious names.

NOTICE.—Can't our friends and agents send us a few hundreds of additional subscribers. We can't visit distant localities, and it is too expensive to employ travelling agents for a weekly paper, the price of which is only \$1 per year. Also, our friends will notice that we have got bound near a hundred copies of the volume of 1852, all we had on hand,—thinking many might desire them for reference or to make presents to their friends or Divisions.

NOTICE.—EDITOR'S OFFICE BOX OF TEMPERANCE is removed to the corner Yonge and Temperance Street next door but one to Lawson and Jackson's, near B. M. Clarke and Co's. new grocery, up stairs. C. Durand, editor. All city and country payments for the paper will be received at this office.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.

LICENSE LAWS.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT OF BOSTON.

"For so much gold we license thee;
(So say our laws,) a draught to sell
That bows the strong, enslaves the free,
And opens wide the gate to hell:
For public good requires that some,
Since many die, should live by rum."

Ye civil fathers' while the foe
Of this destroyer seize their swords,
And Heaven's own hail is in the blows
They're dealing, will ye cut the cord
That round the falling fiend they draw,
And o'er him hold your shield of law!

And will ye give to man a bill,
Divorcing him from Heaven's high way?
And while God says, "Thou shalt not kill,"
Say ye, "For gold ye may—ye may!"
Compare the body with the soul!
Compare the bullet with the bowl!

In which is felt the fiercest blast
Of the destroying angel's breath?
Which binds the victim the more fast
Which kills him with the deadlier death?
Will ye the felon fox restrain,
And yet take off the tiger's chain!

Are ye not fathers? When your sons
Look to you for their daily bread,
Dare ye in mockery, load with stones
The table that for them you spread?
How can ye hope your sons will live,
If ye, for fish, a serpent give?

O holy God, let light divine
Break forth more broadly from above,
Till we conform our laws to thine—
The perfect law of truth and love.
For truth and love alone can save
The children from a hopeless grave.

We commend to the notice of our readers the following remarks of the *New York Organ*, a paper having a very large circulation and influence among temperance men in the United States. It may be at this time of use in Canada, where exertions are being made to set aside the actions of Sons, and to build up a **HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF**—composed of drinking men and teetotallers—reviving the exploded doctrines of 1830. We want in Canada a Provincial Alliance or League of real friends, such as are willing to forego the glass for the good of their country, but we want no **HUMBBUG MONGREL NEW THING**—composed of drunkards, distillers, and inkeepers, mixed up with Sons and teetotallers.

MULTIPLYING ORDERS.

We published in our last a communication from an old and earnest laborer in the temperance cause, on the folly and mischievous effects of multiplying Orders in the service of the reform. Our correspondent referred to facts that had taken place under his own eye, and we could easily add many other facts of the same kind. We intended to accompany the article last week with some remarks, but our space was full. We will only say now that it is greatly to be regretted that Sons of Temperance, in places where the interest in the Order has declined, from whatever cause, are so easily persuaded to try some novel device to re-ignite zeal, rather than endeavor to awaken a better feeling in the Division. We do not believe a better organization than that of the Order of Sons exists or can be invented, and if the friends of the cause in any place, who have once united in a Division, cannot be re-animated to take hold of the work by their love of temperance and the Order, there is very little hope that any new organization will accomplish anything valuable. Men who need such devices to awaken them must be of a very puerile character, and to indulge their childish love of novelty, is just the way to make them more childish and whimsical.

All human organizations experience seasons of lukewarmness and coldness. The remedy is not in new and ever-changing forms, but if any one, or a few, of the friends of the cause will faithfully seek to awaken their slumbering brethren to new activity, they will seldom labor in vain, and in most cases they will be aided in their efforts by calling up the associations and early memories of fraternal fellowship and zeal in their former experience in the Division Room.—*New York Organ*.

THE VOTES OF THE MEMBERS ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

Below we give a letter from ROWLAND BURR, Esq., on the subject of the conduct of some of our members on the liquor law lately before the House. It will be seen that he blames Dr. Rolph for being absent—but excuses Mr Merrit. Now we must confess that the absence of these men looks suspicious, and as a friend of the intended law we must condemn such conduct. Men to carry their own ends can often stay in the House until two o'clock at night, but on this occasion these two members were away. It is said that Mr. Hincks threatened that if this liquor bill were carried he would resign. We have heard this from two sources. It is to be hoped that such things may be remembered in Oxford. Whilst we wield a pen, the high and the low

shall feel our lash when they go wrong. Having nothing to ask of men in power, we fear not any of their dislikes or frowns. The country should remember truckling or dodging conduct in members.

TORONTO, May 9th, 1853.

TO CHARLES DURAND, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of this date, I beg to state to your first question, that in my opinion the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and other members did their duty in supporting the anti-liquor Bill lately before Parliament. Mr Cameron and the immortalized 27 members who voted with him, did their duty as christians.

2nd. You ask me did the Hon. Dr. Rolph do his duty, my opinion is he did not. I am of the opinion that he wished to keep on friendly terms with both parties. It was an untimely hour of the night it is true for an elderly gentleman to attend, being near two o'clock in the morning, which circumstance might be the excuse for his absence.

3rd. You ask me why the Hon. Mr. Merritt did not attend, my opinion is, that his desire was and still is to support the Bill, but as he is not in a good state of health, the late hour of the night, and perhaps his perfect confidence of the Bill passing a second reading by a handsome majority, and that he would have another chance of voting and speaking on it will form his excuse. I am satisfied that he is sound in this work, and that he will during next session be its strongest supporter. As to Colonel Prince he was away in the west to attend the assizes at Sandwich, and if present would have voted and fought for it, if necessary, with sword and musket. There is no mistake in or fear of Colonel Prince's sincerity.

4th. You ask me, "are the Lower Canada Roman Catholic Clergy in favour of the anti-liquor law?" I believe they are, but they have so much more influence over their churches than our protestant ministers have over theirs, that if they advise their congregations to become teetotallers they become so at once; and if our professed protestants were as sober as the French Catholics are, it would be a blessing and an honor to them. I have been in St. Roche's suburb, containing a population of ten thousand, and there is not one license granted to sell intoxicating drinks within it. The English members from the Lower Province are the worst enemies the law has. A general election next winter will tell the story. No man that has voted against the bill will be returned, except in towns and cities, which will be a small number.

The first Temperance lecture I ever gave, near 30 years ago. I told the people that my hope was in THE STRONG ARM OF THE LAW, and it is yet the same. There was and still is work for moral suasion, and good people do not require the restraint of the law to keep them from theft, arson, burglary, forgery, passing counterfeit money, &c. &c., but bad folks do require this restraint. And so it is in this soul and body destroying business. I passed through both Eastern and Western States where the Maine Law is the law of the land, and in its Canadian enemies will go and see it working there themselves, they will become supporters of the Maine Law. Goals are empty, their doors open, the goalers becoming school masters; the Judges in some instances have opened their courts, and told the juries there was not one case on the calendar for them to try. As I passed through the State of Vermont a few days since, their Maine law having been just sanctioned by the vote of the people on the 9th March last, a landlord told me that teetotallers took up hundreds of drunkards to vote for the law, and they were fools enough to vote for the same. The Michigan Legislature has passed the Maine Law, and it will go to the BALLOT BOX ON THE 1ST JUNE next. Even its enemies have no hope of saving themselves.

I have the honour to be,
your friend till death,

ROWLAND BURR,

Advocate for the Maine Law.

PARTY POLITICS.

We have repeatedly defined the position of temperance men in relation to their political movements, and this position has been as often misrepresented. We state distinctly and emphatically that we do not intend that either of the political parties should have our holy cause as a hobby or which to ride into power. We desire to keep it out of politics entirely, by supporting those nominees only of either party, who are sound on this great subject. We form no alliances, make no bargains, but proclaim in advance what we will, and what we will not do. Both parties can have our votes as usual, if they respect us enough to present men for our suffrage who are not obnoxious, but we cannot be driven or coaxed to give our suffrage to a bar-room politician of any party. Where the liquor interest is courted by all parties, temperance men will either let them fight it out, or act independently as circumstances indicate.—*Ohio Organ*.

The above is from the paper owned and edited by General Carey, the eminent Son of Temperance and lecturer, and exactly speaks our sentiments on the subject. There may be politicians in Canada who would wish to make the question of a prohibitory law a political question connected with some particular party. It must not be so viewed and carried out. Sons of Temperance have and will continue to have their political preferences, and an vote as they choose on other subjects, but we believe it ought to be a cardinal principle with us, until the anti-liquor law is passed at least, to vote for that man only, in case several offer themselves, who will vote for the passage of an anti-liquor law in the Legislature. Take for mere example—J. C. Morrison, Esq., former member for the Second Riding, who voted against thilate Bill, although he had given his former friends reason to suppose he would act otherwise, and Geo. Wright, Esq., of opposite politics, who voted for the passage of the anti-liquor law. In such a case Sons of different politics might well prefer the latter to other suitable person being in the field, upon this ground of difference. Mr. Gamble also voted for the passage of the law. For ourselves we deem the anti-liquor law of more importance just now than any other, deeply affecting the moral and Christian interests of our country.

FATHER GAVAZZI.—TEMPERANCE AND THE CATHOLICS.—The famous Priest lecturer against Popery, is preaching against total abstinence in New York city, to the great satisfaction no doubt, of the people of Gotham. He is trying to revive the exploded doctrine of 1830—that alcohol is useful as a beverage. Now the great fault of these foreign agitators is, that the moment they set feet upon a truly free soil they commence DIPPING THEIR FINGERS INTO EVERYTHING, being quite unable to understand the genius, wants, and manners of the people among whom they come. The greatest curse of America, and England, the father indeed, of most of the poverty, vice, crime, and immorality that exists among Saxons, is the use of Alcohol in one shape and another; yet we find this Priest patriot, from a country where wine is of quite a different composition and not used with adulterated liquors, preaching against the efforts of the temperance people of New York city!! He may do good in one way, but he will inevitably ruin himself and spoil what good he has done by such conduct. Temperance, he says, was the invention of a CAPUCHIN MONK. So it may have been, and Protestantism was the invention of a Monk, Luther! Can Catholics do nothing good? One of the best features, and certainly a redeeming one, of modern Catholicity in America, Ireland, and Canada is, the fact that it generally inculcates total abstinence!! Such conduct is a proof of right moral perception—of love for man's physical and spiritual welfare. Catholics have their good side as well as other people. No man will go further than we in love of open and true religious liberty,—the right to judge for ourselves, to read the Scriptures, and to worship God securely in conscience and doctrine, as each may choose; yet we must admit that Roman Catholic priests often evince a love for their Church—a pastoral care for their people—a zeal for their peculiar doctrines, and under chilling misfortunes (see Ireland in time of famine and distress), a resignation highly commendable. Let foreigners when they come to America confine themselves to speaking of what they really understand—and not mix themselves up in the political or social difficulties of the people.

NEWCASTLE SONS' RESOLUTION.

SIR & BR.—I am directed by Newcastle Division, No. 60, to forward you the subjoined resolutions, pertaining to the question at issue between yourself and Br. McQueen of Hamilton, relative to the advertising of alcoholic liquors by editors, of professed temperance principles. They were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the Division during the past month, and may be regarded as expressive of the opinion—not only of the Sons of our Division, but of the Temperance community generally in this vicinity.

Moved by Br. C. E. Powers, seconded by Br. Daniel Massey, and Resolved, That we consider the advertising of intoxicating liquors, by a Son of Temperance, in any paper under his direction or control a palpable contravention of one of the cardinal principles of our Order, inasmuch as it is yielding his countenance to, and assisting the agents of the traffic in the propagation of the vice of intemperance.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Editor of the *Canadian Son of Temperance* for publication.

I remain yours fraternally,
C. S. POWERS.

MIDDLESEX SONS.

THAMESFORD, May 6th, 1852.

The controversy between you (editorially) and the "Spirit of the Age," was brought under the notice of our Division some time ago, which resulted in the adoption of the subjoined resolution.

Moved by Br. McKone, Ch., seconded by Br. Abbot, P. W. P., "That this Division contemplates with deep regret the action taken by the Hamilton Sons of Temperance to justify the editor of the *Spirit of the Age* in making the columns of a paper, avowedly under his control, the vehicle of Liquor advertisements, thus, in a manner, implicating the ORDER in the eccentricities of Mr. McQueen; when by mild, but firm remonstrance, they might have induced that gentleman to render his advocacy of Temperance as consistent, as it is admittedly powerful."

A pretty smart discussion arose on this resolution, some brethren contending that it was not sufficiently condemnatory. Our worthy O. S. for instance, who, although now flourishing a staff at the outer door, has heretofore sported the gavel most efficiently, was for amending the resolution, so as to carry an admonition to Mr. McQueen, that it was dangerous to sit straddling a fence, with a foot on each side, as it was strongly suggestive of that most unpleasant species of locomotion, a ride upon a rail. Our worthy C., who is no less remarkable for the large flow of the milk of human kindness which animates him, than he is noted for his financial talents, put in a plea of justification for Mr. McQueen, on the ground, that being a Scotchman, it was perfectly natural and consistent for him to place himself in the position he did, so that he might hang out a porch on either side to catch the coppers.

I remain yours truly,
R. MACDONALD, W. P.

NASSAGAWEYA TEMPERANCE.

DEAR SIR,—A public meeting, in furtherance of the Maine Law, was held in the School House, Nassagaweya, on Thursday evening, the 28th April; the speakers were Humphrey Truogee, Chairman, the Rev. D. Betts, and Mr. A. Lang, who delivered stimulated and powerful addresses on some of the leading points in the law, and clearly explained the objections of the opponents to the law. The following resolution was moved, seconded and carried:

"Resolved,—That this meeting highly approves of the conduct of John White, Esq., M. P. P., as their representative, in his support of the Maine Liquor Law, and the thanks of this meeting are due and now tendered to him for his services, and the straight forward course he has pursued; and this meeting hopes he will use his influence, and support, till the same becomes the law of the land."

By inserting the above, you will greatly oblige the Temperance Society of Nassagaweya.

Nassagaweya, April 29, 1854.

SAM'L R. LISTER.



The Literary Gem.

TO ELIZA—ON MEMORIES.

[ORIGINAL.]

BY THE FOREST BARD.

How sweet are the memories that o'er us oft glide,
Like a wave from the breast of a silvery tide,
Just suited by a zephyr, half hush'd into calm,
Whose wings are new-laden with odours of balm.
'Tis such, dear Eliza, the memory that calls
My spirit again to thy Arthur's loved halls,
In fancy to meet with his friendship and thine,
And bow with you both at affection's loved shrine.

To trace e'en in fancy the paths we have trod,
And bow in devotion before the same God,
We breathe forth a sigh with fond memory's tear,
As we think that our names are still cherish'd and dear
More dear to the heart far than glittering gold,
Are the songs we have sung and the tales we have told,
Embosom'd in memory, like gems they are cast,
Illuming the present with smiles from the past.

Of the heart of the bard would return (but in vain)
To that home there to greet you in friendship again,
And his harp oft awakes, tho' no list'ner be near,
To carol the songs ever cherish'd and dear;
While the bright stream of time, ever sweeping along,
Delays not to answer an echoing song,
But hurrying onward endeavors to sweep
The soft gushing current from memories deep.

But oh, 'tis in vain, for time never may part
The tendrils affection has clasp'd round the heart,
No! their bloom is un fading—their odours e'er shed—
Till the stem that they cling to is wither'd and dead;
And tho' that life's current with quicksands be fraught,
They leave undiminish'd the ocean of thought,
And the rills which thro' memory's valley still glide,
Oft bear us a joy on their crystalline tide.

While hope, like a sun in the horizon bright,
Still pours on our pathway its orient light,
Still drawing us forward with silvery gleam,
To hours when affections may mingle again—
A time when true friendship may perfect her part,
Exchanging the feelings enshrined in the heart,
For this may the soul with emotion be swept,
Awaking the thoughts for a moment that slept.

And oh, my poor harp, tho' still weak be its nerve,
For this the wild song it loves best would preserve,
For this, dear Eliza—for Arthur and thee—
Would it pour forth the voice of its last melody;
And breathe o'er the ashes that rest round its chords,
Your names, with the lay your affection affords,
Expiring, then bless the affection you've given,
The bard would await you or join you in heaven.

CORONA, 4th April, 1833.

THE PRESS AND ITS UTILITY.

"Give me," said Sheridan, "the liberty of the press, I will give to the minister a vernal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons—I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him to purchase up submission and overcome resistance. And yet unarmed, with the liberty of the press, I will go to meet him undismayed; I will attack the mighty fabric he has reared with that mightier engine. I will shake it down from its height of corruption, and bury it beneath the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

The above remarks are now as true of the Press as they were sixty years ago. An untrammelled press is necessary to true enlightenment and liberty, and it is difficult for any corrupt government to stand long against its searching and watchful influence. While all this is admitted we cannot but lament the known PURCHASEABLENESS and subserviency of the Press in the present enlightened countries of England, France, and the United States, as well as in our own Province. Editors are in a majority of instances remarkably time-serving. It is well known to be the case in the United States and England, that papers by the dozen can be bribed to advocate any particular scheme that has a tendency to gull the people, and fill the pockets of speculators and combined classes. The Press of large American cities has been bribed to sound to the skies the wealth and beauties of California, until tens of thousands upon tens of thousands were induced to hurry thither to death and destruction. It was paid for it—bribed by shipowners concerned in the trade, and persons locally interested in Californian matters. These editors, in too many instances knew they were gulling the public. The Press is too often bribed to sound the praises of such singers as Jenny Lind, Sontag, and Hayes, and to praise foreign successful danseuses. Barnum has often bribed Editors to sup- at his

grand schemes; so has George Law, and many of the American Presses act very corruptly in reference to the Cuba excitement. There is in such matters a wonderful under current of corruption. The English Press is playing a similar game as to Australia, and some time since, at the bidding of speculators, puff'd all railroad schemes. What is the Press of France? The most corrupt imaginable. In our Province there are dozens of papers on both sides of politics, that speak as they are told or as they see certain leaders do. Government patronage of a few hundred pounds has a wonderful effect in coloring editorial articles. There are two ways in which these bribes of a few hundreds of pounds are listened to—papers can mouth praises—pull down platforms of MIGHTY PATRIOTISM, embracing a scheme of elective institutions down to fixed Parliaments, and the abolition of Courts of Chancery—or they can be silent, write about other matters, or very ecastically. In Canada there are dozens of Presses that only wait for the cue from some patronizing minister having the control of large advertising patronage, to set up the song of praise of all inconsistencies, from separate schools to rectory chancery trials, and from this to useless pensions and "CONSERVATIVE REFORM," as some of these loud mouthed hacks have it. CONSERVATIVE RADICALISM, a pretty name for once patriotic spouters of republicanism and ultra dogmas, to choke down the throats of their duped friends. The Press of Canada will never be independent until the Government patronage is vastly curtailed. One half of the papers of this Province are time serving and adulatory, and one fourth of the other half very silent and mum, when they should stand on the WATCH TOWERS and BARK. Bring the conservatives into power and the majority of the Press in their interests would act in the same way. The question is, should the Press prompted by the people LEAD THE MINISTRY, or should it prompted by the Government patronage LEAD THE PEOPLE. Who can doubt the proper policy?

IS THE EARTH INTERNALLY ALL FIRE?

To suppose it to be so, is contrary to the celebrated Symmes's theory, that is to say that the earth is hollow at the poles. Why should the earth be a solid mass of fire burning forever? To suppose it so is by the way, in effect carrying out the Symmes's theory, for if it be a globe of fire it must be hollow. Symmes says it is hollow, filled in part with water and atmosphere, clouds, beautiful islands, and continents. We think the latter the more plausible theory, and if it be not true, then, that the earth is a solid mass of materials, composed most probably of minerals and stones mixed, the outer crust being composed of fire, air, and water.—[EDITOR SOX.]

The general theory embraced by some leading men of science in reference to the cause of volcanoes, is, that they are the smoke pipes of the great fire in the interior of the earth. They believe that we are living on the top of a huge white hot cauldron, and that the volcanoes in different parts of the world are merely vents for the internal fire.

The following are the views of Professor Silliman, of Yale College, on the subject, embraced in a lecture recently delivered in New York:—

"The internal heat of the earth is proved by direct experiments. A gentleman is still living in Paris, who first called the attention of geologists and philosophers to this subject. He was one of those scientific men who accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, when he went on that great expedition—for Napoleon took with him not only the weapons of war, but he took a much more important cohort—that is, men of science, and arts, and literature, able to explore and examine all the antiquities of that most important and venerable country. A great literary work resulted from this expedition, which proved to the world that the interior of the earth was in a heated state, bringing together facts already known in regard to mines and springs. This general principle announced, has been followed up repeatedly by very deep borings called Artesian wells. The very deep well in Paris had been worked upon for seven years without reaching water, when Arago came forward and gave the government assurance that if they would continue their work, and go through the beds of chalk they would in all probability find water. They continued their work till they got through the chalk, when the water rose up in a great volume of twelve feet, this water still flows there, and doubtless will continue to the end of time. This water was very hot. Many other Artesian wells have been made all over Europe for various purposes, and the uniform result is that we find the water increasing in heat the lower we go down. Add to this the testimony of those who work in very deep mines, and we ascertain the fact that the rate of heat increases about one degree for every fifty feet of descent, so that if we should go down two miles we should find boiling water, and at ten miles we might reasonably expect to arrive at ignited rocks. Is, then, beneath us on fire?"

I am not prepared to say with some, that this is the case, although there is strong evidence to justify such a theory. Witness the geysers of Iceland where hot waters are gushing up from the earth age after age and century after century. The result of all observations on springs, goes to show that they are thermal—that is, of a high temperature. The Azores present a very important fact in example. Mountains are large spout springs of high temperature, and so copious that they may be relied upon for hot baths all the year round.

Another case is the hot springs of Bath, in England. These are more remarkable as there are no volcanoes in the British Isles. We know that from the time of the Romans these waters have never ceased to gush up in vast abundance.

The hot springs of the Rocky Mountains are also very important, and the great salt lake in Virginia is very hot. Taking the Artesian wells and the thermal, we have from these sources the best evidences of the heated temperature of the interior portion of the earth, and this is placed beyond all question, by the great volcanoes in the world. And here we have decisive evidence

that the heat that will melt the solid rock is not connected with any external cause, for among the cold ice mountains, there are volcanoes bursting up to the height of 12,000 feet.

In Spain and South America we find great volcanoes bursting out. The fact is the world is on fire. It was kindled at the time of its creation, and has been burning ever since."

IS THE EARTH A SOLID MASS?—It has sometimes been maintained—by a fanciful theorist, says Professor Whewell—that the earth is merely a shell, and that the central parts are hollow. All the reasons we can collect appear to be in favour of its being a solid mass, considerably denser than any known rock. If this be so, and if we suppose the interior to be at any time scooped out, so as to leave only such a shell as the above mentioned speculators have imagined, we should not be left in ignorance of the change, though the appearance of the surface might remain the same. We should discover the want of the usual force of gravity, by the instability of all around us. Things would not be where we placed them, but would slide away with the slightest push. We should have a difficulty in standing or walking, something like we have on shipboard when the deck is inclined; and we should stagger helplessly through an atmosphere thinner than that which oppresses the respiration of the traveller on the tops of the highest mountains.

Professor Whewell is one of the most eminent men in England, and it will be seen that according to his theory the internal earth is a solid mass of metal. He scorns at Symmes's theory, but this is not the first time a learned man has been mistaken. For centuries the Aristotelian philosophy was the rage of all learned men, and Columbus' idea of geography was laughed at. Galileo and Newton were said to be mad. Symmes' theory may be true, notwithstanding Professor Whewell's ridicule.—[EDITOR SOX.]

(For the Canadian Sun of Temperance.)

SWEDENBORG THE PHILOSOPHER AND DIVINE.

Continued.

When Swedenborg had attained the age of fifty-six, he appears to have arrived at the climax in his philosophical studies, and although his attention is altogether devoted to religion subsequently to this period, yet his vast fund of learning is brought to bear in the new system of doctrine—and it may be said to be the means of enabling him to arrive at a high understanding of what he considered the true doctrines on religion.

Able writers in the church have almost universally, till within a few years, discarded philosophy altogether in religion. Swedenborg however, instead of following in the wake of the persecutors of Galileo and other great and learned men, develops a system of religion, harmonizing with philosophy, and showing in the clearest manner that true religion is best comprehended when the touch-stone of reason is brought to the test.

From this time forward, his whole attention is devoted to the study of the Scriptures, and the production of his voluminous works, which are all written in Latin, and consequently remained for a long period in the hands of the learned, who only of course could read them in that language. He claims for his system the appellation "new," in conformity with that passage of our Lord's in the Revelation—"Behold I make all things new;" hence the church of which he is the founder, is called the "New Jerusalem," spoken of and described in the 31st chap. of the Book of Revelation.

In the year 1770 a persecution was excited by the Dean of Gottenburgh, in Sweden, and some of his clergy, against the Rev. Drs. Beyer and Ruseen, members of the Ecclesiastical Consistory of that place, in consequence of their having read with approval the theological writings of their eminent countryman Emanuel Swedenborg.

The object of the Dean's mistaken zeal was to obtain a prohibition of the reading of those writings as heretical, and to inflict upon those who favored them the severe penalties which the laws of the Kingdom then allowed in case of dissent from the Swedish Lutheran Church. The affair came under the cognizance of the Supreme Council of the State, called under the form of Government at that time established, the Senate in which the King himself presided, and it was in obedience to a Mandate issuing from his authority, requiring of Dr. Beyer an explicit statement of his sentiments respecting the writings of Swedenborg, that the following declaration was made:—

"It is your Majesty's most gracious order, that there should be sent in an unequivocal representation of the right in which the members of the Consistory regard the principles of Swedenborg."

"This high order in agreement with the memorial of the Chancellor of Justice, dictates the manner in which this representation is to be regularly drawn up, and every possible information has been collected from his voluminous writings."

Having been from my infancy watchful respecting the established form of doctrine, and zealous for its preservation, of which some of my poor attempts in writing are proofs, it happened about four years ago that I met with some of Swedenborg's works. His mode of writing on theology at first appeared to me incomprehensible, and without interest, but being led forward by curiosity to peruse half a volume with calm attention, I discovered important reasons to form a resolution not to desist until I had perused the whole of his writings on that subject; and may I be permitted to observe with the most profound submission, that notwithstanding I devoted to the perusal of them every moment that could be spared from the duties of my official situation, by which I was enabled to read some of them over and over, still could I wish to be allowed to weigh them many years longer, in order to qualify myself to give a mature account of their important contents. The theological works of Swedenborg are all printed in Latin. The following are their titles:

1. Arcana Cœlestia, 12 Vols.—2. Apocalypse Revealed, 2 Vols.—3. Apocalypse Explained, 6 Vols.—4. The New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrines, 1 Vol.—5. The Doctrines of the New Jerusalem concerning the Lord, 1 Vol.—6. The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem concerning the Serpents, 1 Vol.—7. The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem concerning Faith, 1 Vol.—8. The Doctrine of Life for the New Jerusalem, 1 Vol.—9. On the White Horse mentioned in the Revelation, 1 Vol.—10. The Wisdom of Angels concerning Divine Love and Wisdom, 1 Vol.—11. The Wisdom of Angels concerning the Divine Providence, 1 Vol.—12. A Treatise concerning Heaven and Hell, 1 Vol.—13. The Delights of Wisdom concerning Conjugal Love,

3 Vols.,—14 A Treatise concerning the Last Judgement &c., 1 Vol.—15 A Continuation of the Last Judgement and the Spiritual World, 1 Vol.—16 A Brief Exposition of the Doctrines of the New Church, 1 Vol.—17 A Treatise on the Interchange between the Soul and the Body, 1 Vol.—18 The True Christian Religion, or Theology of the New Church, 2 Vols.—19 A Treatise on the Planets or Earths in our Solar System, 1 Vol.

(To be Continued)

Agricultural.

(ORIGINAL)

AN INVITATION TO EVENING

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT

Come, gentle eve, with placid eye, And golden tress, and balmy sigh. Come, meet me in the dewy vale, And whisper to thine ear my tale.

Like morn, thou hast thy fav'rite bird, Yet morning's self hath never heard The dulcet breathings of thy lute, As o'er the mead thy zephyr float.

The morn is bright, I love it well, Its pearly drops and vocal swell, But ah! 'tis too brittle for me, More dear is thy serenity.

The noon, the sun-kiss'd noon is bright, Yet can it boast as sweet a light, As when, o'er western hills afar, Sorely shines thy own dear star?

The dazzling noon in glory shines, And kindles up ten thousand shrines, With glowing beauty—but for me There is more holy joy in thee.

The night, the silent night, is sweet, But, treads she with as noiseless feet, As, gliding down the dewy vale, Thou flatest to thy whisper'd tale?

The Night—the solemn night—is grand, When silence holds supreme command, O'er hill and dale—o'er earth and sea, But thou hast more of witchery.

The morning bright, and noon-day fair, And night majestic—glorious are, There is none so dear to thought and me, As thou, in thy serenity.

SPENCERVILLE, C. West

THE WEATHER.—In the beginning of last week we had a succession for several days of showers from the South and East, generally cold rains. On Tuesday it hailed several times. These rains have made the country roads very bad. Vegetation, however, with the exception of the buds and flowers of trees, is quite forward—especially grasses. Wheat is said to look very well in this county. The song of the thrush was heard several times last week. On Thursday evening last there was a frost, the ground being quite white in the morning. Friday, however, was very mild and pleasant—wind West. The frost will not do much, if any harm to fruit in the country. Saturday was a fine sunny day—the air has been quite cool for May. Vegetation on the trees is quite advanced. Sunday and Monday were fine, mild days. A heavy thunder storm passed over Toronto on Sunday. The prospect for fruit is good. Humming birds were about on the flowers last week.

THE CANADIAN WHITE WOOD LILY, when cultivated in gardens, becomes a very pretty flower, superior to the common tulip. It has also another advantage, which is, that it will flower constantly from May until the frost sets in. The flowers are large, consisting of three petals and a small yellow pistil. The flowers hang in white clusters around green upright oblong pointed leaves, and the plant grows about eight inches or a foot high. Our woods in May and June are dotted everywhere with them, and although not fragrant, their whiteness is pleasing to the eye. There are many Canadian plants, flowers, and shrubs, which only require cultivating to become truly beautiful. Let our Canadian families try the experiment of cultivating in their flower beds the Canadian white lily.

The Rhododendron Poncum or flowering Canadian Laurel, is one of the most beautiful shrubs that can be found in our hot-houses. If any one wishes to be satisfied of this, let him go to the hot-house of Mr. Fleming on Yonge Street, where he will find several plants in fresh bloom. The shrub grows from three to six feet high—is bushy, and contains clusters of beautiful flowers the size of a large tea-cup, of a pale pink colour shaded with blue and white—delightful and refreshing to the eye. The flower has three petals, like an expanded bell open at the sides, with a number of stamina extending from the centre, one of the petals being dotted with brown spots on a brownish shade. This shrub has been found at Laprairie in Lower Canada, near St. Thomas and Lake Simcoe, in Upper Canada. A species of the same shrub is very much used to ornament the garden walks and parterres of the beautiful country seats of the English gentry and aristocracy. The Canadian variety may be greatly improved by cultivation, yet in all its appearance, very much resembles that above described.

HINTS ON GARDENING.

The following remarks may yet be useful this month.

Most seeds grow more freely if soaked in soft water from twelve to twenty-eight hours before sowing. Seeds of a hardy nature such as blood beet, mangle wurzel, nasturtium, &c., often fail from want of attention to this circumstance. Rolling the ground after sowing is very beneficial and will assist in making the seeds vegetate more freely. When a roller is not at hand it may be done with the back of a spade.

KIDNEY OR FRENCH BEANS.—May be planted any time in May, in drills two inches deep, the beans two inches apart from each other; the drills about eighteen inches apart. If a regular succession is required, sow a few every few weeks, from the first of May to the first of July.

BROAD AND WINDSOR BEANS.—Do not succeed well in this climate, the summer heat coming upon them before they are budded, which causes the blossoms to drop off. The best soil to grow them in is a rich stiff clay, and on a northern border, shaded from the mid day sun; sow in drills two feet apart, the drills two inches deep and the seed three inches asunder.

BLOOD BEET, LONG AND TURN.—May be sown in a good rich deep soil, about the first week in May. Draw drills about a foot apart and one inch deep; sow moderately thick; when the plants are up strong, thin them out the distance of six inches from each other in the rows.

BROCOLI AND CAULIFLOWERS.—Require rich deep soil, of a clayey nature, and highly manured. To produce early cauliflowers or brocoli, the seed should be sown in a hotbed early in March. When the plants are strong and healthy, they may be planted in the garden, about the middle of May. Plant in rows two feet square. The kinds that will do well in this climate are the early London and French Cauliflower, Purple cape and Walcheran Brocoli.

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CABBAGE.—Both early and late are sown in May. The best situation for raising the plants is a rich, damp piece of ground partially shaded. Seed sown in a situation of this kind is not so apt to be destroyed by the black fly. When the plants are strong they may be planted out in rows, and managed the same as directed for cauliflower. The best kind for summer use are the early York, Battersea, and Vannak; for Winter use the Drumhead, Large Bergen, and Flat Dutch.

CUCUMBERS.—May be sown in the open ground any time in May. They require rich soil. Sow in hills four feet apart, leaving only three plants in each hill. The cucumber and melon vines are liable to be attacked by a yellow fly or bug. Soot, charcoal dust, or soap-suds, applied on the plants will assist in keeping them off.

MUSK AND WATER MELONS.—May also be sown at the same time, taking care to sow the different kinds a sufficient distance apart from each other, as they are apt to mix. Plant in hills six feet square, leaving only three plants on each hill. When the plants have grown six inches stop or pinch out the top or leading shoot; which will make the plants throw out lateral shoots, on which you may expect to have fruit.

CARROTS.—The most suitable ground for growing carrots is a deep, rich soil, that has been manured the previous year. Sow any time in May, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep.—When the carrots are up thin them out, four inches apart and keep the ground free from weeds. The kinds that are generally sown in gardens, are the Early Horn, Long Orange, and Red Sturry; for field culture the White Belgian and Althungian.—The proceeds of one acre of field carrots, may be rated at from 500 to 800 bushels. In cultivating them on the field system, the drills ought to be two feet apart, and the carrots thinned out at least, twelve inches asunder.

LETTUCE.—Is easily raised from seed, which may be sown from the first of April to the end of June. If good headed Lettuce is wanted, the plants should be transplanted out on a rich piece of ground in drills, twelve inches apart, and six inches in the drills. The Malta, Green coss, and Victoria Cabbage are the most suitable kinds to sow, as they head without tying up.

PARSNIPS.—Require a deep, rich soil. Sow in drills one inch deep, and the drills fifteen inches apart. Cultivate the same as directed for Carrots.

RADISHES.—Should not be sown in the open air sooner than the middle of May. They require a deep, sandy soil, that has been well cultivated and manured the previous year.

SALSIFY.—It is an excellent vegetable. The roots when properly cooked, resemble oysters in flavor. The seed may be sown from the first of April to the middle of May. They require the same kind of soil and cultivation as directed for Carrots.

SPINACH.—Is a useful vegetable, and very hardy. Seed sown in the month of September will stand over the winter, and come in for early greens in the spring; for summer use, seeds of round Spinach may be sown from May to July. It requires a rich soil. Sow in drills one foot apart.

TOMATOES.—Are cultivated for their fruits. To have them early, the seed should be sown in a hotbed early in March. When the plants are a good size, and spring frosts are over, plant them out in the garden; let the plants be four feet apart. Plant on the south border near a fence, and they will produce abundance of fruit.

TURNS.—One of the best kinds for the garden is the Early White Stone, which may be sown from the middle of May to the end of August. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to eight inches asunder. Field Turnips, such as Swedish, Aberdeen, Yellow, &c., may be sown in drills two feet apart about the middle of May. White Globe, and Flat Norfolk, will do to sow about the middle of July. Turnips are very subject to be eaten by the black flies. A good remedy is to steep the seed in train oil. This will greatly promote germination, and the growth of the young plants.

ONIONS.—The yellow and large red are the best for a general crop. The ground for Onions should be well prepared, by digging in plenty of well rotted manure. The seed may be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills, one inch deep, and twelve inches apart. When the young Onions are up, thin them out to the distance of the three inches apart.—Canadian Agriculturist.

CALIFORNIA VEGETATION.—The California State Journal, of the 14th March says that vegetation was farther advanced than at any previous season in the experience of the present California generation. The fields were gemmed with the most beautiful flowers, and the trees donning their rich foliage of green.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spring, the Philadelphia murderer is to be hung on the 10th June. The people of New York city sent a vessel load of provisions to the Island of Madeira, to relieve the famine there, and have been publicly thanked for it by the authorities of that island. A German daily paper published in San Francisco—there are 45,000 Germans in that State. Kossuth has published a letter in the London papers, complaining that his house is watched by the spies of the police, and protests against it very justly. A commission is to be sent out from England by the Government to attend the New York World's Fair, as a compliment to the Americans, it is to be under the management of Lord Ellesmere. The second reading of the Clergy Reserve Bill was carried in the House of Lords in committee by a majority of 40. Mrs Stowe has been enthusiastically received in Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen. She is going to London immediately. Her husband and brother are preaching to crowded houses in Glasgow. The last English news state that there has been a small rise in the price of grain. The Pope has been attempting to establish his hierarchy in Holland and has been promptly opposed. Mr. Wilson Hatch of San Francisco, has sent us the Steamer Union Paper, 5th April, of California. A bill to prevent work, games, and the holding of shows &c., on Sunday, has been introduced into the California Legislature—a very necessary measure. The loss of the Independence by wreck and fire has caused a great excitement in California, —121 lives were lost, and the most terrible sufferings were experienced by the passengers. The accident is supposed to have occurred from want of due care in the captain. LARG PANTHER.—A Panther, measuring 8 feet 7 inches in length, was killed on the 16th ult., in Clinton County, New York.

The committee to whom was referred the Petitions on Sunday labor have reported on the same, and recommend the passage of a bill, which will prevent all labor on the Sabbath in the public offices. It seems the number of signatures to the petitions was 20,434—17,484 from Upper, and 3,000 from Lower Canada. This small number from Lower Canada was from Protestants no doubt, the Catholics being opposed to the movement. This number is only one fourth of that for a Maine Liquor Law, which has been disregarded by our House of Assembly. What the fate of the bill recommended by this committee may be it is impossible to say, but it will probably share the fate of all things to which Lower Canadians are opposed. Sunday labor of all kinds undoubtedly cease in all of our public offices. Public agencies do not require it. Mr. Brown has given notice that he will move, when the Supplementary School Bill comes up for a third reading, that all clauses in the same, or in the existing law, authorizing separate Schools shall be struck out. In this we hope he will succeed, for if he does not, the Common School System in Upper Canada will in the end be ruined. The people of the Saugeen settlement on Lake Huron are about to form a joint stock company to build a Steam Boat, to run between Southampton and Goderich, on Lake Huron. On the 2nd May the Central School of Hamilton was opened, 600 persons attended. 30 new Post Offices were opened in Canada on the 1st April. A horrid murder was committed at or near Port Dalhousie about a week since, by two catholic Irishmen on a third, a protestant Irishman. A quarrel arose in a tavern about their religion, they being partly drunk, and after leaving the tavern the three went along the canal, where it is supposed the two catholics knocked the protestant down and threw him into the canal. The two supposed murderers are now under arrest in Toronto.

A murderous attempt was lately made by one of the prisoners, in the Penitentiary named Welch, to kill his keeper. We regret to learn that Mr. Lazier of Dundas was killed in the dreadful accident that lately happened on the New York and New Haven Railroad. He was on his way to Montreal. His body has been brought to Canada. Mr. Lazier was an active Son of Temperance and friend of the great temperance reform of the day. Captain Gaskin of the Cherokee is quite a lion in Canada; he has been treated to a public dinner in Kingston, and will probably be feasted in the same style in Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Liverpool. A party of 50 engineers arrived lately in Lower Canada en route to survey the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. The Pilot of Montreal thinks another effort should be made in our Parliament to address the Queen to release Smith O'Brien and his associates in exile. A new tri-weekly political paper is just started in Montreal called the Star. The Lublin Jew case—it seems evidence has come from England and the Isle of Wight which entirely confirms the suspicions of the Rev. Dr. Burns, that the pretended converted Jew is an impostor of the basest kind. This has always been the inclination of our opinion. There is too much of this sort of wandering beggary about. The Rev. Robert Burns we have ever looked upon as one of the most honorable and christianlike ministers of this city, and it speaks little for true christianity when we state, that he has among his brother ministers some bitter persecuting enemies. Dr. Willis' conduct in giving his evidence, was, in our opinion, evasive and unchristianlike. It is said this Jew Lublin has left the city on an eastern collecting tour. We like the bold and primitive honesty of Dr. Burns in this and other matters, and equally detest the evasive conduct of his enemies. Mr. McKechnie, the Mayor of Cobourg, died on the 5th inst., and Mr. Weller is elected in his place. The Globe is behaving in a truckling manner in the Lublin Jew case, opening his columns to some priestly enemy editorially, to injure Dr. Burns. We believe Dr. Burns to have been right to a great extent in the McGregor Jew case. The Rev. Mr. Esson, Professor in Knox's College, died last week in this city.

PARLIAMENTARY.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly to make provision for the better administration of justice in the unsettled tracts of territory of Upper Canada. David Christie, Esq. and ten other members of Parliament, have addressed a joint note to Mr. Hinck's as premier on the subject of the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas—leaving only two Superior Courts. To this Mr. Hinck's has replied stating that some alteration in the system of the superior Law Courts is intended, but not stating what. An excellent plan is suggested in a city paper of having nine district Judges located in various parts of Canada. Mr. McKenzie introduced a Bill into the House of Assembly to abolish the office of Queen's Printer, but Mr. Hinck's opposing it, it was voted down.

Nothing is said about the general incorporation charitable institution act at Quebec. It will be found after all that this is only a piece of the political jugglery which is going on at Quebec, and is justified by such time serving journalists as the NORTH PATRIOT of the North American, et id genus. In the mean time little NICKERBY BILLS, and THREE RIVER CATHEDRAL BILLS are slyly introduced by Lower Canada members, and sneakingly voted on by CLEAR GUT PATRIOTS of the North American STAMP. The Ministry came very near being defeated in a proposition to pay Legislative councillors. It is strange that the Government Hacks should expect this upper house to act just as they say. So long as they exist why should they not act independently. But clear gut orators and QUASE PATRIOTS have turned tyrants and must bully every man that does not act or vote as they corruptly desire them.

On the 10th May the Signorial Tenure Bill, the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Bill, and the Bill to amend the Jury Act, were read a third time. The Bill to amend the Assessment Law of Upper Canada was read a second time, Mr. Hinck's allowing it to be brought up in preference to Government business. Mr. McKenzie then brought forward his Resolution, declaring the expediency of abolishing the Court of Chancery. Mr. Richards opposed the resolution, declaring himself against meddling with the present system until after further enquiry. Mr. Brown moved an amendment, for a commission of enquiry, and the debate was still proceeding when the Reporter left.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, MAY 17th, 1853.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour—Millers' Superfine, Eggs per dozen, Butter—Fresh per lb., etc.

REFORMATION IN TRADE.

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

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

Its morals have fled by the aid of our drains, its forests are open'd by the speed of our trains...

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

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

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

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, if you bought a good pair for a shilling per yard...

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

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

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD,

Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

RECEIVED THIS SEASON,

The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which he following List of Prices will show—

- 6,000 yds. of yard wide Prints, fast colors, from 7 1/2 to 9 1/2. Also a few pieces as low as 4 1/2. 3,000 yds. Narrow Prints, fast colors, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. 1,500 " Gingham and Derry, very heavy, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. 4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. 3,000 " Fine printed De Laine, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. 1,500 " Flax printed Muslins, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. 2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. 1,000 Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. Drains Silk and Satin Bonnets, &c. &c. Boys & Girls Straw Hats in great variety, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. 3,000 yds. Fancy Equestrian Ribbons, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. 250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr Kid gloves, per doz 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. 200 " Hosiery, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. 600 lbs. Fishing Thread, warranted good. A Case of Miller's Drill Heads. All numbers in Knitting Cotton, cheap. Silk and Satin Velvets, &c.

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

JOHN PARKIN, Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St. Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Galva Pipes, fitted up and repaired.

Niagara Temperance House, NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY.

J. H. BAYLEY, Proprietors. Good accommodations can be had at all times at this house at moderate charges.

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

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1852.

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

To Farmers & the Country Generally. Tax endorsed, at No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, begs to intimate to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Messrs. Ryalls and Co. of Rochester, to act as agents for their various kinds of Agricultural Implements, &c. &c., similar to those which are demanded so many Premiums at our Provincial Exhibitions, also for their GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are of the finest production.

Farmers wishing to keep pace in the scale of progress, and at the same time save some of the necessary labour they have heretofore had, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themselves.

The subscribers will also have on hand—as usual—a supply of Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Box Stoves, Coal Grates, &c., together with an assortment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city.

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

McINTOSH & WALTON, Toronto, 22th March, 1853.

R. H. BRETT, GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.

Importer of Heavy Hardware, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham Goods. Also, Importer and Dealer in Linned Oil, Paints, Gunpowder, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Fruits, Sausages, &c. &c.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, have on hand THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have on hand a complete assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which, upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most fashionable materials, and in great variety.

Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning's Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received monthly.

Table with columns for Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, etc. with prices listed.

DRY GOODS.

Muslin de Laines, yard wide, from 1s. 10 1/2. Prints, fast colors, from 7 1/2. Heavy gingham, do. 7 1/2. Splendid bonnet Ribbons, 7 1/2. Paris bonnets, 1s. 3 1/2. Gloves, hosiery, ribbons, laces, Edgings, artificial flowers, Shot, check'd and plain alpaca.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, January, 1853.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66 King Street, three doors west of Church Street,

DEGS to call the attention of the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country to his large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

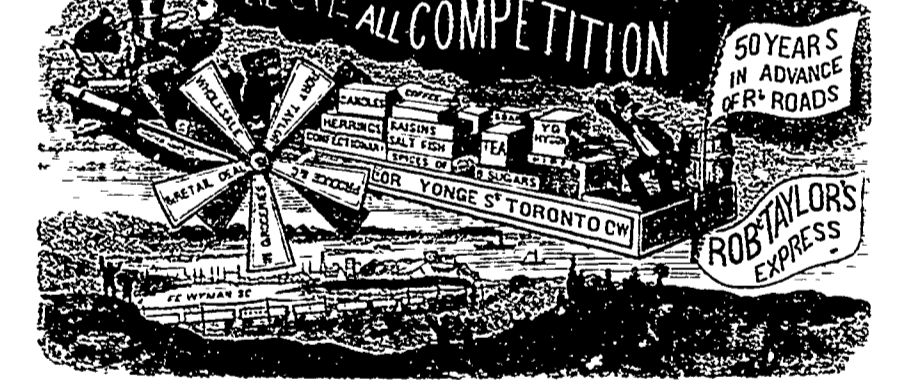
Imported expressly for this trade, and is replete with every article in the line, including all the latest styles in dress goods, colouring cloths, etc.

A full assortment of Staple Goods, viz Grey cottons white cottons, heavy stripe shirtings, red, white, blue, and pink flannels, printings, derry ticks, Hungarian cloths, Bloomer cloths, Beaver, Elephant, Whittary, and S. F. cloths, doerings, cassimers, tweeds, suitings, Canadian grey cloths, Etoffes, &c. &c. Buckskin mitts, gloves, hosiery, wool sleeves, Boas, cravats, &c. &c.

At a price which the found large and well assorted, with fresh, seasonable goods, which for QUALITY & CHEAPNESS is not surpassed in the city.

Interested parties are respectfully solicited to inspect his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos), a prime article in Cotton Spinning, Black and White Wadding, &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door west of Church Street. Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, Jan 1853.



GOLD—GOLD—From Australia and California wanted, by ROBERT TAYLOR,

Corner of Yonge and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and a few doors north of Montgomery's Inn.

THIS GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN TORONTO—THEY COMPRISE FRESH GREEN TEAS, BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SPICES, FRUITS, RICE, CONFECTIONARIES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS. INSPECTION IS INVITED.

January, 1853. G. HARCOURT & Co., TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 11, North Side of King Street, Directly opposite the Globe Office, Toronto.

The subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doerings, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Fabric and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest style, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Flouces, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description.

READY-MADE GARMENTS, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Buffers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General.

Judges' Barristers' and University ROBES, Of every Degree and quality, made to order.

G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, January, 1853.

J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, PAPER HANGER, SIGN WRITER, &c. &c., No. 15, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St.

THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEONS.

VETERINARY FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES, DISPENSARY—Queen Street, near Yong Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WHARIN, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, &c., No. 17, Church St., 1 door South of King St. Clocks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellery, of every description repaired, cleaned and Warranted.

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

W. S. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES, NEAR TORONTO, JOHN DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 40 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and Ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice.

JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, 71, Yonge Street.

Has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dye, &c. &c.

ALSO, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and GENERAL STATIONERY.

N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder, Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator, Jockey's Hair, Fair's Arabian Liniment, &c. &c. &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILLS AS USUAL.

CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, (or will make to order) ALL KINDS OF BEEFLOES, FREEMASON'S APRONS ON HAND. Agency for Mahu's Paris and New York Plates of Fashions; also, J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion and System of Cutting.

J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Looki & Glass & Picture Frame Manufacture, No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general that he has on hand a large assortment of Pier, Chimney, Toilet and Shaving Glasses and Fancy Goods, ALSO, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he is prepared to sell at New York Prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. N. B. Country Merchants will save 30 per cent, by buying before here purchasing elsewhere.

T. WHEELER, ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, COMPANY and LODGE SEALS executed in the best and most durable manner, if required. COATS OF ARMS found and emblazoned.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, Instrument and Music Establishment, MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIME.

Reg to inform their friends and the public in general, besides their large stock of Flutes of the best makers, Music, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the best and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent. Particularly they would recommend their new SAX HORN CORNETS and other BRASS INSTRUMENTS, which are made by the celebrated maker CRETOIS of Paris.

Any order from any part of the country will be promptly attended to. A. & S. NORDHEIME, King Street, Toronto.

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