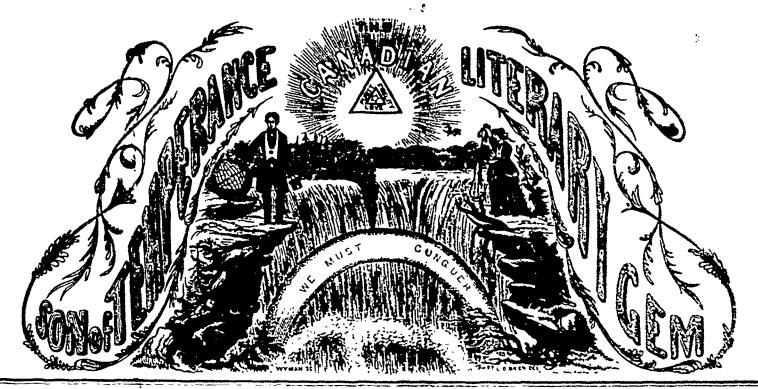
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HUMANITY. TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1853.

NO. 27.

[ORIGINAL.] FORGETFULNESS: INSCRIBED TO WHOEVER LIKES IT.

BY THE FOREST BARD.

How cold is the breath that forgetfulness breathes, How chiling the smile that she wears. How mey the robe round her victim she wreathes, How butter the fruit that she bears; Cold, cold is the sacer that the haughty cast down, As they pass in wealth's glutering car, But the act of neglect, than their sneer or their frown, Is more chilly and blighting by far.

It has swept the fond hope undiminished by yes Unscathed in our bosoms that reigned; It has pressed from the shrine of affection its tears, For the altar of friendship profaned. Oh could we but hanish it far to some isle, Where the voice of affection peter came The heart's lonely temple might light with a smile, And grow brighter the longer the flame.

Oh! banish it far to some dark dusky dell. Where the mole or the bat has his nest; And let it not come near the heart's cheery cell, Where the soul of pure friendship should rest. Let it not shade the name of the valued and dear; Nor the tomb of the loved orereast; Nor close the warm heart to affection's bright tear, Or cloud the bright sunbeam that's past.

Drive it hence by the tomb of the craven to crouch. Or to cumber the hourse raven's wings, That hovers with death o'er the despot's lov'd couch, Or in croakings his requiem sings. orest on the brow of the heartless and cold, Go demon and breathe thy dank breath; lad their shrines who can worship but Mol.ch and Gold,

But to me thou'rt more chilling than death.

In that heart where affection has gushed

Ere the halls of a monarch with thee.

To pillow thyself on the tyrnat's cold breast, Or shield the red sword of the brave, at rough not the brow of the captive oppressed. Nor light on the links of the slave ; h! leave them—go leave them to pity's last bram. Since the voice of affection is hushed. or then cursed at the hope of their youth's happy dream,

way to the gloom of the anchonic's cell, Go feast on the sight of his grief,
hou may'st laugh that the soul 'gainst its enmeashould rebel, And in solitude seek a relief; at oh for a home where thy name was unknown, The soul of true friendship would fire. share with one true heart a desert alone,

mock me no more with thy pitiless heart. Though with gold thou enscribest thy name. leave me my cottage and one fatthful heart. And I'll seek not for riches or fame; o more I'll be lured till the mask be removed. Each friendship unproved I'il reject, and say that I've breathed from the up's that I lov'd The cold chilling breath of prefect. 7, 25th Jane, 1833.

DUMUNICATION FROM THE UNSEEN WORLD

attended at his funeral, and expressed lively marks of sorrow on the death of his friend. Retiring at night he tay sometime thinking on Ostrohan's death, and consoled himself for his loss with the pleasing hope that his triend would enjoy a degree of happiness in the invisible world that he could never have had in this. While his thoughts were thus engaged, on a sudden, he says, he was sensible of a glim naring light, at a little distance from him, and a most momentately there appeared in his view a ghastly spectre, the sight of which made every nervo tremble with horror, and he lost all recollection for some time, and thinks he must have been in a kind of swoon or trance. On opening his eyes again he saw the same horrible spectre aiting on the side of his bed. Notwithstanding the ghastly appearance of the form, Straker says he recognized the features of his departed

friend Ostrehan, who thus saluted him :-"Do not be terrified, my dear Robert, at my appearance; be of good courage and recover yourself." At these encouraging words, Straker made an effort to take the spectre by the hand; but the apparation then spoke again as follows:-" No! my dear Robert, I cannot be touched by mortal hands, Imm yet ignorant where I shall go, but I have received a consmand from the Most High to warn you of an impending danger that hangs over your brother. Two intimate companions of his, tell your father, will shortly tempt his son to the most abandoned wickedness, and, unless your father speedily uses some predictions your brother will be lost. I know you love him, and requireresh to see him reclaimed, therefore fail not to acquaint your father. You will shortly die; at what exact time or hour I know not another of our school-mates will soon follow. In order to convince you that I am commissioned from above, I will tell you some of your lather's most secret thoughts:—He intends when you arrive at the age of eighteen, to disinherit your elder brother, and make you the heir. This thought he has never communicated to any soul living; indeed, the executing his design would have been an act of injustice to your elder brother, who is a most deserving youth. For a further proof of my commission, on Sunday evening you will go to church—the particular cause you are acquainted with; you will hear 'Parson Sier' use these words, (what the words were the writer of the original manuscript does not mention) One of your brother's bid companions will, in the church, utter . outh, for which you will reprove him. Fail not to tell your f aer of your brother's danger." With this the specife disap, ared from Straker's sight, and loft him very much shocked and or roome at what had been told him; but he detayed communicating it to his parents or friends. The Sunday tight following, he attended the funeral of a neighbor to church, and heard the Minister, Mr. Sacr, repeat the very sentence in his serinon that the Spectre informed him he would. While he was in church, he likewise received the proof in respect to the young | man's cath. This imm diately made a very deep impression on him, and he returned home very low; of which his mother taking notice, he told her he should shortly die, on which she asked him his reason for so thinking; in rep v to which he told her of his triend's spectro having appeared to him, which his mother, who only langued at it, told him it was only a droam." Madam," he only langued at it, told him it was only a drosm said, feeling angry at her unbelief, "since you will have it so, it is a dream." At night he retired to rest with his brother as usual. Lying awake some time, with uncasy reflections on what had been communicated to him, he on a sadden, saw a great light, which terrified him; he immediately jumped out of bed, in order to alarm the lamily, but almost immediately he heard a muse, like the hovering of wings, and saw his I tend arrayed in celestial glory, standing before lim, having on a long white robe. An illumination apark d all around, glorious to view. Straker beheld the heavenly visitor with delight, tracing the likeness to his late earthly Inend

first broke stlence.
"My dear Robert, I am again permitted to visit you. I am have received the following from a friend and corresponsion to the West Indies, on whose veracity we can rely:—A choly damp was thrown over my spirits last night by the long of a very affecting story. Many people will not believe parted shades ever appear to mortal eyes: of this incredulated last learn of following story of the ance of an apparation to a youth who had tately died has a strongly confirmed that I can no longer dutile:—

Ty great friendship subsiced between "Thomas Ourehan"
Robert Straker," sons of gentlemen pussessing large ry great friendamp subsisted between "Thomas Ourehan"
Robert Straker," sons of gentlemen presenting large
in this Island (Barbadoes.) This friendamp was first
not designed I should be to his. Now, listen to me. you will be
not designed I should be to his. Now, listen to me. you will be
not designed I should be to his. Now, listen to me. you will be
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not designed I should be not his. Now, listen to me. You will be
not designed I should be not his.

prepare to obey the summons of the Most High." before your death," said the blessed shade, "I will appear to you, be mindful of the injunction laid on you." On saying these words, he waved his hand to Straker, and then walked heavrely to the window. Straker had resolution to follow him, and trade on the skirts of the white robe, but felt nothing under his feet. The spectre turned round and then to all appearance expanded his wings and disappeared. The day after Straker communicated all the above particulars to his father, who was much shocked and overcome at the recital, and feit all the anguish of an attached parent at the thought of losing a beloved child. "My dear son," he said, "I am convinced of the truth of what you tell me, from that circumstance alone of your elder brother. I truly designed to make you my heir at the age of eighteen years, but never named my intention to any person living. Providence has now thought hit to order it otherwise. I must be with resignation to losing you, my dear Robert, since it is the will of the Almighty. I hope you will make a good use of your last hours, and prepare yourself by prayer and meditation for the awful aummons." I'neir conference thus ended, and the next morning Straker penned every particular of this awful and extraordinary visitation, directing it in a letter to his father. Soon after he was seized with extreme sickness, which turned in a short time to its opposite disorder. After being seated in a chair for a few moments, he hearing the young lady he loved was in the house, he desired she might be introduced into his chamber, when embracing her with great tenderness, he mournfully exclaimed, "Parowell! my dear Mary! Farewell! my much loved friends! After this he lay down on his bed, where he continued without moving, except to wave his hand, as if to request his relatives not to disturb his dying moments. In this silent humble manner he continued, until his soul departed from his body. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." It was generally supposed that the friends of the deceased would have published a little account of the above statement. No printed account has however appeared. What I have written, I collected from an intimate friend in Straker's family, to whom the whole circumstances were related -Civil Service Gazette.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.

The Arkansas Shield contains an account of a desperate fight between a man and two women on one side and a panther on the other, the fight took place on Beaver Bayon, Philips county, Arkansas, on the 10th nlt. The Shield says:-

On The lu h, Mr Grimes had seft his house during the deep now that then lay on the ground, to procure some firewood in the adjusting forest—leaving in the house, a sick child, his wife and her mother. Attracted by the crying of the child, it is supposed. a large and fierce panther approached the door of the house. The imitative note of a child crying drew to the door Mrs Grimes most fortunately; for already was the nose of the fierce intruder thrust within the door. By an effort abs succeeded in closing the door and shutting out the panther,

An ainm was then given by the ladies, which drew to the house Mr G supposing his child to be itl and inite dreaming by how fi ree an enemy his calen was besoiged. Judge then of his turprise upon seeing coolly sested upon the step of his door single pantier. Mr. Grimes advanced and attempted to get possitor with delight, tracing the likeness to his sension of his gun which Mrs. Grimes had, opening the back After some moments, the celestial inimizant door, brought around to him; crouching, with his tail switching and eye glaring, the panther watched the every movement of Mr Grimes grasping his gun, and before he could use it, the panther made a apring at his throat. The panther get the left arm of Mr Grimes in his mouth, and victory seemd to be with him. Every muscle of Mr G, was now structed to the nimest, and a song struggie ensued, the panther was thrown, and by placing tils kner on his neck, and retaining the grasp he had on his throat Mr G. succeeded in releasing from the jaws of the penther his telt arm.

They again rose from the ground; Mr. G. verer shandoning his vice-like nood of its throat, and both of its fore tegs grasps in his left hand, he thus kept it at arm's 1919th, and prevented it from tearing him with his claws. Victory was not yet with Mr. G., and he still might here seet with a Waterson dolest, had not the ladies Blucher-like come with reinforcements. A pair of tongs and a "battling stick" were brought to bear upon the coher. One blow of the tongs sent down his throst several tech; for so tight was the grasp of Mr. G. that the animal's jaws were wide open. The heroines in this fight (Mrs. G. and in mother) continued belaboring the painther until a blow broke is down in the loins. Mr. G. kept his hold until be breathed his in it, and firmly believes that he choked the painther to death, not-substanding the aid given him by the ladies. When captured, it measured eight and a half feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. Its skin now hangs on the outer side of his colon as a trooby of a hard and bloody fight. c bin as a trophy of a hard and bloody fight.

THE MISTERIOUS TRAVELLERS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH, BY MISS ANNE T. WILBER.

In ancient times, there once lived, at Manheim, a young man called Otto, who was brave and intelligent, but incapable of briding his desires. When he wished for anything, he spared no efforts to obtain it; and his passions were like storm-winds, no efforts to obtain it; and his passions were like storm-winds, which crossed talleys, rivers, and mountains, crushing everything in their passage. Tired of the quiet life he had led at Manheim, he one day formed a plan to set out on a long journey, at the end of which he hoped to find fortune and happiness. Consequently he put his best clothes in a bundle, placed in his colle all the money he possessed, and started, without knowing ther he was going. After walking several days he found muself at the cuirance of a large forest, which extended as far he eye could reach. Three travellers had stopped here, and could his himself, to be preparing to cross it. One was a tall couldy woman, with a threatening men, holding in her hand a country woman, with a threatening mein, holding in her hand a youlin; the second, a young girl, half saleep, in hining in a chariot drawn by four oxen; and the third, an old woman in cautor arawn by four owen; and the finite, an old woman in rate, with a haggard air. Ofto saluted them, inquiring whether they were acquainted with the forest, and on their replying in the affirmative, asked permi sion to accompany them, that he might not lose his way. All three consented, and they set out. The young man soon perceived that his companions possessed supermitral powers; but he was not a raid, and continued his walk companions with the three strangers. walk, conversing with the three strangers.

They had already pursued for several hours the path marked They had stready pursued for several flours the path marked out among the trees, when the sound of a horse's footsteps was heard behind them. Otto turned and recognized a citizen of Manheim, who had always been his greatest enemy, and whom he had hated for many years. The citizen overtook the foot passengers and smiled insolently, and went on. Otto became very angry. "I would give all I possess, and almost all I ever expect to possess, to revenge myself on the pride and haughtiness of that man."

"I can set up them?" said the tall lade with the isveling "Shall."

ness of that man."

'I can satisfy thee," said the tall lady with the javelin. "Shall I make of him a blind and lame beggar? You have only to pay me the price of this transformation."

'And what is this price?" asked Otto eagerly.

"Thy right eye."

"I would willingly give it to be revenged."

The young man had scarcely finished speaking when the proformation promised by his compenion took place, and he and himself blind of an eye. He was at first a lutle surprised, consoled himself with the thought that the other was left, and the could still see the misery of his enemy. Meanwhile they consoled himself with the thought that the other was left, and the could still see the misery of his enemy. Meanwhile they minded to march several hours without reaching the end of corest, the read constantly becoming steeper and more difficult. Onto, who began to be fatigued, and looked with envy on the chariot in which the young girl was reclining. It was so skilfully constructed that the deepest ruts scarcely joited it.

"All reads must seem very annoth and short on this chariot," and he approaching, "and I should like such an one myself."

"Is that all?" replied the second traveller; "I can this instant procure for you what you desire."

She struck with her foot the chariot in which she rode; it

She struck with her foot the chariot in which she rode; it

She struck with her foot the chariot in which she rode; it scened to become double, and Otto perceived a second equipage, drawn by a couple of black oxen. Recovered from his astonishment, he thanked the young girl, and was about to enter when she stopped him with a gesture.

"I have fulfitled your desire," said she; "but I cannot make a worse bargain than my siner has made. You have given her one of your eye.—I demand one of your arms."

One was at first a little disconcerted; but he was very tired, the chariot was before him, and, as I have already said, he had never known how to conquer his desires; so after a short hesitation, he accepted the proposal, and found himself seared in his new carriage deprived of his right arm. The journey continued thus some time. Forest succeeded forest, and no outlet appeared the some time. Forest succeeded forest, and no outlet appeared Meanwhile Otto began to suffer from hinger and thirst. The old woman who was walking by his side seemed to perceive it.

"You are sad, my boy," said she; "when one is hungry, one is anally discouraged; but I presess a certain remedy against fainless."

faintness."

"What is it?" asked the young man.

"You see this flack which I have in my hand, and often carry to my hips," replied to traveller; "it contains joy, forgetfulnoss of trouble, and all the hopes of carth. Wheever drinks of it, finds luniself happy; and I will not sell it to you more dearly then my staters; for I ask, in exchange, only half of your brain."

then my staters; for I ask, in exchange, only mail of your mail. The young man this time refused. He began to be frightened at these successive bargains. But the old woman made him taste of the liquor in the flask, which appeared to him so delicious, that, after having resisted some time, he again a mented. The promised effect soon took place; he had scarcely drank, which he felt his attength revice. His heart became joyous and another and after having some all the somes he knew, he along

when he felt his attempth revive. His heart became joyous and confident; and, after having sung all the songs he knew, he alept soundly in his chariot, without caring what became of him. When he awoke, the three travellers had disappeared, and he was alone, at the entrance of a village. He tried to rise, but one added his body was immorable; he tried to look, but the only erre he had was dim; he attempted to speak, but his tonguo s'ammered, and he could collect only half his ideas. At last, I a comprehended the greatness of the sacrifices he had son lightly made; the three travelling companions, whom fate had sent him, I o left him no resources but to beg his breed smill he died. Woeld you know the names of these companions? The vinan with the juvelia was Herrd; the young girl reclining the chariot, Inspicese; and the woman with the flask, Inkapieness.

Bumaraus.

A little numeroes now and then, Le reliebed by the wisestmon

JONATHAN'S HUNTING EXCURSION.

"Did you ever hear of the scrape that I and Uncle Zekiel had duckin' on't on the Connecticutt?" asked Jonathan Timbertoes, while amusing his old Dutch hostess, who had agreed to entertain him under the roof of her log cottage, for, and in consideration of a hear new will resp.

ation of, a bran new milk pan.

"No, I never did...do tell it," was the reply.

"Well...you must know that I and Uncle Zeke took it into our heade on Saturday atternoon to go a gunning arter ducks in father's skiff; so in we got and skulled down the river; a proper sight of ducks flew backwards and forwards, I tell ye—and bimeby a few of 'em lit down by the marsh, and went to feed-ing on muscles. I catched up my peauder horn to prime, and it slipped right out of my hand and aunk to the bottom of the river. slipped right out of my hand and sunk to the bottom of the river. The water was amazingly clear, and I could see it on the bottom. Now I douldn't swim a jot, so I sez to Uncle Zeke—'You're a pretty clever fellow—just let me take your peauder horn to prime,' and don't you think the stingy critter wouldn't. 'Well,' sez I, 'you're a pretty good diver, an' if you dive and get it, I'll give you a primin'.' I thought he'd leave his peauder horn, but he didn't; but stuck it in his pocket, and down he went—and there he staid."

Here the stain."

Here the old lady opened her eyes with wonder and aurprise, and a pause of some moments ensued, and Jonathan added—

"I looked down, and what do you think the critter was doin'?"

"Lord!" exclaimed the lady! "I'm sure I don't know."

"There he was," said our hero, "settin' right on the bottom of the river, pourin' the peauder out of my horn into hizen."

PERSONAL ORNAMENT.—An action for damages of 5000 dollars was brought in Ciscinnati against a person for biting off the tip of the plaintiff's nose. The defendant put in a plea that he was counted to remuneration on the ground that by diminishing the proportion of the plaintif's nasal organ in a skilful manner, he had materially improved his personal appearance.

TO PREVENT OFSTERS FROM SMELLING .- "I May, Pete, does TO PREVENT OFFICES FROM SMELLIGE..." I say, seet, does you know how dey keep oysters from smelling in do hottes of wedder?"..." I don't tink I does, Sam...how'd dey do 'em?"...
"Why, dey cut dar noses off, and they can't smell nutrin. O yah! yah! yah! ...what an umpenuntratum n'oger you is!'

Sweets of Liberty.—A convict e-caped from prison by jumping out of a window. Le came down upon the head of a molasses hogshead, which broke and let him in up to the middle. "Faith," said he, as he scrambled out, "I have often heard of the sicates of liberty, but I never knew what it meant before."

COURTIN' IN THE RIGHT STYLE.

"Git cout you nasty puppy; let me alone, or I'll tell your a!" cried out Sally —, to her lover Jake —, who sat about ien feet from her, pulling dirt from the chiffney jam.

"I arn't techni" on you, Sal, 'responded Jake.

"Well, perhaps you don't mean to nutter—do yer?"
"No, I don't."

"No, I don't."

"Cause you are too tarnal scary, you long-legged, lantern-jawed, slab.sided, pigeon-tood, gangle-kneed owl you! haint you got a tarnal bit of sense; get along home with you!"

"Now, Sal, I love you and you can't help it, and if you don't let me stay and court you, my dad will ance yourn for that cow he sold him t'other day. By jingo he said he'd do it."

"Well, look heré, Jake, if you want to court me, you'd better do it as a white man does that thing—not set there as if you thort I was pizen."

thort I was pizen.

"How on eight is that, Sal ?"

"How on eight is that, Sal ?"

"Why, side right up here and hug and kiss me, as if you had some of the bone and sinner of a man about you. Do you suppose a woman's only made for to look at—you fool you! No.

pose a woman's only made for to fook al—you tool you! No, they're made for practical results, as Kossuth says—to hug and kiss, and the like."

"Well," said Jake, drawing a long breath, " if I must, I must, for I do love you Sal."

And so Jake commenced aliding up to her like a maple-poker going to battle. Laying his arm gently upon Sal's shoulder, we thought we heard Sal say:

"That's the way to do it, old hoss; that's actin' us a white

Oh, Jerusalem and pancakes," exclaimed Jakeain't better than any apple-sass ever marm made, I'll be darned. Crack-e-e buckwheat cakes, and slap-jaks and lasses isn't no whar 'longside of it. O! my Sal how I love you."

THE "YANKEES."—All Americans abroad are called "Yankees"—the Southerner as well as the Northerner; the Western man as well as the New Englander—Specimens of the thrifty, go-shead Yankee, are now to be found in every quarter of the liabitable globe, engaged in all occupations, from "whittling" up to "carring out an empire." A friend who has travelled "far and free" through many lands, and "become acquainted with the manners of men," informs us that he found a Yankee keeping a grocery in Jerusalem! and another doing the same thing in the Feejoe Islands! Think of that, O men of Christendom! an outside barbarian, a Western Genule, selling liquor by the drink near the aite of the Temple, in full view of Mount Moriah, in the midst of the Holy City! The moistrosity of the sacrilege is only heightened by the fact, that another "Yankee," at the anupodes, is letting down the cignity of the "universal nation," by retailing bad spirits to the cannibels of the Pacific. "Git THE "YANKEES."-All Americans abroad are called y retailing bad spirits to the cannibels of the Pacific-

Awkward Mistake.—A fine alone church was lately built in Missouri, upon the facade of which a stone cutter was ordered to cut the following as an inscription:—"My house shall be called the house of prayer." He was referred for accuracy to the verse of Scripture in which these words occur, but unfortunately be transcribed, to the scendal of society, the whole verse:—My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of things?"

The term "Putting your fact into it," it seems, is of legitimate rigin. According to the "Aslatic Researches," a very curious ode of trying the title to land is practised in Hindowsin. Two mode of trying the title to said is practised in trincountil. I we holes are dag in the disputed spot, in each of which the lawyers on either side put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is used, or complains of being stung by insects—in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is generally the edicat, and not the lawyer, whe suputs his fact in it,

Lodies' Department.

forteinal) THE PAIR-PACED LOVER'S PERFIDY

70K MISS &--- P--

Continued.

Continued.

He told her that soom as three moons; There entered, nothing could dispel, Would fall and fade from summer's sky,

He would return with gu' len boons, flit indian maid to be utify.

And that their parting would be short, fler tribe all gone—more be must gu, To join his brothers at the fort, Where wild Niagura's billows flow it seeth'd and search'd her burning brain.

brain,
Yet simple maid no thought had she,
That he could have so soon forgot,
One, that loved to—idolate;

With tearless eye, but heavy heart,
The too confiding meld did view,
lier pole-browed fover thence depart,
Bhe him gave love's hat adicu.
Then with a shaling step she find,
Back to her lorn and lone retreat,
He that she loved sext to her God,
Had gone, and—house no more was
sweet. For five long days her puddle piled.
In Eric's rolling waves of blue,
The Laon and wild Duck round her
glide,
Unstartled by her white canoe
Upon the sixth the midden saw,
The shore for which she left her
home,
And view'd it with mysterious awe,
For Face was whispering, "'the thy
somb!"

Slow swept five fleecy muons away,
And lonely left the muden rull,
Now o'er her mind doubt's darkest ray,
Stole with its slow and chary chill.
Why couses he not? had he not said
That ere three moons would wane
and die.
The anowy sails again he'd spread,
And to my rocky covert fl.?

And to my rocky covert fly !

Can it be that some stately maid,
With rosy checks and golden hair,
Eyes dazzling as mouris deey head,
Chaims now my light brow'd lover's
care!
Oh but that thought to her was held,

The merry i ugh—the ringing shout,
Small comfort brought the frighten'd fawn.

She landed on the surfy abor-,
And drew her birch bark high and

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

A BEAUTIFUL SE TIMENT.

BY FANNY FERN.

The moon looks calmly down when man is dying,

The earth still holds her way;
Flowers breathe their perfume, and the winds keep sighing;
Naught seems to pause or stay."

Clasp the hands meekly over the still breast, they've no more work to do; close the weary eyes, they've no more tears to shed; part the damp locks, there's no more pain to bear. Closed is the ear nlike to love, kind voice, and calumny's stinging w' spers—Oh, if in that stilled heart you have suthlessly planted a thorn;

if from that pleading eye you have carelessly turned away; if your loving glance, and kindly word, and clasping hand, have come—all to late—then God forgive you! No frown gathers on the marble brow as you gaze—no scorn curls the chisselled lip—no flush of wounded feeling monnts to the blue-veined

God forgive you! for your feet, too, must shrink appalled from death's cold inver—your faltering tongue asks, "Can this be death?" your fading eye lingers foringly on the sunny earth: your clammy hand yields us last faint pressure; your sinking pulse gives its last feeble flutter.

Oh, rangions grave! yet another victim for the voiceless

Oh, rapacious grave! yet another victim tor thy voiceless keeping! What no word of greeting from all thy household sleepers? No whim welcome from a sister's loving hips? No sleepers? No warm welcome from a sister s to throb of pleasure from the dear maternal bosom?

Silent all!

Oh, if these broken limbs were never gathered up! If beyond death's awelling flood there were no eternal show! If for the struggling bark there were no port of peace 1 If athwart that lowering cloud sprang no bright bow of promise!

Ains for love it this be all, And naught beyond—oh earth!

The Elgin Courier (Scotland) states that a respectable married woman, in the neighborhood of that place, was lately delivered of a negro child. The father and the mother are both white, and a black man has not been seen in that region for two years. It is surmised that the accident was owing to the effect, on the mother, of reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Several cases of wife-beating of the most brutal description appear amongst the metropouran police reports of the week. All these cases originate in the gui-paiace or the beer-shop. The husband gets drunk, the wife scolds; the scene becomes short, sharp, and decisive; the brute makes at his helpless victim, not slone with his hard horny fists and hosts, but with the nearest implements of revenge, a hammer, a poker, and, more horrible still, the deadly knife! There is something peculiarly revolung atil, the deadly antic: There is something peculiarly revoluing in this common light of women-bearing amongst the humbler classes of Englishmen, especially in our great cities and towns, and altogether incompatible with our transitional notions of English fair play. When Panen gives his wife Judy a sound thrashing with a stick nearly as big as the pupper's own body, the crowd round the snow-box are in ecstastes, and applied the pipular heroto the echo. Even mothers hold up their behas to admire what is considered the best part of the fun. This incident, which every one of us has witnessed, trifling as it may appear, has its moral, which reflects anything but credit on the local and heart of the English multitude.—L ndon News.

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The following table will be found exceedingly valuable to many of our readers:—A bex 24 inches square, and 28 inches deep will contain a harrel. (5 bashels.) square, and 28 mehes deep will contain a harrel. (5 bushels.) Box 24 inches by 16 inches square, and 14 inches deep, will contain one barrel. Box 16 inches by 15, 8 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one bushel. Box 12 inches by 123 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain a bushel. Box 8 inches by 8,4 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck. Box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4,2 inches deep will contain one gallon. Box 7 inches by 8 inches square, and 2,8 inches deep, will contain half a gallon. Box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4,2 inches deep, will contain one quare.

III Somebody who has a Datch aweetheart thus discourseth of her charme:

My love wears a beautiful bastic Kar made up of cotton or bran, fin out ob the genuine muscle, According to nature's own plan-

YERSES ON AN EMIGRAST FAMILY

COPIED IN PART FROM PLIZA COOR'S POPUL

Communicated by relative in Orargians

Those dispects the keel of the tru-ty ship That hears them to our share, There's little chance that they'll e'er look

On their chalky see heach more, They are right to holdly strive, Where labour does not place in dearth, And the honest pawr any thrive God speed them nil, they're a hopeful band, O'er their boundless path of blue, But they'll ne'er forget their own old land, Though wealth may gladden the new They'll often think of the blackthorn leaves, And the whither's sheaver, Though the grain was not for them. They'll often think of the basy plough, And the merry besting field;

Though the grain was not for them. They'll often think of the basy plough, And the merry besting field;

Though the grain was not for them. They'll often think of the basy plough, And the merry besting field;

Though the grain was not for them. They'll often think of the basy plough, And the merry besting field;

God speed the keel of the tru-ty ship
That bears them to our share,
cows

Communicated by a relative in Georgians

EASTERN RELIGIONS.

We extract the following from an exchange paper, and one cannot fail to see in it many of the vices engrafted on christianity as taught in some countries. Monks, nuns, virgins, winking images, and other extravagances are seen to have had their counterparts 3,000 years ago. - [ED. Sox.

HINDOO RELIGION.

Monachism originated in Eastern Asia a long time—probably fifteen-hundred years—before the birth of Christ. Its fountain-head is the ancient superstition of Hindostan of India, one of the primitive seats of human civilization. The people of this country have sacred books, which must be nearly if not quite as ancient as the books of Moses; besides other books of their religion, written after the first, from time to time, in the ages of remote antiquity.

The language of these ancient books is called Sanscrit. Like the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, it has been for many ages a dead language, and is the parent of most of the living dialects of Hin-

language, and is the parent of most of the living dialects of Hindustan, as the Latin is of several modern languages of Europe. The most ancient of the Hindoo books are four in number, called Vedas. They are filled, for the most part, with religious precepts, prayers, and hymns. They appear to have been the books of devotion used by the Hindoos in the primitive times of their religion. Like the books of Moses, they bear in their language, sayle, and manner, the strongest internal evidence of great annuality.

Next in age to the Vedas, is a book entitled "The Laws of Menu," which unfolds the rules of this ancient religion. Then come a succession of books called Puranas and Shasters, besides divers more which need not be particularly mentioned.

divers more which need not be particularly mentioned.

These books form altogether an extensive library. They teach the doctrines, worship, inythology, and practical rules of this ancient religion. This system is, on the whole, very extensive and complex, and requires the study of many years for one to become thoroughly acquainted with it. We shall give a sketch of its leading principles, so far as may be necessary to show the primitive source of accitism and monkery. It will be found among the principles of this ancient system of religious philosophy. All the monachism that has appeared in the world may be traced to this one heathenish source. In this and the following chapters, we shall trace these principles with their practical effects over Eastern Asia, and through Egypt and the Greek philosophy into the Jewish, and many into the christian religion, where we see them finally developed into the monachism which exists to this day, and forms a remarkable feature of the Roman Catholic system of Christianity. system of Christianity.

Hindoo books teach that there is one infinite eternal God, who is the original source of all other beings, and comprehends them all in his universal essence. He is called Brahm, which, like Jelsovah in the Hebrew, signifies the Self-existent.

But the sublime, original Godhead is not the object of Hindoo worship. He is thought to be too great for human knowledge. He is hidden from the human understanding in the infinitude of his spiritual nature. He possesses no conceivable attributes, exercises no agency in the affairs of the universe—but unconscious of passing events, reposes in the eternal enjoyment of his own

Brahm revealed himself in three forms or persons, called Brahma, the Creator, Vishnu, the Preserver, and Siza, the Destroyer. These three divine persons, considered as emanations from the infinite, unknown Godhead, or as distinct unfoldings of the Universal Being,—constitute the Hindon Trinity or Trimurti, as they call them. Each of them has several names descriptive of his attributes; and each is of both sexes; for every Hindon God has his female counterpart, who is essentially one with himself. These three gods, with their united goddesses, are the supreme objects of Hindoo worship, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

It seems that the worshippers were in early times divided into sects; some preferring tho worship of one, some of another, of these divine persons, to the exclusion of the rest. Each sect assigned to the favorite god certain attributes originally appropriated to another. Hence no little confusion appears in the modern accounts of their distinct attributes.

Pouths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he not depart from it ... Propries c 22 + 6

THE LITTLE STRAW HAT

'Tis a dear little hat, and it hangs there sin — And its voice of the past bids our heart strings thrill, For it seems like a shadow of days passed u'er, Of the bright one who that hat once wore

'Tis a dear intle hat, for each simple braid Tells that oft o'er its planing those fingers played. And many a wreath for its crown had been twined. To the grateful taste of his youthful mind

Yes; there atlent it hangs with its curling front, Still as playfully rolled as had been its wont, But the golden ringlets that waved below. Have curied their tast clusters long ago.

Ay, the hat is the same, but it shades no more Those light blue eyes as in days of yore;
And the sun-lit smile that danced o'er that brow, Can but light up our hearts' ad memories now

Sad memories they are; o'er their quivering strings Each breath of the by-gone a treinor flings. And joys that we fain would waken again, In memory are wreathed with a thrill of pain.

Then recall not the post—though the dimpled hand May never again class the braided atrand. Though the breeze no longer may bear the tons Of the ringing laughter of childhood's own.

An' think of him now with a glittering crown Oer his heavenly forehead resting down. While his lingers stray o'er the goiden wire. That blends with his voice 'mid the cherub choir.

Ay, I see him now with the holy light, Pouring broad on his brow with radiance bright, And I hear the tones which in Heaven have birth— O' call him not back to this saddened Earth.

(For the Canadian Son of Temperance,)

MOVEMENNTS OF CADETS IN LINCOLN.

On Finday the 24th June, 1853, being the Anniversary of Smithville Star Section of Cadeta, No. 82, it was celebrated in the following manner:-

appy, healthy, hearty little brethren met at 2 o'clock at Concord Farm, the residence of their highly esteemed Worthy Patron, B. Erva Dill. It is hard to say which was the most pleased, the Cadets or the Patron, however, after a little training the procession was formed and moved in the following order:—
Marshal of the day on horseback; band; Junior Watchman; banner, Deputy Grand Worthy Patron, Banner; Guide, Worthy Patron, Usher; Secretary, Worthy Archon, A. Secretary; I Associate, Chaplain, 2 Associate; Treasurer. P. W. Archon, A. Treasurer; Vice Archon and Watch; P. W. A., 2 and 2; P. W. P., 2 and 2; Cadets 2 and 2. The procession then moved on in a very respectable creditable manner to the Court House, Sinithville; where they were cordually welcomed by the White Lily Union of Daughters of Temperance, No. 60. They proved the ancenty of their intentions by immediately introducing the Section, and urging them to make a particular acquaintance with sundry articles of food, such as turkey, fowls, hams, mution, pics, cakes, &c. A large quantity of friends were in attendance to share in the pleasure of the day.

The meeting was called to order by the W. A. and the services of the Chaplair consisted in reading a portion of the Holy Scrip-

The meeting was called to order by the W. A. and the services of the Chaplair consisted in reading a portion of the Holy Scripture, 35th chapter Jeremiah. The refreshments were then served, and the company was perfectly satisfied, the band struck up "O the Roast Beef of Old England." The company was called to order by the W. P., when the following toast or sentiment was given from the chair: The Quoen, responded to by B. Luffe, tune by the band, "God save the Queen." 2. The order of the Cadets of Temperance, responded to by B. Griffin, and address to youths, which the speaker delivered with his accustomed energy; to be rightly appreciated he must be heard. 3. The White Laly Union D. of T., responded to by Miss Elenor Griffin in a very next happy manner, which elicited great applause; band, "Haste to the Wedding." 4. The Amateur Brass Band of Smithville, responded to by Mr. F. Smith, as a maiden speech it was above mediocrity; tune, "The Grand Cadets March," composed expressly for the occasion. 5. Canada our beloved country, responded to by the Rev. M. Haw, who as usual was quite at home and I believe felt every word that he spoke, tune, "Home aweet home." 6. The Committee of arrangements, responded to by Br. B. M. Morre, and diguistics to the sentiment, tune, "Happy Land." 7. The three Orders of our Organization, Sous, Daughters, and Cadets, responded to by the D. G. W. P., B. M. Morre, in his own poculiar manner, which is indescribable by me, tune, "Auld Lane Syne" of the Chaplair consisted in reading a portion of the Holy Scrip-ture, 35th chapter Jeremiah. The refreshments were then served,

Morse, in his own poculiar manner, which is indescribable by me, tune, "Auld Lang Syne."

The party then had an intermission, and at 7 o'clock met to witness a splendid exhibition conducted by the Cadeta, Daughters, Sons, and a few friends, consisting of moral dramas, dialogues, recutations, original and select; enlivened at intervals by some choice pieces of music, which was a rich intellectual treat. The Worthy Patron, B. Erva Dill, then stated that the object of the worthy Patron, in. Eva Dill, then states that the object of the meeting was to assist to procure a stock of books for the Cadeta Library, he was happy to say that he had succeeded by the liberality of the community. The Section was in possession of about 100 vols., and be had in his hands cash amounting to 30 dollars to Section with 10 vois, of Slaksperre's works, which the Section received with gratitude. B. Laffe then presented the Section with 2 splendid Benners drawn by himself, with smitable devices and motioes expressive of the vices we hate and the virtues we

John of Austria won Lepanto at twenty-fire—the greatest bat is of modern times, had it not been for the paloasy of Philip, the next year he would have been Emperor Mauritania. Gaston Fox was only twenty two when he atom a victor on the plant of Ravenna. Every one remembers Conde and Rocry at the same. Gustavna Adolphus died at thirty-eight. Look at his contains: that wonderful Duke of Weitner, was only 36 when died. Banter, lumself after all his miracles, died at forty-ful tenns: that wonderful Duke of Weimer, was only 36 when 'deed. Banier, lumself after all his miracles, died at forty-'treawas little more than thirty when he guszed on the gulco cupolus of Mexica. When Maurice of Saxony died at thirty-to, all Europe acknowledged the loss of the greatest captain and the profoundest statesman of the age. Then there is Nelson, Ulito—but these are warriers, and perhaps you may think there are greater things than war. I worship the Lord of Hosts. Let us speak of the most illustrious achievements of civil prodence. Limocent III, the greatest of the popes, was the despot of Christendous at thirty-seven. Don de Medici was a cardinal at fifteen, and Guicciardini tells us haffled with his state craft Ferdinand of Arragon himself. He was pope as Leo X. at thirty-seven. Litther volbed even him of his richest province at thirty-five. Take Ignatius Loyolaand John Wesley, they worked with young braine. Ignatius was only thirty when he made his pilgrimage and wrote the "Spiritual Exerciser." Pascal wrote a great work at aixteen, the greatest of Frenchmen, and died at thirty-seven? Ah: that fatal thirty-seven, which reminds me of Byron, greater even as a man than a writer. Was it experience that guided the pen of Raphael when he painted the palaces of Rome? He died too at thirty-seven. Richelieu was Secre --y of State at thirty-one. Well then, there are Bolingbroke and Pitt, both ministers before other men leave off cricket. Grotius was in great practice at seventeen, and attempy-general at twenty-four. And Acquaviva—Acquaviva was general of the Jesuus, ruled every catance in Europe, and colonized America before he was thirty-seven. in Europe, and colonized America before he was thirty-

THE TEN TRIBES.

The Jews at Jerusalem are said to have received a letter from the synagogye authorities of Saphet, which speaks of important information being received concerning the lost ten tribes of Israel. They are represented to have gone many months' trovel into the desert, where they still reside, a powerful nation, "abounding in wealth and ammunition," Netwithstanding the absurdity of their report, the Jews earnestly propose sending a mission to find out the whereabouts of the nation. It is a single more probable suppossition that they minoled with the world

mission to find out the wheresbouts of the usion. It is a since more probable supposition that they mingled with the world twenty-three or twenty-four hundred years ago; and with the view it is rational to suppose that every man living on the earth at the present time, is a natural descendant of Abraham.

Let us look at the subject. A moderate calculation will show that the descendants of every man form connections with five other families in 50 years, on an average. By this rule connections would be formed with 25 families in 100 years, 125 in 15) years; 625 in 200 years. At this rate it will be seen that in the comparatively short term of 600 years, the descendants of one man will form connections with 245,028,625 different families. There has been an intercourse between the neighbouring Lationa and tribes through Asia and Africa as well as Europe, within and tribes through Asia and Africa as well as Europe, within 2000 years sufficient to justify the position that the descendance of the lost tribes have long since intermingled with all the nations of the certh.

tions of the earth.

The word "Selah"—The translators of the bible have is the Hebrew word Selah, which occurs ar often in the Psalms, as they found it, and of course the English reader often asks his minister or some learned friend what it means. And the minister or friend has most often been obliged to confess ignorance, because it is a matter in regard to which the most learned have by no means been of one mind. The Targums and most of the Jewish commentators give the word meaning eteraelly, ferrere. Rabbi Kinchi regards it as a sign to elevate the voice. The authors of the septuagint translation appear to have regarded it as a musical sign equivalent, perhaps, to the word repeat. According to Luther and others it means silence. Genius explains it to mean let the instruments play and the singers stop. Worthern regards it as equivalent to sursim cords—up my soul! Sumner, after examining all the seventy-four passages in which he word occurs, recognizes in every case "an actual appeal or a minons to Jehovah." They are calls and prayers to be heard, expressed either with entire directine a, or if not, the impersion "lear, Jehovah." They are calls and prayers to be heard, expressed either with entire directine a, or if not, the impersion "lear, Jehovah." Awake, Jehovah!" and the like of the word itself he regards as indicating a blast of trumpets. Selah itself he thinks an abridged expression, and for frigation Selah—Higsion indicating the about of the tring instruments, and Selah a vigorous blast of trumpets.—Bibliat Sacra.

Good and and Luck.—I may here as well as any wher

Sacra.

Good and had Luck.—I may here as well as any where part the secret of what is called good and bad luck. The men who, supposing providence to have an implacable against them, beincan, in the poverty of a wretched old against them, beincan, in the poverty of a wretched old against them, beincan, in the poverty of a wretched old against others. Ose, with a good profession, host his luck in a river, where he idled away his time a-fishing, when he who is have been in the office. Another with a good trade perpettion burnt up his luck with a hot temper, which provided all his applyers to leave line. Another with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amixing diligence at everything but his business. Another who steadily follows his trade, as steadily followed his busine. Another, who was lumest, and constant to his work, erred by perpetual misjudgements—he lacked discretion. Hundreds insection in the profession, by true right. perpetual misjudgements—he lacked discretion. Frumitive their lock by endorsing, by sangaine speculation, by true nig fraudulent men, and by dishonest gains. A man never has possible who has a bad wife. I never new an oarly-rising, sand-working, product man, careful of his carrings and strictly have not appropriate one of he if a new contraction of the internal careful of the serious careful of its annual careful or and the internal careful of the internal careful or and the internal careful or and the internal careful or and the internal careful or an annual careful or Besides the supreme Trimuri, the Hindoo mythology embraces many gods and goddesses of divers ranks and characters; and these all have their worshippers—at least the more distinguished among them have;—each individual choosing the particular objects of his worship, according to his fancy or the custom of his family or sect.

About their gods, their actions and transformations, the Hindoo of old invented a thousand allegories and fables, monstrous and absurd, of which we need say nothing more, except that Vishnu, the Preserver, the accord presence of their trimity, is said to have goose through hine incarnations or births as animal or man, each time to effect some work of salvatism—on the earth, and that he will become incarnate once more, fortable particular objects of the world.

Achievements of Young Men by the presenting the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois. of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois of Slakspeare's works, which the Section with 10 vois of Slakspeare's works, which the Secti

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thon upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself wright. A the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an edder—Proceeds, chap 22.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1853.

POLITICAL ACTION IN CANADA IS WHAT WE NOW WANT—OUR LEGISLATORS, LIKE THOSE IN THE AMERICAN STATES, MUST LEARN AT THE POLLS THAT ALL OF US, REFORMERS AND CONSERVATIVES, ALL PARTIES IN CANADA, WANT NO MORE OF THE LICENSING OF RUM SHOPS.

This Province is becoming every year more subject to public opinion. No Government can long withstand this public opinion. Vast as are its powers of corruption, our Canadian Government yet trembles before public opinion. The Canadians have made up their minds pretty generally that DRURKENNESS is caused by the LIC-REE SYSTEM, and that this is a dreadful evil, contrary to the light of the age. The opinion is secretly and openly expressed that it must fall. Men must not die by this evil-our young moral and political energies must not be corrupted any longer by it. It is an evil continually—a he before the sunhaving no good feature, but full of death-of crime-of mora pestilence-of social distress. The question is then asked, if mechanics, if agriculture, if science are to advance as they doshall not our morals and customs keep pace? Why murder each other with alcohol? Why use it to the injury of health and happiness? The question is asked, shall the CURE OF LAW -the VETO OF PARLIAMENT be called to our aid-and shall the question be put to our members of Parliament before and at the polls—WILL YOU DO YOUR DUTY ON THIS QUESTION? WE WANT THIS SYSTEM STOPPED. "YOU KNOW ME OF OLD-TRUST ME"-will not do; the fox with his tail pulled off in the trap will be more careful next time, and will teach others to keep their tails sound. This is a day of ASRING and of PLEDG-ING: WHOM WE PAY, we have a right to question. Some of the Canadians had their tails pulled off at the elections of 1851; let them be more careful hereafter. The temperance question must be one of the electioneering questions of the next election-cox-FIRED TO NO FARTICULAR PARTY, but one aguated for the whole country. The sooner this is understood the better-and let all prepare for it. In the United States, the great touchstone has been found to be political action; stop the sale and manufacture for sale, and the evil falls. Michigan lately took political action on this subject-submitted the question to the people, and on the 20th of June TWEETY THOUSAND of a majority of her people voted for the cessation of the license system. The great obstacle that stands in the way of our action in this matter, is the desire of our genteel classes—our legislators, most of them we mean, to have the privilege of drinking wine and liquors when they please. They would have no objection, indeed desire it, to stop the low tippling houses and all the poor man's drinking, but they will not begin at the top. No; this would stop Speaker's DINNERSwould reduce his salary again to £500, it being raised the other day to £800 in Quebec, by our self-styled retrenching Ministry, because he gave such fine dinners or suppers. Wines at such places are a very costly item you know. Our legislators don't want the law passed, because it will interfere with the customs (very bad ones all know) of genteel society. Now, these men must be taught that they live in a country where, not their whims, but the opinions of a whole people must be consulted. It is very easy for men to get together and squander away our taxes, but do they pay them? do they feel the cvils of drunkenness? Bring this question to the political crucible and all will be right.

THE ACTION OF AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

Relaw we give the substance of two letters, one from Lincoln and one from the County of Dundas. We teel that these men speak the truth, and that whilst our brains have been wearied in thinking for the benefit of the Order, THE MEN WHO OUGHT TO BE WORKERS are with FOLDED ARMS doing nothing to spread the influence of this paper, or indeed any temperance paper!! Do Bons and semperance men think this is just to the zealous Editors of temperance papers, or just to the cause they pretend to love? Mr. Hill below sends us ten new names for papers, and these ten papers will be read by at least 100 persons. Is this nothing? Suppose our list of subscribers were increased in July 1000-would it do the cause any good? It would probably in aix months add from 200 to 500 names to the Divisions, cadets or unions of daughters!! and give temperance reading to 5000 people who see but little of it now. In case of a general election, it might induce many a man to pause before voting for a dranken Parliamentary candidate. Would this do good? We feel atrongly on this point, and solemnly believe there is a shamefal want of activity on the part of those who ought to pay for and support the temperance pross generally. Our list of subscribers can be increased by local agents within two weeks 1000, without costing any one of them more than a day's labour in all. or perhaps a few hours' canvassing in treir Divisions or villages. Let the thing be tried. It will do the cause more good then at will do us, for at \$1 this paper only pays the actual cost price. high degree; and even that amail exception is rich in mineral —tickets 1s. 3d. each. Several emission are an en We are not suxus nor attanzous when we say that we want wealth. It is also watered in a remarkable manner; small rivers. Toronto Sons should attend. Passengers go by railread.

this paper this object shall be furthered.

COUNTY DUNDAS, WILLIAMSBURGH, 27th June, 1853.

SIR AND BROTHER,-I feel ashamed of myself, and I believe there are many that are called good Sons of Temperance who ought to be ashamed of themselves, for their neglect in procuring subscribers to your praisworthy paper. Their neighbors only want to be asked to subscribe and they will do it. I send you 5s for two new six months subscribers, &c., &c., and guarantee to you payment for eight more, whose names are as follows, &c.

&c Set me down on your list as agent.

I am not about to give an account of North Williamsburgh Division, or a grand demonstration we had here on the 22nd inst.; there are others more capable of this; but I will give a sketch of them. Our Division is doing well, considering the opposition we have. We are, however, opposed by two sections of the community—first, by the so-called respectable or genteel class, who will not join or assist us, and, TELL IT NOT IN GATH, by

many of the clergy.

I think that the following comparison, as to the conduct of some ministers, may be allowable. A few were talking of the conduct of the clergy, in respect of the temperance movement, when an old shepherd said he had something to say on the subject to his minister the next time he saw him; and be his answer what it may, it shall be drawn out. I am going, says the shepherd, to ask him, the minister, why he is not a teetotaller, and why he does not do something for temperance. I am, says the shepherd, you know, a keeper of many sheep; the bad distemper seizes them and my sheep are about to be destroyedmany die; yet I look quietly on and try not to stop the disorder. My neighbors come in and save some, and try to save many that perish. I tell them it is of no use, that they will die of the disease. What, says the shepherd, would you think of me, and what would my employer think of me? When he asked me what became of his sheep, all I could say would be, that they DIED OF THE ROT, and I could not save them. He might well ask, did you try? Now, Sir (minister), you are a shepherd of HUMAN -HE .. P, have a flock under your eye, and the nor or in-TEMPERANCE is raging amongst them-it extends all over the land—the sheep die by scores; and your master, the owner of the sheep, will some time come and ask you for his lost ones of the flock. Are you ready to give him an answer, and what will that be? Do any of your neighbors (perhaps a small struggling Division of Sons) come and try to cure your sheep of his terrible Rox? do they save any? What do you say to these Sons? and are you doing anything to help them to cure the disease? A day of reckoning will come on all, and the GREAT SHEPHERD will ask the smaller shepherds for his sheep-the souls committed to his care. It is easy for you, minister, to say they died of the ROT INTEMPERANCE, I could not help it! But, suith the Great Shepherd, what did you do to prevent it? I tremble, O Misister Sherhero for your answer. Nothing! nothing! These souls, then, says the Great Shepherd, at your hands I require—their blood is on your skirts.
Yours in L. P. F.

WILLIAM HILL.

The above is the substance of a sensible letter written by this worthy brother to us. If Upper Canada was as full of such Sons, how long would we be without the Maine Law? He is a man of action and of words. It is the misfortune of the Sons that there are too few if such men stnong them. The picture he draws of two classes of society is too true. There is a SELF-ISH GENTEEL CLASS who will do nothing for temperance until they see it is universally popular, and then they will swim with the current. This class hung for many years a dead weight on our American friends, but they are now joining the current for office sake; they will join in Canada in a year or so. The other class is composed of COLD, FORMAL ministers, who think the temperance movement a more worldly movement, beneath their notice; hence they let their sheep die. Some excuse is always in their mouths. IT IS NOT THEIR BUSINESS-BE-CRET SOCIETIES are had! or the Word of God is sufficient without any other organization-LEAVE ALL TO THE CHURCH! In the meantime, as Mr. Hill says, the sheep of the flock are dying, and they even oppose the Sons, who would cure them! !- EDITOR.]

LINCOLN, GAINSBORO, June 18th, 1853.

Our Division is not a wealthy one, but I am sorry that more can not be induced to take the "GEM," as I am convinced if they should once get in the habit of reading it, that TWICE THE AMOUNT OF THE YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION would not induce them to give it I think that there has been no very great exertion made by agents in this quarter to extend the circulation of your paper, and there is a general apathy pervading all classes of society, in regard to temperance movements and the temperance cause. Hoping that something may be done soon to arouse the slumbering energies of temperance men, and to give the cause a new impetus, I subscribe myself,

Yours in L. P. and F. R. S. LEWIS.

THE LONG POINT COUNTRY—ITS FERTILITY—ITS POLITICS-ITS TEMPERANCE.

Six,-Having said a little about the game and hunting in the Long Point country, allow me to say something about the country itself, for it is remarkable on other accounts besides that of game. In extent it is about 60 miles in length by 40 in breadth, and contains about 2400 square miles; bounded on the east by the Grand River, no.th by the Thames, west by Kettle Creek, and on the south by Lake Erie; which here furnishes one of the best fisheries to be found in the Great Lakes, This district of country includes the countries of Oxford, a part of Eigin, and glorious old Aurfolk. The soil of this section is generally excellent; in Oxford county it is almost incomparably good, and with an ordinary mode of cultivation produces Beef, Pork, Butter and Cheese, Flour, and Meal, in an overflowing abundance. In fact (with a small-exception) every part of this little territory is fortile to a

to see the same Law enacted in Canada, and whilst we conduct | rising in central parts and running to almost every point of the compass, gives to the inhabitants an amount of hydraulic privileges, perhaps not equalled between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river; it is in fact the Genesez Valley of western With this great advantage over the Genesce, it furnishes annually tens of millions of feet of the best quality of Pine lumber for the American market, giving remunerative and healthy employment to thousands, more hands being yet required. But sir, the best is not yet told,

> " For this district nam surpasses, For honest men and bonie lasses "

There are but two exceptionable characters connected with the affairs of all this region, and they, thanks be to God, spend the most of their time as far off as Quebec, and we hope their next move will be, not to Toronto, but to Sir John Franklin's neighbourhood, or some other region where the circumstances that surround them will not "compel them to abar don the INTERESTS OF THEIR CONFSITUENTS," after having pledged themselves to a contrary course of conduct; but we suppose they were pledged as rolliticians not as MEN of HOYOR; which of course makes a very great difference. But the Long point country is remarkable for the production of men: In the first place, they are generally large of stature, generous in heart, noble in their phrenological developments, of industrious habits, and partaking largely of the spirit of improvement that characterizes the age. It has produced some men of intellect who are spending their timo and talents in promoting the wellfare of the general community. Foremost among these, and preeminent in church and state aftairs, stand the family of Colonel Joseph Ryerson, whose very vices declare them to be an extraordinary family; but it is not necessary for me to say anything of them. But such has been the impression made by these men upon the Canadian mind, that it will not wear out for a generation to come.

In this country the principles of true Temperance have taken a strong hold, are working their widening way, and will ultimately drive drunkenness, in all its variety of shades and concomitant curses from the face of our beautiful land, a thousand ignorant and besotted Legislators to the contrary, notwithstanding. A few who are influenced by clanish principles are mourning the downward tendency of spirit advertising practices, but their fate is deplorable, for they have no comforter. The virtuous and stable-minded are for the most part adopting and practising the principles of total abstinence; and although some of the light mirded and unprincipled have gone back and walk no more with us, the cause is not much weakened by their desertion, camp followers add but little to the strength of an army. There is one more class that are going from us, and may they have an increase of speed; it is composed of those who say they will do anything for money, and their actions prove the truth of their assertions; they will not only renounce VIRTUE, TEX-PERANCE, and BROTHERLY KINDNESS, for the sake of gain, but they would sell their God for less than thirty pieces of silver!! It is the wise and virtuous that give stability to any institutions, and they will give success and perpetuity to the excellent principles of Temperance.

I sincerely hope that you will be blest with health and strength in the performance of your various labours.

Your in L. P. and F. THOS. BARNES.

Otterville, June 18th, 1853.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT THE NIAGARA FALLS.

DEAR BR ,-I now take the opportunity of communicating a few lines to you, relative to the Temperance Convention. day was uncommonly fine and pleasant; the noble Brass Band of Port Robinson was followed by about 100 people, who metat Port Robinson, at about 9 o'clock. The band played some excel-lent pieces of music before starting, and also upon the road that led to the falls. The congregation met in the grove about one quarter of a mile from the great cataract. Arriving upon the ground about half past ten, it was pleasing to behold, which soerer way I cast my eyes, people coming from all courses, both men and women, (also the young gentlmen turned out strong with the young ladies.) About 11 e'clock the Royal Rifle Band of Niagara arrived upon the ground, playing some excellent tunes in a noble style. There were about 2,000 people present, and some eloquent speeches delivered by some or the Rev. gentlemen of Toronto and St. Catharines.

The meeting broke up at four o'clock, P. M. There were three cheers given for the supporters of the Maine Law, and three for the Queen. The Band then arose and played Godsars the Queen, and dispersed.

EDWARD L. FORSYTH,

June, 1853. · Speciator.

SHITHFIELD SOIRER.-A small though enthusiastic temperance party was assembled by the Division at Smithfield, on the 24th June. About 1:0 ladies and gentlemen, with happy smiling children, assembled at the Wesleyan church to hear the addresses.

Quite a galaxy of speakers from Toronto were present (for, including our laumble self) and the Rev. Mr. Wheeler from Bel-ton's Mills. Mr. Bruce from the neighborhood, and the worthy chairman Mr. Hugle. Brs. Moore, Alcorn, and Wilson addressed the audience very ably for about twenty minutes each. The worthy chairman made some useful remarks, and Mr. Wheeler also made a sensible speech. The Bolton Mills band were present, with many of the brethren and their wives. The Bourne Division is growing finely-numbers 20. The Smithfield Divisiniwng oals e

This account was crowded out of our last number.

A Source at Commission takes place at that village on the 6th mst. A procession is to be formed at one o'clock, r. n.; the Nelson Brass Band will be in attendance. Engagements will prevent our attendance. We will speak to Brother Dick. We wish the Brothers there a full attendance.

LASKAY DIVISION, KING .-- A SOIREE is to take place at or near the village of Laskay on the 8th day of July inst. The bills say arrangements have been made to carry passengers for helf price to and from Toronto and Bradford. It is got up by the Division mickets la. 3d. each. Several emisent speakers are engaged.

Che Titerary Gem.

NIAGARA FALLS

WRITTEN IN THE TORONTO ASYLUM, HT AN 'NHATE.

In omnium conspectu, kac rupes valde mirifica

Niagara empress, queen of oll and tide, Thy billows high, o'er mighty cliffs do glide; At thy dread roar, man stands aloof, aghast, As stern he lists thy solemn potent blast

No fleets can curb, no armies make thee stay. But onward swift, thy march still holds its way; While mists precede, and heralds go before, And music of thy streamlets wildly roar.

Thy diadem is green, of Erin's emerald hue, All clad with spray, with foam, and azure dew; Thy tresses and thy pearls do crown thy sheet, The rambow lays her geins, in iribute at thy feet !

Thy reign is old, thy sceptre from on high, Thy birth, when morning stars did 'llume the aky; The oros of light, that thine upon thee now, Saw the first wreathes eneconce by lofty brow !

The Indian of the wood, in awe profound, Along, the forest bank and rustic mound, Did list thy muse of old, and saw thy swell By morning tide, by softest evening gale '

DELTA.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS OR RAPPINGS.

Late accounts represent that this phenomenon has become quite

common in European cities, and is now agitating the old city of Rome-the City of Monks and Priests. 'The Jesuits, cunning all the world over in religious and political action and intrigues, cannot tell what it is; so in this Br. Jonathan's women have completely pulled the wool over their eyes. Is it possible that the powers of the Inquisition could be usefully brought to bear on this question? Why not attack tricks on the dead as well as heresy with its tortures? But in the United States, strange to say, it is daily assuming more importance. Mr. Tallmadge, an cmment American, has written a letter, asserting his belief, positively too, that spirits do communicate by raps. Table moving is becoming very common in the United States as well as in Europe. Now it is necessary in all these cases to have a medium through which to act. Yet such a medium is not absolutely necessary, for spirits have appeared in a form of light to human beings. Read also on our first page the terrible and it is said authentic account of the visit of a spirit to his friend. Spirits, if we beneve the Old and New Testaments, used in the Jewish era, and in the days of primitive christianity, to appear in visible forms. Remember the witch of Endor and Samuel's ghost-the angels and Abraham-the angels and Lot-Jacobs ladder and angelsthe burning bush and Moses-Elijah and Enoch carried up to heaven by angels - Daniel's dreams -old Zachanah's blindness-Elizabeth's angel....Mary and Joseph's angels...the angels that stood over the child Jesus-Moses and Elias who spoke to Jesus on the Mount, the voice from heaven, and the dove descending-St. Stephen-the angels who opened the prison to Paul-the angel that appeared to Peter-the angels of John on the Island of Patmos. Now christians at least believe all these things. The heathens believed in angels and the visits of spirits. Remember the visit to Brutus-the writing on the wall of Belshazzar-the dreams of the Assyrian kings. Swedenborgh, a great philosopher and christian divine solemnly says, he held constant intercourse with angels. In all these cases they appeared in the form of LIGHT, AERIAL FORMS, and spoke to man in sleep or awake. Now spirits, not of angels exactly, but of departed men, manifest themselves to the living by raps. They do it, they say by God's permission, to prove the immortality of the soul. Strange none of these spirits prove the existence of an eternal hell. This, if they are the imps of the EVIL ONE, they would conceal probably from men. Many American papers especially, are writing down women's RIGHTS, but here we see women; for these mediums are almost always young women, confounding the American and European scientific world. Are they able to do this, if what they say be not true or from superior powers? Are women wiser in this generation than men? Why do the spirits choose such mediums as young women? Is it because they are pure and aweet? We the living know they are purer and sweeter than men, and ladies ears, married and unmarried, are known to be the mediums of some of our most secret and cherished thoughts and whispers. It is not to be wondered at then that the aweetest creatures of creation should be chosen as mediums for apirits, through which to communicate with the living. Be this as it may, we see cicarly that the spirits are in favor of women's rights. By this another old adage is also done away with, and that is, that scomen cannot be trusted WITH a SECRET. Pshow! who has so many secrets as women? Cunning as Greeley of the Tribune is, it is known that he is a believer in spiritual manifestations. Are we so editorially? On this head we want to be further advised. The fact of the apirits choosing young ladies as mediums, knowing that the world is now and has always been mad with two things, GOLD AND THE LOVE OF WOMER, would incline us to believe that these repaires may be from departed men, they are so much like our living selver!! But the departed females ray as well as the males.

[ORIGINAL] GOD IN NATURES

BY B. s. LEWIS.

Mysterious God, whose slightest nod All creatures should obey. O' wisdom give me while I live, To know and do thy way

Thy word to man is in my hand, To mad and learn thy will, Sent from above, Thy wondrous love its sacred pages fill

But God of light, give me the sight, Thy sacred roun to see. Thy sacred form, that rides the storm, And fills elernity

"Thes," God said, "look in the bub-bling breet, In the sunshine and the storm, In the baimy breeze, in the forest trees, Look and behold my form.

In the zephyrs bland, in the meadow In the flowers so fresh and fair,

In the hervest sheef, in the fintiering My form is everywhere

In the falling rain, in the flowery plain, In the sun, and stars, and mean, In the deep midnight, in the morning And in the fervid noon

In the ether bine, in the gentle dew, In light, and heat, and cold And on the shroud of you sable cloud, My form, my form behold."

I looked, and lo a beautoous bow Of promise arched the sky, All strangely hight, its colored light, Beauted profits a majesty

Deep are I felt, and humbly knelt,
And did my voice that raise
"Thou God most High, mas'rt ever nigh, For ever have the Praise"

ON ELECTRICITY-No 3.

BY E. V. WILSON OF TORONTO.

It is during the process of evaporation that it is supposed to be principally excited and silently conveyed to the regions above; and also during the condensation of the same vapour that the grand phenomenon of thunder and lightning is made manifest. The power of this agent is incalculable. I believe Caville says the evaporation of the Mediterranean sea alone, is six thousand eight hundred millions of tons of water daily. Then again the friction of opposite currents in the air, in fact of every rising and failing body in the atmosphere, with numerous other sources, tend to augment the grand and moving manifestations of the elements. The learned Dr. Ingenhouser has showed how a stroke of lightning may, by means of a shower of rain or hail, be conducted from the clouds to the extremity of a building, though the other end may be properly protected or secure; and this circumstance tends to prove the utility of protecting rods on the various prominent parts of a building. A further proof that the above is correct is, that there have been instances of gable ends of churches having been struck when a orms came in that direction, although a rod may have been on the spire, yet being out of the radius of protection offered by the point. It is not proper rods should touch any metalic spouting, if the same does not reach the ground. Lightning takes by preference the shortest course to the earth, though it will pass along a good conductor a much greater distance. When there are several rods connected together on a building, they should have more than one connection with the ground; for this reason, if one should get displaced you will have another communication, and if one termination is in a better condition than the other by means of humidity, &c., it will take that one which offers the greatest facilities. contact with the earth is necessary. Rods should go below the foundation of the building, or be trenched out some distance according to the porosity of the soil. It is wrong to terminate in a cistern, for cement being a non-conductor, it will necessarily be destroyed. I have no objections to charcoal, though I do not see its necessity if the above mentioned conditions are fulfilled.

Many persons conceive that one point is better than many.

under the impression that the lightning is split and will strike between (which possibly may take place between ill-conditioned rods.) This was an erroneous impression some sixty years ago, by a Mr. Archard, finding that he could not discharge the cylinder of an electric machine by means of nine latte cones one meh high, which were placed on a base of one inch square. This base of nine little cones has no kind of rotations whatever as regards lightning rods, and only serves that phenomenon advanced by some, of constituting a ball to gather explosion, &c., for so many points accumulated in so small a space, is in reality little more than being equal to a firt point of one inch square.

Toronto, June 27th, 1853.

THE CANADIAN THRUSH is the size of the robin, only of a more slender f rm, with a longer tail and bill. It is the largest and best of our singing birds, the cat-bird being inferior to it in melody and number of notes or variations of voice. The colors are very plain, being of rusty brown on the head, neck, back, wing-, and tail, and of paler brown on the under parts, spotted with blackish spots and stripes of black. The male and female are of a similar colour. It appears in Canada just as the trees are putting forth their first leaves, about the first week in May, sometimes earlier, and remains during the summer months. 'Its food is chiefly worms, but it is also very fond of berries, and is like the robin at times, very troublesome to our gardens in this respect. It is for this reason very often shot like the red-headed wood-pecker and the robin. The thrush builds its nest generally in low bushes, preferring thorns, and sometimes on the ground; using for this purpose coarse twigs and grass, building a rather rude nest. It lays four large eggs of a pale or whitish blue color, spotted with dark spots. Its time of incubation is early in June. The thrush is only found in the vicinity of the settlements of man, and will not, it is said, sing when confined in a cago. It pines under confinement; probably if reared from a very tender age it might sing. The tail of this bild is very long, and it flee very low by short jerks, keeping concealed in the bushes, uttering a short sharp sound, especially when its nest is obtruded on. The song is heard generally early in the morning, or just as the sun is sinking in the west; it also delights to sing just after May and June showers, when the trees are ba'my and sweet, and the air redolent with odours of leaves, grasses and flowers. Often have I then listened to it. The sun bursting out from behind a cloud or the muts of the showers—the rainbow arching the akies and the breathings of nature, alto gether form, with its award voice from the snowy flowering thorn bush, a lovely scene. Such scenes | christianity -- [En. For.

in youth I have often admired, and yet can admire. There is something about it paradisascal-innocent, and enchanting. The trills of the thrush are very numerous, extending to at least a dezen various intonations of veice of the sweetest description. The exact number I never counted. The British thrush is somewhat smaller than ours, the tail is shorter and the form more plump, but the song is very similar; Englishmen think it superior to ours. It is, however, the same species of bird. The color of the English thrush is a brownish dun on the back and upper parts, and lighter below with black spots on the throat and breast, legs and beak of a flesh color. A neighbor of mine has one in a cage for which he paid fire pounds. It sings beautifully, commencing at day-break and continuing several hours. The Canadian species also greets the rising as well as the setting sun with

THE CAT-BIRD has been before described in volume - Its song very much resembles that of the thrush, but has less compass. The notes are so alike in many respects, that heard from a distance it is impossible to distinguish them from those of the thrush. In size it is between the robin and the blue bird, or about half the size of the thrush. Its colour is a deep blackish slate colour, no difference existing between the male and female in

'or. It builds its nest in very dense thickets, which it frequents generally in unfrequented places, far from human settlements. The cat-bird lays four dark blue eggs in June. It is exceedingly neat in form and appearance-very quick in its motions, and utters when approached or when breeding or disturbed, a noise very similar to that of a young cat. " meuse, meuse;" all the time concealed in the thick bushes and alreablery. I can recollect some 28 years ago very well that it at first effectually deceived me, and after some searching for poor pussy in the bush, I found it was only the aly cat-bird. Where there is much shrubbery about our houses in Canada, it often builds its nest near our gardens and front yards. I have frequent visits from it at my present residence in Toronto. In the back forests it is generally found in blackberry and raspberry patches, upon the berries of which it is fond of feeding. Its general food is worms, but it also feeds on bernes. The song of this bird, and in this it differs from the thrush, is often heard at noon when the san is shining in his strength in June and July; it will then aing beautifully for half an hour, varying its notes like the Canadian or British thrush. This bird and the thrush effectually disprove the false assertions of some naturalists, that Canada has no song birds. The cat-bird somewhat resembles the mocking bird of the Southern States.

VICTOR HUGO,

Draws this picture of France, and we fear it is too true. It shows to weat a lowness French patriotism has fallen under PRIESTS and SOLDIERS. Victor Hugo is one of the greatest of living men. Read his picture of the degradation of France, and ask yoursolves if it is not time that a new race had aprung up in this our world, to purify it of false patriots o the one hand, and of traitorous priests on the other The people should never trust those who have betrayed them once.-[ED. Son.

Wictor Hugo in the course of an eloquent but bitter oration, lately delivered over the graves of one of the French refugees in the lale of Jersey, thus gives vent to his feelings in reference to his country and her ruler:—"Citizens! To-day, in France, apostacy is joyous. The old land of the 14th of July and of the 10th of August, assists at the hidrons spread of treason, and the triumphant murch of traitors. Not one unworthy action which is not immediately rewarded. A mayor breaks the law-he is made a prefect; a soldier dishonours is flag—lie is made a general; a priest sells his religion—he is made a bishop; a judge prostitutes justice—he is made a senator; a prince, an adventurer, commits every crime, from the base trick that would shame a pickpocket, to the cruelty which would make an assassin shudder—and he becomes an Emperor. Around and about these men are the sounds of triumphal music, bouquets and dencing, ad-dresses and applause and genufications. Servility couses to congratulate ignominy."

LONGEVITY OF THE FRIENDS .-- According to the English census returns, the average age attained by members of this peaceful sect in Great Britain is fifty one years' two months and twenty one days. Half of the population of the country die before reaching the ago of twenty-one, and the average duration of life in the world over is but thirty-three years. They therefore, live a third longer than the rest of us. They are temperate and prudent, are seldom in a hurry, and never in a passion. The journey of life to them is a walk of peaceful meditation. They neither suffer nor enjoy intensely, but preserve a composed demeanour

The Quakers are a remarkable people, and the above account speaks much in their favor. It shows what good habite will do. some papers are in the habit of decrying the custom of women speaking in assemblies—their opponents say that public speaking makes them immodest and bold, yet if experience be any guide among the Quaker sect, this license has quite a different effect on women. Among the friends the women are universally famed for modesty. Many of their women it is known speak to religiour assemblies, and very modestly and eloquently too. It does not follo reause women do this that they should be immodest. All things in 'ife depend upon education, moral and otherwise. If human beings are properly educated, morally and otherwise, there is no danger of their going far astray, under the light of

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This paper will be issued on Turspays, wregety during the year it will contain eight pages—the two last leving levoted to advertisements, and will give a the news of the day political and on er news.

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Agricultural.

WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE.

Weedman spare that tree '
Touch not a single beingh
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it non.
It was my father's hard
That pirced it near his cot;
Ther, Weedman, let it atme,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree, That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and revowe,
Are spread o'er lard and rea*
And would'st then back it down?
Woodman, forbear thy strike!
Cut not rot its earth-bound ties—
O'spec ther sped ook!
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade,
In all their gushing joy,
There, too, my sisters played.
My mother kived me here—
My father pressed my hand—
Forgive this foolish near,
But let that old oak stand:

My heart strings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend.
Here shall the wild bird sing,
And still thy branches bend
Old tree! the storm shall brave!
And Woodman, leave the spot—
While I've a hard to save,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

THE WEATHER on Monday was fine, with some rain; Tuesday was very warm with some rain; Wednesday was still warmer-a slight thunder shower the previous evening. Spring crops are very thrifty-wheat is in danger of rust, but dry weather will dispel it. The weavel is injuring the wheat in the American A fly or ant is destroying the peach leaves. Thursday and the following days of last week were warm and seasonable. In a short journey to the castern part of this county last week, and also through Ontario county, we observed that the wheat and spring crops all looked well. Grass cutting commenced last week, and the yield will be good in this part of Canada. Bugs, flies, ants, and worms, are destroying the more tender kinds of fruits. It is a puty that proper remedies cannot be found out and applied. Tar may be a cure for ants.

A GREAT SHEEP SHEARING.—The shearing of the flock of pure French Merino sheep of A L. Bingham, took place at the Hotel of J. K. Hyde, Sudbury, Vt., on the first and second days of June. A large number of Farmers from the Western States and New York were present. The shearing was superintended by a committee, composed of grattenen from different States, under whose inspection every sheep and its fleece were weighed. In their report, the Committee "certify that of the 80 ewes shorn 15 have been imported the present yerr, and from the effects of the voyage, sheared less than others of the same weight of carcass; 20 were lambs dropped in February and March, and 30 in May and June, 1852; 24 were two year old ewes shorn last season, and 1 a three year old ewe with her lamb, that gave the heaviest fleece in the flock, viz., 33 pounds. The lightest fleece shorn was 11 pounds 4 ounces. The total weight of carcass of the eighty sheep after shearing, 8,2403 pounds, making an average weight of 103 pounds, the total weight of wool sheared from the eighty cheep, was 1,3444 pounds, making an average weight of fleece of 163 pounds. This was the weight of the wool nawashed. Mr. Bingham had one two year old buck that sheared 30 pounds 8 ounces of wool, weight of carcass 216 A GREAT SHEEP SHEARING .- The shearing of the flock of sheared 30 pounds 8 auncos of wool, weight of carcass 216 pounds.—Osuego Palladium.

POTATO Sour.—Almost every farmer's bousehold is fond of soup for supper. I will now say a few "home-spun" lines or making a che p and a palatable soup from the potato. I take good and sound potatoes, pacl and co them in pieces small enough to be caten with a spoon. And having them well rinsed, I boil them with water enough to leave them in a state of soup, adding salt to my taste. When they are cooked, I take about two table-spoonfuls of flour, with half as much lard, and try it in a panaturing it with a spoon until changed to a brown (not black) cour. I then stir it in with the potatoes, after which it is greatly for the table.

E. Dixet.

REMEDY FOR THE CHERRY SLUG -The cherry slug or shail makes and havor on our cherry trees in this vicinity. I have previously found lime effectual in destroying them. Last summer

I tried dry dust, taken from the ground near the tree; with a shovel make it fine, or you may scrape it from the highway when it is dry and dusty. Apply profusely, that none of the slugs escape a good covering, and my word for it, they will be minus equally as well as if you had used hime. Renew the application as often as necessary. So says A. S. Moss, of Fredonia, N. Y., in Country Gent.

The first weeping willow in England as planted by Pope, the poet. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket ready to bud, he planted it in his garden, and it soon became a fine tree. From this stock all the weeping willows in England and America originated.

" Mr. Fdwerd M. Shephard of Norfolk, has sixteen cowe which 128 lbs. of butter was made during the past week, an average of 8 lbs per week per cow. Five of them are thorough bred Ayrshire heiters, and milkers this year for the first time, and the balance of them are crosses with the improved breeds. This

the balance of them are crosses with the improved breeds. This demonstrates the importance to durymen, of the introduction of the best breeds into their dairy stock."

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Agricultural Society of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville have purchased a three year old and a one year old bull, and two neifers of a breed similar to the above. Farmers who desire to improve their stock had better therefore bear this in mind. Information respecting them may be obtained from Messrs C. E. Jones, W. Hough, or J. Beattie, President of the Agricultural Association of the United Counties. ed Counties.

UT In six years the consumption of tea in Great Britain has increased only from 57,600,000 pounds to 65,000,000 pounds; in the United States it has increased from 18,000,000 pounds to 34,300,000 pounds.

A California paper says that the largest tree in the world is growing in California, which it describes as follows:—"There is a cedar tree growing in the mountains of Calaveras county, situated about twenty miles northeast of Murphy's, which is said to be the largest tree in the world. At the ground, its circumference was 92 feet; four feet above that it was 88; and ten feet above that it was 61 feet in circumference, and after that the tapering was very gradual. Its height is 300 feet. It is throughout of perfect symmetry. Elegance and beauty are inseperable concomitants of its grandour.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—On Saturday evening a friend called on us, and concluded to spend the night. On arranging the bed for him, which had not been used for a few days, a buzzing sound was heard, and on further examination a fine queen bee was discovered, safely ensconsed between the sheets, with a nice cell of honey—the nucleus of a future colony. Surely flowing with milk and honey.—Brighton Sentinel. Surely this is a land

THE FACTORIES OF LOWELL consume between eighty and ninety thousand bales of cotton a year, about one-sixth of the whole consumption of the United States. They also consume the consumer of the United States. They also consume in a year. There are whole consumption of the United States. They also consume upwards of five millions pounds of wool in a year. There are fitty-one mills in the city, employing a capital of thirteen million dollars. The population of the city is thirty-seven thousand, almost entirely subsisting, directly or indirectly, through the disbursements of the capital invested in the mills.

HORTICULTURAL TASTE.—The Prairie Farmer has an ex ellent HORTICULTURAL TASTE.—The Prairie Farmer has an excellent education of the cultivation of the taste for horticulture, and the effects on the character and the home. We extract a few sent-ences:—The country is a true home of beauty, and horticulture is the free school of taste, in which all our readers may become apt pupils if they choose, and gratified and useful professors if they will it, and help to create as much beauty in their spare hours as the wealthy citizen can purchase with the gains of years, to decorate his brick and mortar palace in the metropolis. There are no ornaments, in the house or out of it, so cheap and so tasteful as healthy plants and flowers, and you will hear ten persons of sense admiring your geraniums or fusche, where one sons of sen-e admiring your geraniums or fuschie, where one will notice your rich curtains and tall mirrors. And out doors, the eye that would never be attracted by glaring paint, cornice or column, will be instantly arrested by the living arabesque of a native creeper, or the umbrageous outline of an American tree. native creeper, or the umbrageous outline of an American tree. Do you not admire that simple little cottage, with its graceful trees, from our na ive woods? The vines making beautiful while they conceal the rough out-buildings; the little "front yard," or more fitting lawn, gemmed with shrubbery and sparkling with bowers, with neat walks with a tinge of velvety turf, or natural ones over it, all in keeping, and all suited to the means of the tasteful owner. If you have been able to lift the veil that hides the life within, have you not found real comfort and true happiliess there, and are not the inmates really deserving of what they enjoy? And how much in time and money has all this cost? Perhapa less than a tithe of what your rich neighbor has expended to rear that great pile of boards and shingles, or more ambitions mountain of brick and mortar, with a countenance as blank as an overgrowing idiot's, and as barren of beauty as a lumber-yard or a brick-kiin, and not a thing—except weeds in the grounds or paints on the walls—either greener or brighter than the main who can Jeem this huge abortion the ne plus ultra of architectural taste. Ten to one, he who built that dwelling, if a farmer, is one of those who "would rather have a hill of potatoes than a rosebush," and would sooner raise a snarling cur than plant a beautiful tree. and would sooner raise a snarling our than plant a beautiful tree.

Measuring Hay in Burn.—Multiply the night, breadth, and height of the hay into each other; and if the hay is acmewhat settled, ten solid yards will weigh a ton. Clover will take 11 to 12 yards to a ton.

THE SMITHVILLE LETTER OF BROTHER L.'s, he says, is written by the authority of the temperance people there. For this reason we will refer to it at some length in our next, and also express our opinion fully on the difficulties we labour under IN GETTING SUBSCRIBERS TO PAY—the UNWILLING-NESS TO PAY, &c., shown by dozens everywhere. It may do for people to talk of our neglect to publish long accounts ourselves at a CAPAT EXPRESS: but the question is do these persons. do for people to talk of our neglect to publish long accounts of sources at a GREAT EXPENSE; but the question is do these persons pay or exert themselves in getting subscribers to encourage expense on our part? Every line we publish code money—the PRIL LAS AUST EX PAID, and where is the money to come from? There are dozens of EXCALITIES in, which subscribers have paid nothing for 1851-2 or 3. Is this encouraging the lates? It it honest?

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Russian question remains the same as in our last. The latest news showing a disposition on the part of Russia to back out from her hitherto very hostile position. The New York and Liverpool grain markets remain stationary on account of the uncertainty of war......The Irish Catholics are exciting great hostility to the Bill for the inspection of numeries now before Parliament. A niceting on this subject was held in Lo don England. Lord Shaftesbury presiding to forward the wellfare of Fugitive Slaves in Canada. The Rev. S. R. Ward of Toronto addressed the meeting. The subject is to be agitated in England.....Late accounts from Australia show a great increase of the products of the Mines.......The Queen is to visit Ireland this summer.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Ripe Peaches from Mr. Proudfoot's gordens, and a fine display of strawberries were exhibited, raied by Gardeners around the vicinity of Toronto. ...The Court of Chancery in Toronto have determined to have the £10,000 raifroad job fully investigated. ...A dinner is to be given to the Ministry on the 15th of July. Three dinners it was be found upon examination, ARE GOT UP BY A SET OF OFFICE-SERERS OF

Northern Railway running over him near Thornhill, last week. The N. Y. Legislature have passed bills to enlarge the Eric Canal..... The Madiai protestants are in Switzerland.... At the annual meeting of the Orangemen at Kingston it seems a split has arisen, owing to a quarrel between Mr. Gowan and Mr. Benjamin of Belleville. Mr. Benjamin was elected by one party, and the Toronto party elected Mr. Gowan. At this time protestants of all parties should be united.... Turkey has 190,000 men to oppose Russia. Chances of war by late accounts are not lessed. It is said Austria offered to mediate between the belliument It is said Austria offered to mediate between the belligerent ed. It is said Austria onered to mediate between the beligerent parties....Prices of grain in England are upward—dependent however on war....The new Steamer Peerless made as excursion to the Falls on the fourth of July, tickets there and back \$1; meals 1s. 3d. each....Cases of cholera have occurred

in Virginia.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE AT WRITEY VILLAGE OF the above day. THE 30TH JUNE — This ceremony took place on the above day; it was done with Masonic honors in the presence of about 200 of the fraternity, and of 2000 spectators from the autrounding country. Two bands were in attendance, one from Brooklin and one from Toronto. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock, P.M. of the fraternity, and of 2000 spectators from the autrounding country. Two bands were in attendance, one from Brooklin and one from Toronto. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock, P.K. A large attendance of ladies was visible, exhibiting health and beauty. The Division of the Sons at the village and the Cades turned out in small numbers, and a few of the brothers from Oshawa were also present. The location of the public buildings is very good. About 7 o'clock in the evening the Masonic brethren ant down to a splendid repast (wines and alcohol of all kinds very well displayed) at Mr. Scripture a Inn. We regreted to see too much drinking about during the day, at the three of four taverns in the village. In the evening at the dinner and afterwards, it is said, there were from £30 to £60 worth o'champaine alone drunk. Rummies think nothing of spending afterwards, it is said, there were from £30 to £60 worth of champaine alone drunk. Rummies think nothing of spending from \$5 to \$10 for one spree of this kind, whilst Bons would grumble and quarrel an hour to get rid of paying us \$\frac{1}{2}\$ extra for a paper worth much more than the; are asked to pay. It is a poly a good cause cannot be furthered without such an exhibition

of SMALL SOURKDNESS.

The Sons of Temperance of Mariposa held a meeting at Ea Grove on the 25th ult., addresses were delivered by Br. Farence and Nixon.

and Nixon. 5.

3.7 Neal Dow, we see by American papers, is lecturing in New York, and, therefore, cannot be in Canada on the 7th ind.

BY Mr. Daniel Crosswair, un old and respectable resident of Canada, left Toronto to-day to visit his triends in England. He has been resident in this Province near fifty years.

ALL AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS will notice that are published terms will be strictly insisted on during this year. We find so many willing to MISUNDERSTAND these terms, that we g're the public notice again. AGENTS retaining money in their hads will not prevent our charge of advanced prices. It is their day to forward at these

Receipts since our last Issue.

Receipts since our last Issue.

W. H. of North Williamsburgh, \$1 on account two new in months subscribers; Wm. Gameby, Oronn, 3s, 91. cy. on account six months subscribers; Wm. Gameby, Oronn, 3s, 91. cy. on account six months subscribers; and also Issue.

Gameby were sent to us as yearly subscribers, and owe each 7s six this date. By looking at our published terms they will see that we are right on this point. N. W. P., Coburg, \$45 for 3 sole of 1853; McFn. mency was duly received and credited; H. W., Handlion, \$1; Cummineville \$2 to apply on Fn. sub. in fall, and on it in part, say \$1-leaving \$1 due. The papers are duly forwarded at this place, the faoit is in the post offices somewhere. H. L. L. Burford, \$1 index in account only, leaving a balance due; I-EX of Vienna, \$1,50c, dir. Dean for 1853, this sum only pays for the months of the year; and will be no credited on our books.

Poetry of Mrs. W. E. S. is received. G. L.S. Detroit, lever merical crived Letters from Jacob Smith Howard will be attended in from J. B. D. of Bowmanville, is seee ved.

Tunners Markers, Monday, 4th July, 1833—Whent per bushel 4: 6d to 4a. 10d., Oats 1s. 8d to 1a. .0dd. Young do 10s. per bushel; Green pens 7: 6d., Butter 7d. to 8d frg. hggs 7dd par duc. Hay \$3 to \$1 per tor., Biraw \$6 to \$9; Wood .2a. 8d to 15a.; howls and poultry generally high-markets tolerably well supplied. Woul the same as land week—best 1a. 8dd. per 1b. Must market is the same as land week.—

The Guelph League men and Soxs have lately held reveral ten persace celebrations. A Soirce came off lately at Duadoo near Brighton.

DIED.

WE regret to state that John McIntosh, Esq., one of our oldest citizens, died on Sunday last, after a severe illness of about two months. He was one of the soldiers who took Detroit in 18 2. He has also been for many years a well known reformer in Canada, and ably represented upon several occasions one of the Ridings of this county in Parliament.

RICHMONDHILL DEPOT

FOR CHEAP GOODS, Direct from Montreal, New York and Boston.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has abandoned his former intention of going to Australia, and that he now intends remaining at Richmondhill He respectfully invites Farmers and others to call and inspect his A. S. W. and WELL ABSORTED Stock of Dry Goods, Graceries Hardware, Creekery, Ois, Paints Gass, &c., Drags and Mediciaes,—all of which will be sold at very low rites. Every articles will be marked in plain figure, and sold at 8 ormand a *rices. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call (Remember at the POST OFFICE) before purchasing elsewhere—as he has determined to sell at a very small profit.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.

COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR.

nove applications having been made for Building Lots
"Hex and Catteres." the Suberiber takes this
d of informing the applicants and the public, that as

AVEY is being made and Plans prepared, the Lots
institute one.

he E AVEY is being masee and a similar theority be open for SALE BY AUCTION IN TORONTO, FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN TORONTO, If which further notice will be given The Terms will be one-half down, and the belance in two qual annual instalments with interest, secured by mortgage of otherwise, at the option of the owner. A liberal discount will be made to those who prefer paying in full.

B. W. SMITH.

Barric, May 15th, 1853.

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

REMOVAL,

ITSERS A HISBARD & CO. bog to announce to their Cusmors and the Public generally, that they have REMOYED
p.No. 30, King Street East, next door to J. Lessain's Book
tore, where they are receiving a large and varies
ent of Lunps, Globes, Chimneys, Wicke, &c.
Also —Fancy Goods, Paper Hangings, &c. Agents for
losion Belting Company
And Oak Tanned Stretched Leather Belting —Thankful
past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance
size same.

A. HIBBARD & Co.

foronto, April 96, 1853.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, & HURON RAILRUAD.

pencing on Monday the 20th instant, the Passenger will leave the foot of Bay Street, at 7, A. M. and 2, for Bradford, connecting the Steamer "Moraing," on Stance. Returning will leave Bradford at 9.45, A.M., 14.45, P.M. oute, June 23, 1853.

CITY OF TORONTO DEBENTURES.

NDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to the day of August next, for Corporation Desenturer, to be sed under a By-law of the Corporation, upon any day r that date, to the amount of £.3,850, or any part there-the Principal payable selber in full at the end of twenty re, or in sums of £267 10s., annually, in from one to

ty years.

Debentures to be made out for such amount as may reced upon, and the Interest payable half-yearly, at the

e Debeateres to ue manuer payable hair-yearny, an interest payable hair-yearny, an interest payable hair-yearny, an interest payable hair-yearny, an interest payable hair-yearny, or being distributed manuer payable in from one to twenty years.

A. T. McCURD, (Aamberla. n. matherials office, Toronto, Jane 12, 1833.

TENDER OF LANDS.

DERS of Lands for Sale to the City of Toronto, for the same of an industrial Farm, will be received at this Office I Noon on FRIDAY the 18th July next, he quintity not to be less—an 40 acres in one block, sace from the city not to exceed three nilley, unless the officer should be within one mile of the R illway Streament on the city. The lind to be of the heat quality farming purposes, and in a healthy situation, randers to stale the price per acre, description of the land of quality and situation, and the distance from the City, and to be marked "iender of Land for Incustrus in." CHAS. DALY, C. C. C. erick's Office, Toronto, June 23, 1833.

Received this Day,

he Boston Lamp Storr, Winter Bleachad, Whale, Eis-ta Lvrd, and Machinery Olfs. Iso, Beiting, Packing, Rivets and Lacing Loather, A. Hibbard & Co.

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY.
ORS EAST OF SAINT LAWRENCE MARKET,
King Street East, Toronto.

AD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionary, &c. Private Bio, Seanabonts and Granty Merchants, supplied.

GH CANDY, AND DYSPEPTIC BISCUIT, EMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARIETY, WEGLESALE AND RETAIL.

r cell before purchasing, and examine the goods.

Or Chemp Boots and Shoes
GO: GO:
BEOWNECOMRESSHOP, Store or the Red Boots
the of Yongs Street, Opposite to American's Fourcorr Camp Street.
The SS.

T. PRATT'S

A NEW FAMILY MEDICINE.

VALUABLE SPRING & FALL PURIFIER

DR. BUCHAN'S

APPRIENT AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC BITTERS.

This medicine is recommended by the first Physicians of Europe and America as the most appropriate and truly harmless, yet successful general Family Medicine ever invented. It corrects disorders of the digestive and portal organs, removes obstinate coastipation, promotes a proper circulation of the blood in the extremities, strengthens weak aerves, renders the mind cheerful and the bedy active, invigorates and establishes health; regularity throughout the whole system, more speedily than any other medicine ever offered to the public. It possesses all the properties of Sarapantila, including BALSAPARINE, which valuable medicinal property was entirely lost till more, by the unscitenific process adopted in the manufacture of Barapantila preparations. The absence of Sarapantiles, clearly accounts for the centire want of public confidence in the virtues of Sarapantilas. Play a new chemical process, discovered by the World renoward chemist, Banow Luxuo, Salaararing is now completely preserved in this medicine, and it also contains, in addition, the puritying and other Hypeinic virtues of various valuable productions of the veget-ble kingdom, in the purest and most concentrated form. It is an altern tive of groat value.

The preparation acts most kindly on the iver and muccus membranes, corrects and prevents neithly, side assimilation where greasy articles are used as food, and is suitable to every kind of constipation, complicated with defective billary secretions, nothing can surpassit in constipation with themorrholds timuours about the verge of the anti-selfer wise pites—and expectally so in that which accompation all will be found a valuable emenaging we where constitution is present. In constipation connected with long continued derangement of the bilinary system, termed biliness depression in process. In all this properties of the anti-selfer wise pites—and expectally so in that which accompation is present in constipation or onnected with long continued derangement of the obtaint of self-self-self-self-self-se

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Pain in the vide—Pain in the anall

of the back—Pain in and between the

shoulders—Acidity in the stomach—Billoma

attacks—Nervous, Periodical and sick head

ache—in chronic hepatic affections with dyspepti
it is a most valuable remedy—also in Spasms—Rhe

matism—Unpleasant sensation of fulness after eath

Marsunus, or wasting of fieth in childhood or early
youth—Cynanche Maligna, or Malignant ulcerated

sore throat—Hysteric, in various forms—Ten
nous in various forms—Chorea Sancti

Vitt, or St. Vitu's dance—Chlorods,

or Green bickness—Amenoriticas—

Dysmenorthera—All glandular

enlargements, and vari
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females.

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it produces a power" I and lasting impression upon the glandular system and secretory organs, usequalled by any other article. The great and convolling power which this medicine exercises on the secretory and excretory organs, renders it a medicine of peculiar properties as a curative agent, of various complaints and diseaser, not mentioned

Agent, of various compisints and diseaser, we impainded shove.

As a Family Medicine, it is hark and Efficatious. It is Warranted to be Superior to any other regulator of all the secretions, as far as a general remedy can be so Several families of the highest respectability in Totombo and neighborhood, have used the medicine and spenk of it with unqualified approbation.

FOR SALE BY BUTLER & SON, Lendon; HUGH MILLER, Medical Hall, King Street, and by S. F. I. RQUHART, GENERAL AGENT,

8. F. I. RQUHART, GENERAL AGENT,

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr., CITARLES DUTARIUS, LIQUIDA BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHAN CERTY, respectfully informs all destrons of employing him professionally, that he has removed his office from Yonge Street near his private residence, to his xew orsets, use the store of B. M. Clark, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperanco Streets, acar Lawson & Clarkton's store.

store.

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

Torquio, February 22nd 1853

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!! BY E. V. WILSON AND PIPER & BROTHER,

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPRAIT, ELECTRICIAN ASS. ELECTRICAMETALLURGISTS, AT THEIR WHOLEFALE AND RE

Lightning Rod Manufactory,

Lightning Rod Manufactory,
On Yonge St., between King and Adelaide Sts.,
TORONTO, C. W.
At which place we beg to offer our Superine Spiral Twisted
Anabased from Lightning Bode, with Zinc Protectors, and
Electro-Positive Federacia continued in their Manufacture,
thus readering them equal to Copper as conductors. They
are hit mr, twelve, and fourteen fort lengthe, with securately
fitted brass screws connecting joints, an entire new style o
metalic attachments for brick or forme hulldings, also,
thans isolators of a novel and ingentus construction, formsing a lock. The whole meanted with a solid platinum Silver Point, fourteen luches long, surrounded at the base with
three angular acquire magnets, which possess the power to
an extraordinary extent, of dicharging the opposite alements of the meat fearful thunder storm, and embrace the
seasies perfection of science up to the prevent time; the
whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect Pateri
candidated against purchaining Rods of any person or person
unless they possess a credificate of agency, signed K. V.
Wilson, L. R. Agent, and their sample Polat, sinaped
Spiratt Reproducing Patenses, 1632, as we are not answers
the public as a larger of active, butter, and otherwise
fromed over, when is trust they are not worth saything as
Electric Polats, nor do the pather offering them know any
thing about the lives of electricity, consequently it is
dengerous to exploy ignorant man to protect your buildings
and year lives.

TUESDAY, MAY 17th, 1853! MILLINERY AND SHOW ROOMS OPENED.

THE Soberiber would respectfully inform his Cu-tomors and the Public processly, that the latest French, Eng. American Milliony, Fashicus in Romets, Onjon, Stepting, Secques, &c., Caps., Rend Dresses, &c., will be a TLESDAY, 17th May, 233. Owing is the press of business, Cards or Circulars caused to some, therefore it is a Ladies that take pleasure in seeing the beauties of Fashica, will favor this with an early sall at

asing in secing the besutter of Parhios, was five first first first first and a second to the second of Parhios, was five first firs

THE W. STREET

ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

The Greatest, the Best, and the Cheapest Lot of Farry Strew, Phreves and Braid Beanets ever effect in Toronto.

A beautiful assortment of Luglish and American Parasols. Gaure and Elich Bonnet Ribbons. French KM Gloves at

educed Prices By The above having been bought for Cash, all will be seld very cheep a dought for Cash, all will do sout very constr.

No. 60, BARNG NTREST EAST.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH

\$4,000 WORTH

OF Grey Pectory Cottons, White Shirtings in heavy and fine makes, Striped Shirtings, Chietz, Prints, Molechine, White Mercelles Quilt, Circansian and Craja Cloths for Dresses, having seen bought very Comp at Auction for Cash, will be send at prices worthy of especial attrition.

2.3 Country Merchants can do wen by calling and tuying for Cash, believe all are gone.

J. C. has a few maxims in the innanagement of his daily increasing business, which, from principle, he cannot deviate from viz. On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favor of himself or otherwise. Having a channel he a way that secures their colling again, should an oppartunity present itself. Dealing with others in a way that he mould wish others to deal with him-sit. Asking the lowest price at once. A nimite superior is better than a size abilling. Small profit and quick returns make a heavy purse.

The manufacture of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited, before byging elsewhere.

The manufacture of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited, before byging elsewhere.

L'EMERSER THE TORONTO HOUSE, No 6c king Street hast.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

TORONTO

HAT AND CAP FACTORY. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CAP, No. 77, Youge Street.

The Subscriber in returning his grainful achnowledgements to be Trade, for the support given to him since his commencement in business, and destrous to cherish that patronage so liberally besides, depend on all their attention to his extensive Spring Stock of

HATS AND CAPS!

HENRY LATHAM.

BARRISTER. HARRING LER,
ATTORMEY AT LAW, he he, has remained his Professional Business at his Out Orrite, over Henderson and Ou's
Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Toronto, January 1833,

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA!

BOOTS, BOUTS, BUOTS.

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

No. 12, KING STREET EAST TORONTO.

J CORNISM has constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and BHOES of every description,—Alm, INDIA RUBBERS and Ladies over Boots, which he will sell at prices that cannot fall to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a coll—4tt enders prempt w attended in. Remember the "Old Stand," No 12, King Bireet, six doors east of Yonge Street, Toronto.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the hardone community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the hardone community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house, on strictly temperance principles.

Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well tocated for business men, using No. 28 Cortlandt Street, near Broadizay, and the landing of most of the Steambouts and Railroads in the city.

ELDAD TATLOR.

New York, 1853.

Panting, Glazing, Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

Bus to return his sincers thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opposed that large and commodious abop on Richmond St. 3 doors Fast of Young St.

Bros to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronsgo bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that here and commodious shop on Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yonge St., Where he can excesse all the various branches of his business with that well known neatness and departs which heretofore has secured for him a consideral where of tride GILBERT PEARCY Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

Toronto, March 13th, 1853.

A. WANLESS, Plain and Grnamental Book-Binder, No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Tonge St., Toronto.

Tax Advertiser, from his long experience in the ostablishment of Messrs. Henderson & Biset, of Edinburgh, and other establishments in Scotland, begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to execute any description of week in the finest style of the art, however complicated.

April 15th, 1833.

WOOL WANTED! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS. 500 pieces Canadian cloths, Tweeds and Financis to exchange for Wool on the most fav ruble terms. Alec, Cash paid for Wool, Sheep skins, Gont and Deve skins, by W. A. CLARK, Ruildings. no Stairs.

W. A. CLARI No. 3, St. Lawrence Buildings, up Stairs. oronto, 18th April, 1853.

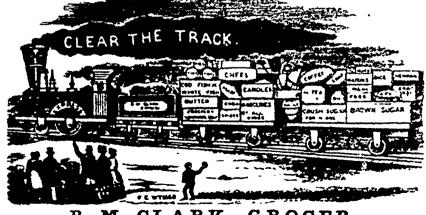
BROWN & CHILDS. BROWN & CHILDS. St. King St., Toronio, 120, Nove Done St., Montreal. THER Manufacturies produce 1808 pairs delify Ther prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the reivil patron to Town or Constry. Liberal credits given to the reivil patron to Town or Constry. Liberal credits given to the price defy all competition. Every attention given to the prival patron to Therefore, 2000 sides best Spanish Scifor Sile. Also, 408 bris. Cod Oil. 27 Would you make the ment of your mency, den miss those places. Toronic, Jan 1st. 1853.

J. McNAB,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., 1st Door North of the

Court Homes, Church Street Toronto.

Toronto, January 1833.



B. M. CLARK, GROCER,
RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronto at 4 the remeating country, that the has just opened a spine 40 assortment of

GHE O CEE EE EE EE

COMPRISING

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rice, Molasses, Scap, Candics. Butter, Spices, and every description of Family Grocerus.

Price Low-Goods New.

stud-R.M. CLARK, Your Street, new Temperato Street, in the State Sensety the formal ter recommendation for the second street, the second second in the Sense formally pick by Hr. Garbon, Erropean.

The Fermi Product sale . in . tcharge, and FARMERS' WIVES sufficied with the best TRAS and SUGARS Caseds.

B. M CLARK.

Sengary 1808

REPURNATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the crv of the day, While uld-fashioned habits are passing away; While caloric has triumphed, so plainly 'twould see O'er the uld-fashioned method of putfing by steam

Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dark Muddy York, a you very well know; And see it to-tay, inflat our clues the best, And deservedly styled, the Queen of the West.

Just look, if you please, at its elegant homes,— Its beautiful churches, their spires and their dome While its fine public buildings, erected with taste, Adora the site of same old marsh) waste.

Its murshes have fied by the aid of our drains, its forests are upen'd by the apect of our trains; The past we have seen, the present we see, Well, well, we may ask, what the future will be.

Even now, where the waves of Ontario roat, And dush their white spray on the long-testen shore, That spot so long sucred does science invade, And the billows give place to a grand Esplanade.

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

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

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

Will you call at McDONALD'S? If it is but to try, From his well sorted Stock how cheep you can but And we venture to say, when you look through his S You will wonder you never have found it before

This a three story house, with the front printed white, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light, With very large figures, which you plainly may see, Describing its number as One Hundred and Three

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD,

Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of
Sansonable

DRY GODDS

RECEIVED THIS SEASON,

The whole of which he offers very reasonable; which the
following List of Prices will show—
fold Heavy Manchester Shirting atripes,
following Heavy Manchester Shirting atripes,
fold Heavy Manchester Shirting atripes,

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

EMEMBER THE LARGE 103. YONGE STREET.

JOHN PARKIN

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St. Copper, Brass, Load. Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired.
Gis, Water, and Steam apparatus. Baths, Water Closets, &c., supplied with the utmost promplitude and on the most thereit terms.

January, 1833.

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

II. BAYLEY, Proprietors.
C E. BAYLEY. Proprietors.
Good accommodations can be had at all times at this house at moderate charges.
BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

IN. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,
MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate
of the Honorable Society of Apothecaries, London, England,
formerly Astituant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable
Esst India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liverprof. Sinth Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to
pract cs. Medicine, Surgery, and Midwilery, in Western
Canada. Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1832.
Bradford, January, 1853.

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for

Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes sound in sounds containing t of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852 well bound \$1, can be forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaset, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards stainly can be had for 2a.9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had for 2a.6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No. 3, Eighn Buildings, Yonge Street, bags to intimate to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Mesure Expalje and Co. of Enchesios, to act a agent for their various kinds of Agricultural implomints &c. &c., aimilar to those which demanded as many Premiums at our Previnces! Ethibition; also, for their Ganguer, First hand Frowers Surds, sail of which are of the latest production.

Farmers withing to keep prace in the scale of progress, and at the same time save some of the unnecessary labour they have heretofore had, will find it to their advantage to calf and aximine the implements for themselves.

The unburilers will also have on hand—as unval—a supply of Cooking Stones, Parter and Box Stores, Cook Gress, &c., together with an assortment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city.

se city. Beneather the piece M. No.A. Elgen Buildengs, Yongs et, General Agricultural Wavercom, under Machenzie's ethly Mussage Office." Tremen, Will March, 1852.

R. H. BRETT, PO CENERAL MERCHANT, WHOLESALE. Importer of Routy Bardware, Sheddel, Wordeniams and Employers Good. Also, Importer and Deale Liawed Oth, Palett, Odapowder, Segure, Twas, Spirrile, Stollenery, Sec. Ac.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Turonto, hore on 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 Pashinanble materials, and in great variety.

Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mournings Furnished on the shostest Notice. Paris, London. and New York Fashions received monthly.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

		8 d.			8 13 1		a d
Men's Brown Holland	Costs, frou	4 4 4	Mon's Black Cloth	Vests, from	76	Men's Moleskin Prousers.	from 7 &
do Check'd do	do	\$ U	do Black Satio	do	89	do Lines Drill do	5 0
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do Russell Cord	40	126	do Holland	do	34	do contriberoy do	7 6
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do Canada l'west	40	17 6	do Velvet	do	` {	Go cassimore do	13 9
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White Shirts, Linen F	ronts,	4 41	Men's Cloth Caps,		26	Red flannel shirts,	4 41
Striped do		\$ 0	Boy's do		1 101	Under shirts and drawers.	•
Men's Paris Sal	n Blate_	_ <i>R</i> //	act and Drah	New Stu	le Rice	inese Coute-in all me	ateriale

Muslin de Laines, yard wide, from is. Table linens, quits, counterprines, Fac lodd Prints, fast colors, do from 74d. Prints, fast colors, do from 74d. Itsay ginghams, do 74d. Urupes and materials for mourning, lineauts rubes, caps, and frock Coulomb Counters, lineauts, neck-ties, cap tronts, muslins, actis, caps, and frock Coulomb Counters, like, and towels.

Factory cotton,
White do
Striped shirting,
Cotton warp
Ludies' slays,
Fringes, gimps, trimmings,

BURGESS & LEISHMAN.

UT NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Streest, adjoining the Court House.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER DRY GOODS.

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

BEGS 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, colourg, cloths, orleans, circassian cloths, gale picides, prints, ladies wool scarf shawls, wool polkas, (all sizes,) rithous, &c.

A full assortment of Staple Goods, viz: Grey cottons, white cuttons, heavy stripe shirtings red, white, blue, and pink flannels plaidings, derrys, ticks, Hungarian cloths, Bloomer cloths, Beaver, Etephant, Whitney, and S. F. cloths, decekins, cassiners, tweeds, astinoits, Canadian grey cloths, Etoffes, &c. Buckekin mitts, gloves, hostery, wool steeves, Bons, create, &c. &c.

This shock will be found large and well assorted, with fresh, acasonable goods, which for QUALITY & OHEAPNESS is not surpassed in the city.

of surpassed in the city.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect this stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

SUPERIOR COTTON TARN (all Nos , a prime article in Cotton Batting, Bluck and White Wadding, &c.,

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third door west of Church Street.

50 YEAR S OFR' ROADS ROB PRESS

GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

ROBERT TAYLOR,

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

HIS 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.

TO INSPECTION IS INVITED.

G. HARCOURT & Co.,

Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, Jan. 1853.

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 11. North Side of King Street,
Directly opposite the Globe Office, Townsto.

The subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Bread Cloths, Carolineers. Dorskins, Tweeds Venction and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of

Vestings of the richest style, maisting of Phila and Pigured Velvets. Allk and Colton linehen, Satin and Figured Meterial of almost evers de-READY-MADE GARMENTS,

Hais, Capa, Shiris, Gloves, Suspenders, Baillers, And Gentlemen's Wear in General.

Judges' Barristers' and University

ROBES;

Charact Darms and quality, made to redec.

G. HAR 'URT & Co.

These, Jensey MSL

HAYES BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF

GROUERIES, TEAS, &c. 27, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

J. FOGGIN,

[From England]

DYER AND SCOURER,

93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

KID GLOVES CLEANED.

Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop.

JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared all cells in his line with promptuses and despute NESS, SADDLEZ and TETINKS will be used netter, of the best materials and at low price Spare, Falles, &c., Southurfy on head.

N. S. Shop near the essuer of Youn Street, as from the spank Bond.

J. MURPHY,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER GRAINER, PAPER HANGER,

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

THOMAS PAUL & SON,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

VETERINARY FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S ME HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES DISPERSART-Queen Street, near Yong Street, To



WILLIAM WHARIN. WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWEL BR. &c.

No 17, Church St., 1 door South of King St. Clocks, Watches, Time pi-ces, and Jewellery, of ere description repaired, cleaned and Warranted,
A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Pagods constantly kept for sale.
Toronto, January, 1853

W. STEWARD,

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

W. 8. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and public, for the very liberal support he has received. He continues to manufacture a superior stricke, such as he received so many premiums for st numerous fairs in Case and which has been honorably mentioned at the Warehalt in London.

V 8 will sell very low for cash, and every article.

Fair in London.

V S will sell very low for cash, and every article
r uted to be such as sold for —Geod and CREAR.

Remember the sign of the Collar.

YONGE ST. POTTERIE NEAR TORONTO,

JOHN PAVIS, PROPRIETOR

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

These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Universe Potteries at our 1 oronto Provincial Show, and baveled as at other Fairs.

4: Alexa can be promptly supplied with our unaurpasses on the Tairs.

6: Alexa can be promptly supplied with our unaurpasses on the Potter and Brome Glaze, Milk Pans, Grocks, Erocks, Eroks Ones, On short notice.

J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay appears any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can required it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than universitie yellow and dirty white looking trash made arms places.

January, 1853. January, 1853,

JOHN BENTLEY,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONE 71, Volume Street, 13 Has constantly on hand a large and well selected steel Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, R fumery, Soapa, Olls, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryes,

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Partfolia, GENERAL STATIONER

N. B.—Wolesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Passible's improved Rat and Vermin Externameer; Let Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c. &c. &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MI

Toronto January 1853.

CHARLES BAKER,

MERCHANT TAILORY
NO 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, begainst
inform the public, that its addition to the above busines
hr on hand, (or will make to order) ALL KINDS and
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Agancy &
System of Cutting.
Toronto, January 1853.

J. H. GUWAN,

Carver and Gilder Looking-Gilder Looking-Gilder Looking-Gilder Looking-Gilder Looking-Gilder Looking-Gilder Frame Manufacture No. 75. Yonge Street, Toronto,
The subscriber respectively informs the Trade is given that he has on hand a large associment of For, Chief Toliet and Shaving
Glasses and Fancy Goods
ALSO
PORTUALT AND DIGGETTER DR.

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAM

Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he pared to sell at New Fork Prices. Windenstate Revart.

N B Country Merchants will save 30 per cent, by ing before here purchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, January, 1853.

T. WHEELER,
ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAN
KING STREET EAST, TORONTO
COMPANY and LODGE SEALS excessed in the
and docings furnished if required. COATS OF
found and emblazoned.
January, 1853. T. WHEELER,

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS Instrument and Music Establish Instrument and music Establishment MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEI Beg to inform their friends and the public in secundaries of the best may seek of Planors of the best may received and are createastly receiving from Europe, we est and most IMPROVED INSPRUMENTS FOR both Brass and Wood, which they are establed to lower price than any other Establishment on the Carticularly they would recreamend their new Sar in Cornorlans and other Brassinstructurers, which they the celebrated maker Currons of Particularly they would recreamend their new Sar in the Cornorlans and other Brassinstructurers, which the theorem of the control of Particularly they would recreamend their new Sar in the Cornorlans and other Brassinstructurers, which the theorem of the control of Particularly and other forms any part of the control of Particularly all the control of the Cornorland of the Cornorland

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TORONTO: PRINTED BY BREWEN, M. & Co., 46 Emm Syrker East