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NO. 42.

LILLY DALE.

*Twas a calm still night,
And the moon's pale light
Shone soft o'er had and vale,
When fliends, mute with gnet,
Stood around the death-hed
Of my poor lost Liky Date.
Oh! Litte, sweet Liky, dear Lilly Date,
Now the wild rose biossonis
Oper her lattle green grave.
Neath the trees in the flow'ry vale

Twas a calm still night,

Her chicks that once glowed With the rose that of health,
By the hand of disease had tuined pale;
And the death-lamp was on
The pure white brow
Of my poor lost Lilly Date.
Oh! Lilly, &c.

"I go," she said.
"To the land of rest,
And ere my strength shall fail
I must tell you where. You must lay poor Lilly Dale.
Oh! Lilly, &c.

Where the wall flowers grow,

And the aream upples forth thro' the rale,

Where the burse shall warnle Their songs in spring.
There isy poor Lilly Dale.

Oh! Lilly, &c.

e following thinling and admirably written story is worth a dreading. It will meet with a response from every mother's

THE LOST CHILD.

cold morning when I reached the steambon, what any acq and years was about four years pections to the general Lapent and any acquired was a part of any are also account assa still apparently fresh to the past of contrast to my own feelings. There was a general thin interpolated here, and at the most are the fast of profession of joining the waters of the Labra diangtion in the result stored anear. People were then Atlantic Ocean, as it was positively expensed. In plain willier-foreign the contrast was the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, where the day of celebrating the completion of the Eric, and the standard the third part of the Eric, and t there whole course, and also from many exher parts of ider; and they had yet reached atheny calleng downward. There is they had yet reached atheny calleng downward. There is they had yet reached atheny calleng downward. There is they had yet reached atheny calleng downward. There is they had yet reached atheny agent, and the incident with passengers in their herbidge storing and the same and controlled in the storing and storing agent, and the receiver of the most heartful anisotic group, while a heart of the most heartful anisotic group, while a heart of the most heartful anisotic group, while a heart of the most heartful anisotic group, as the receiver and the incident heart of the most heartful anisotic group, as the receiver and the incident heart of the most heart of the most heartful anisotic group, and for a time I forgot my own greef in a senace agree, as they appealed, infinitely hour. In alarm was manifely the receiver and the incident heart of the entire the receiver and the incident heart of the state of the child, was a senace of capital incident heart of the child, was a senace of capital incident heart of the father of the child, was a senace of any roundry.

The most in the incident heart of the property of the property of the property of the state of the child, was a senate of the state of the

forgotten, but for the scene which presented itself on my coming into the cabin. The stove was surrounded by persons who were busy drying cloaks and other garments. Another group were conduling with a lady who was reclining in a large rocking chair, hooking very pale and sid. She had a loose wrapper thrown about her, and her whole appearance indicated that she

thrown about her, and her whole appearance indicated that she had escaped from danger, not without a plunge in the water.

Before I had time to inquire concerning the circumstances, a 'ady who had followed me from the dock exclaimed, "Only think of he' he w providential! This lady," pointing to me, "came ever with a child in her aims; and it the plank had shipped with her instead of you, either she or the child must have been lost. You cannot think how finglifered the passengers were when they saw her coming."

saw her coming "
"Providential, indeed!" said the almost exhausted one, for the "Frostdentia", indeed? said the atmost exhausted one, for the first time raising her eyes. "Had not both my hands been at therty, a that I could seize held of the plank which fell under me, I must have been lost. She would have elasped her babe—but," she added after a short pause, "abe would have had the satisfaction of dying much her child," and she drew a heavy . sigh.

I toon saw that something weighed heavily on the mind of the क्रीमें दरत्ते afflicted woman. She listened with an indifference almost amounting to incivility, were it not for her subdued and sorrowful expression, to the congratuations of people, who occasionally amounting to incirally, were it not for her anbidged and sorrow-ful expression, to the congratulations of people, who occasionally is sed into the cabin, to see the lady who fell overboard, and to enquire how sie found herself. And the spotling of a very nice cross, lame. I wish voluble expressions of sorrow, gave her to concern. Sie did not seem to prize very highly the life which had thus been preserved, although she said that she had been several times rescued from death in a very remarkable manner. DIADUCT.

Neither of us having any attraction toward the gay company Arther of its nating any attraction toward the gay company above, the lady and myself remained together in the cabin. As soon as "re were left alone, I could not resist a desire in know the cause of her deep melancholy. She told me she had low her only clind, and not by death. Alas! death would have been a blessing to that poor weeping mother; for her child was saven away from her; and she knew not what dreadful fate might have hatelless has betalien her.

Detailed her.

Expressions of sorrow and sympathy barst simultaneously from the children; and a little Mary webt out-right. When I, the had combined and quieted her, by daying that perhaps she was found by this time. Although the strength of New York, with a heart weighed down.

It was a found by this time. Although when the yellow fever was a layer was found by this time. Although when the yellow fever was a layer to the man and the was a was about four years person in the general solution, which you are too young to understand. It was a below was a was about four years person in the general solution when I reached the steamboat what at account was about four years person in the line, pass to and the scene of gayety which surrounded the was a standy's heart unwas also, first monker of her line, read at overt

About a year after this, I was in New York, when, one fi summer afternoon, I joined a party of friends for a walk or battery. I was in a rather abstracted mood, and did not much what was going on around me, when suddenly I was called to consciousness by hearing a very aweet voice say, "I mamma! why do you stare so at that hed?"

I raised my even, and most three of the around.

mamma! why do you stare so at that ma?

I raised my eyes, and met those of the questioner. She was a lovely child of some ten summers; but though as it appeared she was a perfect stranger, there was something in her look the enchained—not to say enchanted me—I glanced at the ledy whe was her companion. In a moment I recognised Mrs. Allen was her companion. In a moment i recognises was her companion. In a moment i recognises we have her with each other's arms. I comprehended at axes him blest she was; for the dark-eyed, gypacy-looking child could be no other than the long mourned Nelly. The first words Mrs. Allen could speak, were, "O, you were a true prophet. God did not be not been applied to the prophet. God did not be not been applied to the prophet. Allen could speak, were, "O, you were a true property indeed, work mysteriously, as you shall hear. But you a come home with us. I cannot yet speak of my happiness we out more emotion than is proper to be shown in sech a place this. But come here, Nelly. This is the lady who was so to me, and whose parting words gave me so much comfort," embraced the sweet child; and then it was arranged, as I just

embraced the sweet child; and then it was arranged, as I just the appearance of a post of the same and the sight with the happy mother.

As soon as we were seated, Mm. Allendrew Ellen to his about and thus began: "One day, about a week after I had but you, a feeling of exhiteration came over me, for which I could not decount. I really made an effort to be sad. It assessed to it is a stranger to for years. But all would not do. I will be about the house to lightly and merrily, I seemed as it is a sire, I was asionished at myself.

"In this most I was attracted to one of the family They had hirdly been opened since the time of my grant times, except to installing myself in a look flowing for men, we mente had become hallowed with the past associations of set treasure. I opened the blinds. I opened the window, set down; and still I went on humaning a gay little sir, as if the near over been a mother's heart in my breast.

"Presently there same along a band of steelling a would show have retired, for my position was getting it seemed as if I were glued to my chair. They came drawn dreetly under the window. My hand pocket, seeing for money, for sh! they had at a aqualid look. These was one little gri—I cloud potting p my heart throbbed. The child might have be costy that Eller was a fet latte chub-and the tierable leoking. Yet what if such a fate mere his d thought & absord you med? It ir at I enald not move a jot. After the take on the links ger hagen to ming; and by a seen very song error over that inthe Edlen level be of while strong on may know, in the p associate hour at affected one. It seems i cannot arecribe in mant, so i mod info must, as I and before, open the mission that I target group the child, and compet a creed that many. But I feezed to m approach of my talents. approsed of my intention, and so es child to my br a deposed about noon

"But the id-a of Blick their pa e lined Principles on with and the buildings to have which the stand, derbig this like years and 's though third at these through any heast the

Bot slowly the face was turn tourid see the beatterness of lost the obse be Mamma? Then I had a glimpse of something falling in the

"How I got down the long flights of stars, and into the street I never knew. How I got her away from that hideous man and woman, I cannot tell. But with my next full consciousness, I woman, I cannot tell. But with my next full colliciousness, I was in bed—I had been very ill for weeks, as they told me. My husband, who had returned, was hanging over me; and Elien—Ellen! O! she was in my arms! sobbing, and weeping on my breast!"

Mrs. Allen paused—For a few moments there was an intense sillence; and then she hid her face in her child's bosom, and wept almost historically.

almost hysterically. As som as she became calm she said; "I cannot go any farther now; but think—imagine if you can, what the poor child suffered during those long four years; but imagination would fail to reach the truth! It seems that the child was anging, as she went, one of her favorite songs."

nging, as one went, one of the layoute songs.
"Yes, mainina," said Ellen, "It was that very one.
"I heard them say that I had a sweet voice, and it vould bo their fortune to get me. They put something in my mouth and choked me. I could not cry. It was almost dark; and they told me that if I gruggled, or made the least noise, they would kill me. They showed me a great kinfe, and said they would put it inc. They showed me a great kinfe, and said they would put it into my heart, if I made the least noise. They took mo to many cities. They whipped me and starved me; and O, I used to be so frightened. But after a while, the first man and woman who got me tell to fighting, and the man killed the woman, and then—," and the child shuddered. "Oh, I cant tell that."

"O, no, my love!" said Mrs. Allen: "why did I ask you?

"Foor fittle sufferer! Let me only say that after the death of her mistress, another company took possession of her, who did not know her home was in New York; and by one of those mysteriors of Providences, which sometimes overrule the designs of

terious Providences, which sometimes overrule the designs of the fraudulent, she was led home. And now I can say, with the happy Milesian mother; "Blessed be St. Bridget and her improper moment momen; "Blessed be St. Bridget and her morn; for this, my daughter, was lost, and is found! We have clothed her with the garments of joy; and the pearls we have given in her dark locks, are whiter than the frozen hall-drops!" "— N. Y. Organ.

LIFE IN AFRICA.

For many miles from the coast, the country, though fertile, is low and awampy; but as you journey on toward the interior, it becomes diversified with hill and plann; and, from the descriptions given of it by the Landers, as well as by our own missionanes, it must be very picturesque and beaunful. Deep and fertile valleys lie among the hills; grante rocks, some lofty, bold and bare, others clothed with trees or verdure to their summits; and clear streams, tumbling over their rocky bed, add to the beauty

of the scenery.

The appearance of the towns, from a distance, is often imposing; the walls enclose a large extent of land, and fields and trees are interspersed among the thatched roofs of the lowly dwellings. It is strange, that in a tropical climate the natives should take such pains to exclude the air; but the African hut, like that of the Lindon, is without windows or any opening but the low door, while the roof projects so far beyond the walls, that but little air can find its way even here. The houses of the better classes are built round a quadrangle; into which the separ-'e dwellings open, while a rude piazza runs along the whole interior. The head of the family occupies the largest of these dwellings, and round him are gathered children and grandchildren, and any other members of his family, for whom a reparate habitation can be found. The court in the centre is often planted, and is the common place of resort for all the immates, where, shut in among themselves, they can, without fear of interruption, talk over any subject of family interest; and where, on the bright moonlight nights of that southern clime, the whole party are frequently collected. Here they will remain for hours, scated on the ground, and listening with fixed attertion, while one and another relates some passing incident, or amuses his hearers with some legal of the state or fairy tale, of which these people are passionately fund. It is the hour of calm enjoyment, and the eye of even a Chrisian Yoruban will glisten at the thought of these moonlight scenes, though now his conversation would be of a higher and holier

The people are industrious, and the sail freely yields them yams, cassada, and the various other grains that are in use among them. Cotton too, is grown in considerable quantities, and the women spin, and men and women weave it into cloth, which is worn by all. They are penerally well of thed in this their native manufacture; the color is often blue, dyed with indigo, and checked with red cotton procured from Hausse, and which, it is said, is naturally of that color. There is a great taste for dress among them, and independently of any religious motive, some of the gay young men affect the Mahometan constume, and wear wide sack-like trowsers, much embroidered, and confined close round the ankle, with a loose upper garment, and turban; or if unable to procure this last appendage, they roll a long piece of cotton round the head. Some of them are loginning to adopt the English dress; but all this is to be regretted, as any change of national continue recreasing upolices come degree of change of national costume necessarily involves some degree of change in the national character, and the r present dress is very be-

Knives, axes, and implements of linshandry are made from the iron ore, which is very abundant, and which they have learnt to sincit. Osier inskets and grass mais are also among their native manufactures. The red cartheuware in common uso is made by women, and burnt by boing stacked together, with layers of wo between the rows, as bricks are baked in England. One of their troat useful demostic utensils has been provided for them by mature—this is the calabath, a kind of pumpkin. When the fruit begins to ripen, a hole is cut in the small end to admit the air, and thus the pulp decays without injuring the rind. Sometimes the increson is made round the fruit, at about one-third from the smaller end, and a reasel with a nearly fitting lid is produced without further trouble. Those calabashes are of various sizes, some are smaller than a tea-cup while others will hold three or Your Ballour

A good deal of internal traffic is carried on among them margets are held morning and evening in every town and village, and in the towns there is a isrger one every fifth day, which is attended by all the neighborhood. Their only current money is the white course, forty of which are the value of an English pen-ny. They are strong and tred up in "heads," as they are called, rach head containing 2,000 shells, equal to 4s, 2d,; and at this

rate of reckening, we shall not be surprised at £2 or £3 worth being as much as a man can carry, nor wonder at the expense and difficulty of conveying money from Badagry to Abbeokuta.

On of their domestic habits is, we believe, peculiar to themselves. None of the people take their first morning meat in their own hour s, but all, both men and women, about 7 o'clock in the morning, pay a visit to the cook's shop, and make their first breakfast on a bowl of gruel of Indian corn. The women then breakfast on a bowl of gruel of Indian corn. The women then proceed to the market to purchase materials for a more substantial repast, which is taken about 10 o'clock. This consists of bolls of Indian corn, called "denge," served up in a kind of strong sance made of beef, mutton, fish, or fowl, with various vegetables, and seasoned with sali procured from the Popos, and with Cayenne pepper, which grows in the country! the whole forming a very nutritious and palatable food. The family do not generally observed to the feet therefore the feet the graph but each one takes it when as inclined. lect together for this meal, but each one takes it when so inclined; In case, however, where there is only one wife, she and her clildren usually join the husband and any friends he may have invited. When about to partiake of the food, a large earthen bowl is placed on the ground, containing the denge and the sauce, and the party sit down round it. The balls of Indian corn are taken out of the bowl, broken and distributed to the different persons, each of whom dips his portion into the same as he cats There is a good deal of animal food consumed in this way, out it is never eaten solid. One of their chief articles of food is also the yam - Miss Tucker's sunrise within the Tropics.

Numaraus.

A little nonzense now and then, Is relished by the wisest men

AN ARKANSAS NOTICE-LAUGH.

In a tour through one of the wildest and most sparely-settled in a tour inrough one of the widest and most sparely-settled regions of Arkansas, (the land made classic by the effusions of that versatile genus, 'Pete Whetstone,') I strived at the ferry on Cache River. A little log-house grocery stood on the near bank, about fifteen steps from where the 1, rry-fi : lay, tied to a snag in the edge of the water. Several bear-skins, deer-skins, and econoclaim were usiled in to dry against the array of the state of the stat and coon-skins were nailed up to dry against the walls of the grocery; but the door was closed, no bar-keeper, ferry-man, or other person was in sight. I halloed at the top of my voice some half a dozen times, but no one answered, Seeing an advertisement on the door, I read as follows :-

"NOATIS -ef enny boddy cums hear after licker, or to go Akrost the River They kin gest olo This here Horne and ef a dont cum when my wife Betsy up at the Hous heres the Horne a nloin shele cum down and sell the licker or set em Akrost the river ime goin a Fishin no credit when ime awa from Home john wilson, N B them that cant rede will hav to go too the Hous arter

betsy taint but half a mile thar.

In obedience to the 'noatis,' I took the b'owing horn, which stuck in a crack of the wall close by the door, and gave it a toot' or two, which reverberated far around through the case and swamp, and in a few moments was answered by a voice scarcely less loud and reverberating like that of the horn; it seemed to be about half a mile distant up the river; and in about fifteen minutes a stalwart female made her appearance, and asked

if I wanted ' licker'

No. madam, I want to cross the river, if you please

Don't ye want some licker fust?'
Never tech licker! Why, you must be a preacher, then

'No, madam, I'm only a Son of Temperance; I wish to get across the river, if you please. Do you row the boat ? Oh, yes! I can take you over in less than no time. Fetch up

I obeyed, asking, as I led the horse into the boat-

'Did your husband write that advertisement on the door

there? 'No, sir-ee! Schoolmaster Jones writ that. John hain't got

no larnin'!'

And the good woman rowed the boat across the ugly stream : And the good woman rowed the boat across the ugly stream; and handing her the ferriage lee, I hade her good morning, believing then, as I still do, that she was one of the happiest women and best wives I ever saw—perfectly contented with her lot, because she knew no better.—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

To There is now in the mountain region of western Virginia, a young lady from Kentucky' pretty, educated, and who is there to protect her rights to a large tract of land, which descended to her from her ancestors, to whom it was patented for revolutionary services, bit is now claimed by a land pirate who formerly acted as her agent. To defend her rights "solitary and alone" to the disputed territory, she went, made a clearing, built a log cabin, and located a tenant. She always carries one of Colt's revolvers, and roams over paths seldom trod save by the panther and

"Name," said a girl to her companion "which railroad train do you like best !"

"That one," replied Nancy" which furnishes a spark catcher."

"Frailty thy name is woman."—Shakspeare.
If Frailty's name is woman's self, A name which nature gave;

Sur e man must be the weaker elf, Still to be Frailty's slave!

BJ A word of kindness is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, is sure to spring up a flower.

A Good RETORT .- A countryman sowing his ground, two amart fellows riding that way, one of them called to him in an insolent air, "ah, honest fellow, 'tra you mismess to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labor." "Tis very likely you may for I am sowing homp."

E.F. " Don't act m. Isaac dear, said Mrs. Partington, as Ike was rating particular Ned about the kitchen, and throwing everything into confusion, in a vain attempt to find his ball. "People by nby will say you are non pompons mentis, as they did about poor Mr. Smith; the doctor says you are of the rebellious sanguinary temperment, an ' heaven knows what you should do if it should bave a tendency to the head—perhaps you'd die of a suggression of the brain. He jumped down from the table, on which he had left the prints of the nails in hisahoes, and went out, and the good dame shook her head mournfully as she saw imm ciambering over a fence and a high shed, when to could just as a col have gone out at the gate.

Ladies' Department.

THE LOVER'S PETITION

"Give me a tress of curling hair, Above the forehead, love, recanning And next my tanhful heart I'll wear, The golden treasure brightly shining "
Thus spoke I to my Laura dear,
And brightly on her check the blushes Of modesty and love smeere. Glow'd in their rosy transient flushes

Repulsing me, she gently strove. To free her tresses from my fingers; And as I sought the gift of love,
The glance she gave in memory lingers 'Twas partly anger, partly fear-i wondered at her strange emotion, When in my hand her leig fell down, A cooler to my love's devotion

MRS. AMELIA BLOOMER.

This lady is now in our city, attending the National Woman's Rights Convention. On Monday evening she delivered a not excellent Temperance Address, and when about writing a base notice of it and its author, which is all I have time or space for this week, I found the following in the True Democrat and Forest City, which I cordially endorse, and adopt in place of the one I issended to write:

MRS. BLOOMER'S LECTURE — The Atheneum was crowded by night to hear the Temperance lecture of the woman of world-wise celebrity, Mrs. Bloomer.

She came upon the platform dressed in the peculiar and preur costume, of which she is the originator. She is a lady of fair personal appearance, rather handsoine, and, we should judge, about

thirty years of age.

We confess that we were somewhat disappointed in our idea
of the originator of the Bloomer dress. We had pictured a El heavy built, full faced, bold appearing, and forward woman. Oz readers may judge of our surprise when a gentle, sweet-looker, silver-voiced, regular-featured woman was announced as the his in question.

Her lecture was an excellent one-well adapted to the ocasion-lucid, sparkling, eloquent, argumentative and convince. Not an ambiguous word or sentence was uttered by her-her laguage was plain, decisive, and emphatic. She painted the bo-rors of drunkenness in living colors, and explained the blesses. of sobriety in a manner that melted and affected the most caauthor of the Maine Law, and concluded by a thrilling extention to all to put their shoulders to the great temperance when, and not to cease their labours until that or a similar law was esgrafted upon the statute books of our State.

LAVATER-BAD TEMPER-THE VALUE OF WOMAN.

Lavater, the famous physiognomist, though an enthusiast was a kind man, and his wife one of the most amiable of women One day, his servant asked him, after dinner, if she should aver-his room. Being in rather an irritable mood, he assented petially, telling her not to touch his books or papers. When the evant had been gone for some time, he said to his wife:

"I am afra d she will cause some confusion up stairs." In a few moments his wife, with the best intention, steless of the room, and told the servant to be careful. Lavater meis wife at the bottom of the stairs, on her return, and exclaimed a

though secretly vexed about something: Is not my room awept yet?"

Without waiting an instant, he ran up stairs, and as he error the room the girl overturned an inkstand, which was started on the shelf. She was much terrified. Lavater called out to

tily:
"What a stupid heast you are!—Have I not positively tokya
to be careful?"

What followed we will let Lavater tell himself ;-

"My wife slowly and timidly followed me up stairs. Inexe of being ashamed, my anger broke out anew. I took no nor of her; running to the table lamenting and mouning as if at most important writings had been spoiled, though in reality at ink had touched nothing but a blank sheet and some blank. paper. The servant watched an opportunity to steal away, & wife approached me with timid gentleness. 'My dear hadra' said she. I stared at her with vexation in my looks. Shees braced inc. I wanted to get out of the way. Her face med for a few moments on my check. At last, with unspeaking tenderness, she said, 'you will hurt your health, my dear.' I now began to be ashumed. I was silent; and at last began weep. What a miscrable slave to my temper I am! I cannot lift up my eyes. pass away without your being overcome by anger. Its down beside her, and thanked God sincerely for that host, of

CHARLETTER OF THE TURKS .- We commonly conceive of a Turk as a burry indivi aubmissi-a beauties, anxious for the himour of the handlerde but it is not remembered that there is a prodigious named batchelors in the east. In spite of the diagrace in which ceiter is held, a large preportion of the men of the middle classes stain from marriage on account of the difficulties throwning way by manners and the competition of the rich. I have been instances among the Levantines in which a young alogs of has been compelled to spend half his capital to proceed 67 utile wife. The same system of purchase prevails since ? Turks, and is indeed derived from them. The number of ? married persons in the Ottoman empire is very great. In Turks are naturally a licen. us race. They are often many and, in case no suspicion of palency crosses their minds their wives with considerable deference. For will vacura appear in the presence of their indies in the slightest degree toxicated, and they will sufmit to be beaten on the day and the subject of the supplies of the supp ram, if from powerty or other causes, they have been under

bring home the roast shoulder of mutton required by inexorable castom for the family dinner of that day Eastern ladies often conston for the family dinner of that day. Eastern ladies often resort to this summary mode of proceeding with their lords and masters, even when not protected by the privilege of festival. It is true that, on the other hand, they are exposed to similar treats ment if they carry the poke too far, or misbehave in any way. and that the sackof which it is now the custom to make funamongst wags who have looked at the outside of Eastern manners—is always ready to punish serious derelictions of duty.— The Turks in Europe, by B. St. John.

HORRIBLE PHENOMENA.

It is generally known, says the Charleston Courier, that in Barbadoes there is a mysterious vault in which no one now dares to deposit the dead. It is in a churchyard near the sea side. oares to deposit the dead. It is in a churchyard near the sea side, in 1807, the first coffin that was deposited in it was that of Mr. Godard; in 1808, a Miss A. M. Chase was placed in it, and in 1812, Miss D. Chase. At the end of 1812, the vault was opened for the body of the Hon. T. Chase; but the three first coffins were found in a confused state, having been apparently tossed from their places. Again was the vault opened to receive the body of an infent and the four coeffice. the body of an infant, and the four collins, all of lead and very heavy, were found much disturbed. In 1816, a Mr. Brewster's body was placed in the vault, and again great disorder was apparent among the coffins. In 1819, a Mr. Clerke was placed in the vault, and as before the coffins were in confusion.

Each time that the vault was opened, the coffins were replaced in their proper situations—that is, three on the ground, side by side, and the others laid on them. The vault was regularly closed; the door, (a massive stone, which required six or seven men to move) was comented by masons, and though the floor men to move) was comented by masons, and though the floor w.s of rand, there were no marks of footsteps or water. Again the vault was opened in 1819. Lord Comberners was then present, and the coffins were found thrown confusedly about the vault—sorre with their heads down and others up. "What could have occasioned this phenomena? In no other vault in the island had this ever occured. Was it an earthquake which occasioned it, or the effects of an inundation of the vault?" These were the questions asked by a Barbadoes journal at the time; and no one could afford a solution. could afford a solution.

one could afford a solution.

The matter gradually died away, until the present year, when, on the 16th of February, the vault was again opened, and all the coffins were again thrown about as confusedly as before. A strict investigation took place, and no cause could be discovered. Was 11, after all, the sudden bursting of noxious gas from one of the coffins that could have produced this phenomena? If so, it is against all former experience. The vault has been hermetically sealed again—when to be re-opened we cannot tell.

is against all former experience. The vault has been hermetically sealed again—when to be re-opened we cannot tell.

In England there was a parallel occurrence to this, some time ago, at Hauton, in Suffolk. It is stated that on opening a vault there, several leaden coffina, with wooden cases, which had been fixed on hera, were found displaced, to the great consternation of the villagers. The coffins were again placed as before, and the vault was properly closed, when, another of the family dying, they were again found displaced; and two years after that, they were not only found all off their piers, but one coffin, (so heavy as to require eight men to raise it,) was found on the fourth step which led down the vault; and it seemed perfectly certain that no human hand had done this. no human hand had done this.

DARING FEAT.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives the A Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account of the latest amusement devised for the wonderloving Parisians: "The feat of jumping from a balloon, the jumper sustained by an Indian rubber rope, was duly performed on Thursday. It was the most stupendous exhibition of daring and address that the Parisians have yet witnessed. From one side of the car of the balloon hung the India rubber cord, descending one hundred and fifty feet, and then returning and being fastened to the other side of the car, it thus formed a strong loop. The athlete was dressed as Mercury; his body, from the neck to the small of his back, was enclosed in a frame work, which enabled hum to endure the ausnemion without wrenching or disto the shall of his doct, was included in a ready with the enabled him to endure the auspension without wrenching or dislocation. The rope passed through an eyelet in the middle of the back, placed so that he was held in perfect equilibrium. When the balloon had reached an altitude double that of the supposed elasticity of the cord, the voltigeer appeared on the edge of the car, looked over, shut his eyes, and dove off into space.

The eyelet slipped along the rope, so that the first one hundred and fifty feet were a positive fall through the air, without any resistance or break. The rest of the way was an elongation of the rope. It stretched four times its length, making in all a descent of six hundred feet, accomplished in a few seconds. After cent of six numered teet, accomplished in a few seconds. After having attained its lowest point, the rope contracted once, perhaps two hundred feet, and then descended again. There was no further reboand, and no oscillation; the voltigeur lay calmly cradled in mid-air, and probably apent the leisure he was now permitted to enjoy in recovering his breath and contemplating the prospect. The arrowant above now commenced at the windless, and gradually we mad his densities friend an arrive. pect. The aeronaut above now commenced at the windlass, and gradually wound his dangling friend up again. In four minutes he climbed ever the side of the ear, having made the fastest time that any human being has ever achieved, except such as have been shot trem cannon, as Baron Munchaugen said he was."

Miss Ford, of Newmarket, has charge of the telegraph office in that village. Woman's rights!

27 Miss Mary S. Legare, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has given \$3,000 to found a female College in that State, to be under the care of the U. S. Presbyterian Church.

ET Two spacious African churches have been lately erected in Nashville, Team, principally by the contributions of colored

Morner Mode of Collecting Derth.—When a man refuses to pay a debt among the Mornoon, they send three officers called whitters, who take their station in front of the debtor's house, such with a jack knife and a bundle of sticks, and whittle away, day after day, till the delinquent knocks under. It is said the remody soldon fails.



Pauths' Department.

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

WHAT IS RUM!

I asked an aged man, a man of cares, Wrinkled, and curved, and white with hoary hairs; Rum is the Tyrant of the soul he said, Ye young and fair take worning from the dead.

I asked a drunkard, ere the stroke
Of rubless death life's golden how! had broke;
I asked him, what is ruin? Rum, he replied,
The curse of earth—my ruin?—and he died.

I asked a weeping wife ; she mised her eve, All fided with tears, and this was her reply Rum dashed from me fond hopes of earthly bliss, And made this life a cup of butterness.

NUTMEG AND CLOVE PLANTATIONS IN SINGAPORE.

I went frequently to the nutmeg and clove plantations to enjoy their balsamic fragrance. The nutmeg and clove plantations to enjoy their balsamic fragrance. The nutmeg trees are enveloped from top to bottom in foliage, and attain the size of the fine apricot trees; they begin to apread from the lower parts of the trunk, the leaves are bright and glittening, as if varnished, and the fruit resembles perfectly a yellowish, brown speckled apricot. When ripe it bursts itself, and displays a round kernel, about the size of nut, covered with a kind of net work, of a beautiful deep red; this net work is the so called nature bloom or mace. It is carefully detached from the nut, dried in the shade; during the process it is frequently sprinkled with sea water, as otherwise the process it is frequently sprinkled with sea water, as otherwise the fine crimson colour changes to yellow or black. In addition to this web, the nuttineg is aurrounded by a slight delicate shell. The nut itself is likewise dried, smoked, and then steeped in sea.

water, mingled with a slight solution of lime to prevent its becoming rancid. Wild nutmeg trees are found in Singapore.

The clove-tree is somewhat smaller, and the foliage by no means so beautiful as that of the nutmeg tree. The clove is the undereluped flower-bud; when gathered, they are first dried in smoke, and the nor a short time laid in the sun.

smoke, and then 'or a short time laid in the sun.

The crita nut grown in clusters of from ten to twenty, under the leafy crown of the palm of the same name. The fruit is somewhat larger than the nutmen, and the outward shell of so bright a golden hue, that they look like the gilded nuts suspended to a Christman tree. The kernel resembles the nutmen, but without the net—like external covering; it is dried in the shade. Tois nut, wrapped in bens-leaf, slightly amounted with lune obtained from burnt shells, is chewed by both natives and Chinese. When a little tobacco is added, it produces a blood-red juice, and gives the mouth of the chewer a truly disbolical appearance, especially when, as is frequently the case with the Chinese, the teeth are filed down, and stained black. The first time I saw such a speciale I was quite frightened; I thought the man had injured hunself in some way, and had his mouth full of blood.—Réa Pheiffer's Travels.

IMMORTALITY—A BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.

St. Paul, in speaking of the power of God to raise up the human body, incorruptible, to enjoy immortal life, boxatifully says,—"But some r'an will say, 'how are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?' Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die; and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body which shall be, but bare grain; it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain; but God giveth it a body as it inth pleased him, and to every seed its own body."-1 Cox. chap. 15, v. 35, 38. Nothing can be more smaple yet more striking than this simile. Here is presented to the caviller at the doctrine of immortal life, a problem-a mystery as wonderful, as grand-requiring as much power as the other. The acorn is sown, and by some wonderful provision in nature, expands into a mighty forest tree. The mustard seed is an excredingly small black thing, like a mote; it is dropped into the ground and by its hidden energy, or some hidden quality of earth, it grows into a beautiful plant with long leaves, branches and flo -how dissimilar to the little black speck from which it aprang. The formless yolk of an egg is kept warm a few weeks, and from its cold and apparently lifeloss mass, springs a lovely bird—th cock, decked as all the colours of the reinbour, with a crown as a voice to wake as in the morn; he has consege, all the p and some intelligence. Yet all this is the silest action of nature. So it is with the beautiful variety of butterflies which spring up as if by magic, from the abspaless grain. If God bath so impressed nature with the power of self-production, is it enything beyond rational belief to suppose that he has ordered, that wh we throw off the mertal coil of matter, surrounding our souls in life, our spirit shall arise to some new and higher state of axist ence? That the once mortal eye shall be awakened upon a new stage of existence, of a nearpse-able beauty and glory? The body laid in the tomb is dust,- what we eat in food; all the substance -the real man, is vanished somewhere. Whither hath vanished that bright spirit-those burning thoughts-that faciling beart -those lefty aspirations—that thing which thought-reflectedrevolved mighty conceptions? Was it no better than its shell? Is it inferior to the dust which we can see yet in its glass collin? Surely it is so, if it live not too, for this matter will live for tail? lions of years in other shapes! Mind so glorious-40 sep to matter, cannot thus pass away, but mur awake again and rice like the Phornix to some other glorious state of existence. decaying body is like the kernel of wheat, which, in its decay, gives to life a more perfect and beautiful form. Ged, in his wire verse, has some plan whereby man shall live again. Man, the most perfect being in form, and therewith blossed with a perfectly rational soul, cannot surely be allowed to know that God lives, and yet die like the plants of the fields! We are permitted to see the universe—to know that a God lives; and beings worthy of this knowledge, are surely worthy of some higher life. We are in this world for an end, and that end is to rice to Godto act so as to please Him, and acknowledge His existence.

WOMEN'S STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION OF OHIO_THE LETTER IN THE WATCHMAN ABOUT THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVEN-TION

Ir the Watchman of the 8th October a letter appeared signed S., censuring our views of the one-sided character of the line World's Temperance Convention. It is written by a young man, a Cadet now in Cincinnati, one of the publishers of the Garland of that city. Like most young men he is heaty, and has gone in this instance rather too far in his assertions about the doings and justice of this Convention. We have and no reason to alter our opinion of the conduct of this World's Convention It was sneaking and unprincipled towards the coloured mail guity of truckling to the South-it was bigoted and narrow in its views of the sphere and duty of woman, and raised too much by exclusive spirits. The calm consideration of the public mind in the United States will come to this conclusion. The Convention should not have called itself a World's Convention-it was one confined to one sex and one colour. From the beginning it was determined to exclude woman as a delegate or speaker. There can be no dodging this conclusion. American temperance men have encouraged the formation of Unicas of Daughters and Grand Unions, and they should not at this leis day spoil the work of their own nands, by saying to women you shall not enter our Conventions as delegates. Neal Dow, it see oms, is in Three of the rights of women in this matter. A great State Convention of Temperance women was held on the 21st September, at Dayton, Ohio. Many of the most emment and talented American Temperance women were present. 200 delegates attended, und strong action was taken, and resolutions parsed in sever of temperance. Some of the ladies gave excellent addresses on the occasion, among others Mrs. Gage the Poetoes, and Mrs. Griffin, who moved these strong resolutions, which were carried by a very large majority. Every lady in this convention agreed that the unceremonous rejection of Miss Brown at New York was wholly unjustifiable. What will our young friend who wrote the Watchman letter say to this action of the women of the noble State of Ohio? Whilst we condemn the New York proceedings, it must be understood that we do not in all things go with the women's right party. In this matter, however, we think they were right :-

"The introduction by Mrs. Grifin, of Salem, of the following resolutions of censure on the World's Convention, created machine.

Resolved. That we regard the tyrannical and cownedly eso-mention to the "usages of society" in thrusting woman from the interna in the late so-called, but mis-called World's Transperpersonne in one inte so-catica, but mu-catical World's Temperance Convention, as a most during and insulting outrage upon all of momen hand; and it is with the deepest shame and mortification that we learn that our own State of Ofiso furnished the deligate to officiate in writing and present the resolution, and who presented at the section when the desperate act was accomplished.

mesonspinaces.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, the President of the Convention, for so manfelly and persistently deciding and imisting upon and in favor of the right of all the friends of temperance, duly delegated to create and participation in all the proceedings. Carried by a large majority.

—Ohio Lafe Boat.

EP During the late Agricultural Exhibition at Hamilton, sec-eral addresses were delivered on temperance. A very shin-address was delivered by the Rev. Win. Rystion, reheating the history of the movement for thirty years past.

IT The New Branswick Divisions of Store are adopting the excellent plan of voting name of money such to supply a lectur-er for the Province. Three of them here voted £30 such, furn more £35 such, and two £10 such. (So says the Telegraph)

The Protestant Guardian, by the publisher of the Canadian, the zame of a new comercutive paper of this city just levined It is well got up,

EF The New York Reference, Jefferson County, and the Port-nd Watchman do not come to hand. Are these papers purposely stopped? We still send ours.

OUR TERMS FOR 1858 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

OUR TERMS FOR 1858 ARE AS FOLLOWS,
This paper will be issued on Turnave, where the distribution of the day, printical and other received to advertisements and will give all the series of the day, printical and other news
Scientification price for 1853.

Or within now most after subscribing
R not sequal at the east of any months.
If not paid within all months and if left to the end of the year 10s currency.
Bull yearly subscribeters with the taken at the atoric prices provided it be discussed in the subscriptions meet end with the year. No inpact will be discontinued unless the heading materials and detraition of the first another will be about our ending the will be a known receipt, and detraition of the first another will be about our discontinued in the subscriptions appeared by the current pair. New agents acading all new subscriptions of the publisher until the subscription price is paid up. No p. per after the known receipt, and detraition of the first another will be about the subscriptions. Or subscription are 10 perity old and prily new, with the money or a guarantee shall receive a ropy graits. The club vision of year sid not please well owing in the pustings. Upon consideration we have considered to need to close, if any of our friends with from them upon these terms—Scoples for \$40 is 10 perity of our friends with the from them upon these terms—Scoples for \$40 is 10 perity of our friends with the first them upon these terms—Scoples for \$40 is 10 perity of our friends with the price print in an exchange and addressed to one person in all cases, otherwise the full charge will be unade

Advertigation and detraction of the case. All prostages must be paid, and communications addressed to C Durand. Editor Turonts, C W.

Che Canadian Son of Cemperance.

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

TORONTO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1853.

THE CHILDREN OF NEW YORK AT THE TENTERANCE CONVENgray. One of the circumstances attending the holding of this Convention, was the assembling of about 5.000 children, gaily dressed, in the Metropolisan Hall, who sang, with rapturous applause, some beautiful temperance songs. Among the rest there beautiful verses, e touchingly sweet and true Neal Dow was present and felt truly delighted. Let every child commit them to memory.

Gushing so bright in the morning light, Gleams the water in you fountain; As purely, too, as the early dew That gems the distant mountain.

Quietly glide in their silvery tide, The brooks from rocks to valley; And the flashing streams, in the broad sunbeams, Like a bannered army rally.

Touch not the wine, the brightly it shine. When nature to man has given A gift so sweet, his wants to meet, A bev rage that flows from heaven

Not only here of the water clear, Is Go4 the lavish giver; But when we rise to yonder skies, We'll driak of lite's bright river.

Then drink your fill of the grateful rill, And shas the cap of sorrow;
Tho' it shines to-night in its glearning light,
'Twill sting thee on the morrow.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS.

Originally, two leading objects prompted the founders of the Order of the Sons-temperance, and benevulence to the sick, destitute and unfortunate brothers Latterly, in the United States, the benevolent object seems to have been greatly overlooked everywhere: it is certainly as important as the first. If the Massaic Order has stood the test of time, even from the days of non until now-if the Odd-fellow societies, (having only bennce se their object.) have stood the test of time, and are now everywhere in a good condition-if Orangeism, having only the section of protestantism as its ostensible object, although in e Province, it is certainly partly a political movement, has d for a hundred and fifty years, and is increasing in this Prosee yearly—why should not the Order of the Sons, which is not political, and has only the test of strict temperance superd, succeed equally well? Does the fact of this last test ajure it with the masses? 't would really seem so, as society is now constituted. It has the power of accomplishing all that ry and odd-fellowship can do. Its benefits are as large as edd-followship's, and its power of benevolence as extensive as er. It is decidedly a better order—because less burdened with signs and paraphermaia. It costs twice, if not three times se mach, to be an odd-fellow as it does to be a Son. We must not be understood as speaking against odd-fellowship or masonry, we, at present, mither praise or condemn; our object is to show that Senship is so good in every way, and in one thing better. As to orangeism, which, in its mode of operation, is similar to Southin the latter is decidedly better. The way orangeism has been carried out in Canada, in many places, and the meetings being generally held at inns, it has become often an instrument of drustionness and vice. But there is another object which his has, and which we have often impressed upon the minds of all in the Order, and that is, the power it affords of cultivating she in-ellect-initiating into business habits-improvement in speaking, &c. Now we believe, that during the winter, and in ne to come, every division should have at least two good lecs a meeth, delivered in their rooms or in some place hired. Let the subjects be varied---cometimes temperance, then physicinegly, agriculture, astronomy, education, geology, arithmetic mails, &c. This would draw the public thather and elevate the te in the public mind. Let three objects govern as-

MCINSHUKIS OF IME ORDERS OF ODG-RELYOWSHIS! ORYMCEISH AND MARCHRY.

We said above, that Sanship was better than any of the

orders. An old-fellow, according to his age, has to pay before he can become a member, from 15s. to £4, of a certain age he has to pay 1s. 3d. per week in addition to other dues. He must attend at least once a quarter. In this city there are two lodges, and we are told that they number about one hundred each, and have from twenty to seventy attending each in ding members generally meet in the upper stories of large ions, and after meetings sometimes indulys in the bowl. This is not necessarriy the case; but an odd-follow is generally what is called a bon tirant. The society has done vast good everywhere in the way of benevolence; to the sick they only pay 12s. 6d. per week their widow and orpinn fund is larger than that of the Sons. Orangemen have signs of recognition and pass words, they pay is, per month, and shou'd meet once a month at the full of the thoon. Masons pay as much as the Sons do and meet very seldom. These three orders too often meet in taverns, and the members are often addicted to drunkenness. What is to prevent the Order of Sons excelling them in every thing? Their objects are superier, and what can they not accomplish which these orders can? It is true they cannot and should not meddle with religious or political questions in their division rooms, nor should masons or odd fellows.

TORONTO AND CINCINNATI-INTEMPERANCE IN EACH

The following letter is a peep into the secret causes of crune and poverty in large cities. It is but an epitome of those of Toronto. Toronto is probably in a far worse situation, yet we go on and shall from all appearances, continue to go on from year to year, licensing low and high inne and groggeries to breed the pestilence of death, the blight of poverty, and the lunacy of deliriums. We see little hope left for this city. When the seat of Government is removed here it will still increase in this respect. It seems as if our people, and indeed those of all large cities, were in the hands of unprincipled men; who, though owning little property, controul the really pious, moral, i and property holding inajority, through a low set of loafers or laborers. With the Cincinnations half of the paupers are Irish, with us three fourths of the paupers are Irish, and foreigners in the United States are the great opposers of the Maine icw, yet it is the business carried on by them that makes it necessary. If wretchednes and crime, resulting from immoderate drinking did not exist, the Maine Law would not be necessary. Temperance men ask it merely as the only cure for a preat existing evil. Crime and lunacy, poverty and domestic distress in our cities and towns, keep on their steady march. Cur old men die of apoplexy, and our young men too from the use of the bottle. The work of the pestilence is looked at with unconcern, and like slaves we submit to an ignorant and victous rumocracy.-Editor.

The following letter from Capt. Ross, of Cincinnati, was then read, and entered upon the proceedings of the women's Convention at Dayton:-

OFFICE CITY INFIRMARY,

GINCLE CITE INFIRMANA,

GINCLERATI, Sept. 19th, 1853.

MY DEAR SISTER,—As you have long and arduously labored in the cause of Temperance, I deem it my duty as a brother to give you a few atainstics of figures and facts, which you are at liberty in my name to defy the world to controvert.

First, From the year 1844 to the year 1851, it has cost the tax-payers of this city \$321,813,85 to take care of the poor. I tax-payers of this city \$522,013,03 to take care of the poor. It will take the controversy in my feetle hands, and prove to the entire satisfaction of an impartial jury of twelve men, that 95 per cent, of the whole tax levied and disbursed can be charged directly to intoxicating drink; if I fail, I will pay the expenses of

econd. From about the middle of May 1852 up to the 20th of March 1853, relief has been granted to 200 paupers, most of them heads of families. This number includes relief granted at the Infirmary, at the Hospitals, and at their homes, and burial of dead. On this I will also take the same contract.

bave now in the Infirmary about 200; in the Compercial Hospital, Lunauc Asylum, and Pest Honse, about 250 paupers. On these paupers now on hands I will take the contract as aforesaid, and the task will be easy. To prove to you contract as allorested, and the task will be easy. To prove to you that I know of what I am writing, I will give you the nativity of most of the last mentioned; 3259 paupers relieved, of which 1518 were of Ireland; 722 United States; 747 Germany; 27 France; 24 Scotland; 5 Switzerland; 5 Wales; 2 Prussia; I lialy; at sea (2 colored) 10; and unknown 129. Of this number, 2511 have resided in the city over one year. Non-residents or those who have resided in the city exact have one year. ber, 2011 have resided in the city over one year. Another or those who have resided in the city cast than one year, 575, not report, 183.—Are not these figures a voice from the Tombs?

Thus horrible office I now hold, I am now trying to get rid of.

I expect to resign in a few days, and on leaving I will publicly express my lonest opinion, which is, if the use of imoxicating drinks can be done away with, 5 per cent, on the amount now leved and disbursed will be simply sufficient in this city, for poor purposes, if not an entire aboution of the schole concern.

I am at a loss to know how this evil can be got nd of, or a reform affected. However, the object of your sex in accomplishing so noble an act is never questioned. The objects of men in accomplishing the same, is never questioned. A ne copress to me accomplishing the same, is never questioned by me. So go you are figuring in the noblest of noble causes. You have best wishes and small purses. "God speed the pleagh."

CHAS. ROSS. So go on ; You have my

ident Board of Directors City Infirmary. To my sister, MARY PURSELL.

SONS AWAKE TO DUTY.

The following remarks from the New York Organ should find

just now to Canada, where Sons see the League movement taking the wind ov of their sails. We hear of Branch Leagues being opened-opened to live in name and then die-but we hear links of new Divisions being opened in Canada. We always said the permanency of the order depended on moral principle. The conduct of many Division last apring on the Liquir Advertising question, and even the TIMIDITY displayed by many old members in the Grand Division on the subject at the spring Session; their FIAR TO MEET! this moral question openly at once and put their send of condemnation on it, has disgusted many a true Son. It certainly has disgusted us. The effect to Hamilton has been rumous. Every Division but one has gone down there, and a W. P. lately, whilst in the chair, opened a tavera in which to sell liquor-turning his Temperance Inn, got up by Sons, into a run hole, and thus descroying his Division. This Division was the one to which the Grand Scribe belonged. Can anything else be expected when Sons approve of their brothers advertising liquous? Let all awake to duty and principle .- [EDITOR.

There is reason to fear that while many once flourishing Divisions of Sous are slumbering, other organizations will take the field, and do the work which the Sous should be performing Leagues, Alliances, and other associations are springing up in numerous places where Divisions have existed for years, but have failed to come up to the wants of the temperance reform at the present crists. And, if the work is done by other hands, these Divisions will of course sink into deserved contempt and pass

away.

The Order of Sons of Temperance is admirably adapted to the The Order of Sons of Temperance is admirably adapted to the present expencies of the temperance cause. All that is vaning is that our Divisions shall be penetrated with a sense of their obligations, and come up in earnest to the work of exterminating the traffic in rum. But no Division can hope to live, if it only meets once a week to talk over the business of the body, pay dues, &c. There must be in every Division a fixed and burning purpose to make its influence feit in pulling down the rum traffic and protecting the families of the land by some prohibitory laws. Divisions must lead this warfare to a triumphant conclusion

Invisions must lead this wariare to a triumphant conclusion, or be content to be laid on the shelf as an antique thing not fit for these times. And others will do the work and win the henor.

A sorry conclusion this would be for the once glorions and mighty Order of the Sons! Brothers, shall we slumber on the superior of the sons and lead all other constraints. and keep the van and lead all other organizations to battle and victory :

and victory:

Of course, we are bound to rejoice that temperance is preached and carried forward, by whomsoever done. We are bound to be grateful that in the absence of hearty working Divisions, other organizations spring up and toil in the reform. But it is a shape organizations spring up and toil in the reform. But it is a share that the Sons give any occasion for it. If we were wide arake our duty, there would be no necessity for any other

If The Grand Division wall meet on Wednesday the 26th instant, at Kingston. The officers will be chosen chiefly by castern delegates. Br. A. Farowell, of Oshawa, will make a good Grand Worthy Patriarch, and we hope if he accepts the office, that he will devote a few months to lecturing over Canala, as Mr. Johnson, of New Brunswick, did in 1852. A Grad Scribe should be elected who would keep himself aloof from its tions, and who would act with impariality to all in the order. It is very easy, in this office, to cause strife among Divisions, h using official influence to further extraneous inverests. The office is an important one, and it is our decided opinion that there should be a change every two years, prespective of an thing that has happened whilst the present incumbent has been in office. We believe the good of the order requires a change, whether there will be any or not is more than we can predict, be time will show, if there be not, that our opinion is correct in the as it has turned out to be in respect to the effect of the League movement. The League movement will be a failure, and it has materially injured the Order of the Sons. Indeed, if semester is not done for the Order during the next six months, by the Grand Division, and those who were once its active friends, it is difficult to tell in what position it may be next spring. We have no interest in saying this; we seek not now, and have neversorek any payment for work Jone for, or office, from the Grand Div sion, and do not now acck any. This paper is perfectly free final all influence of factions in or out of the Grand Division, and set shall be whilst we conduct it.

The Old Countryman newspaper has nt length made its appearance. It is imputate form, contains sixteen pages, fixed them filled with advertisements. The matter selection is good to be a contained and the contained of the contain asso the paper and general appearance of the periodical his punnished weekly by the owners at \$3 per animm, or \$6 the single copy. It gontains much news from the old country, and the single copy. single copy. It gontains much news from the old country, as is designed for the reading of old countrymen resident here as in England. We think mis paper may do good if well circulated in England. It is favor to temperative, but approves of the use of beer, which is rather inconsistent.

If A young man (son of one of our most respectable self-wealthy families in this city, and a lawyer by profession.) died a few days since at Hamilton, it is said by epitepsy, but in radiy of delerium tremens. We have known him as a student, said to be a self-wealth of the said of t grew up under our eye—became a partner in one of the large-law firms of this city, and has been cut off before life's convex one third run by the influence of liquor drinking in this city.

Wonth Knowing .-- Dr. Robert de Lamballe, a Parie physic following remarks from the New York Organ should find patient dying from the effects of chloroform, countered fine fine every true Son's heart. It is peculiarly applicable finence of the chloroform and restores life.



Che Literary Gem.

THE INDIAN'S GRAVE - How true are the following lines. The forests of Canada and America have waved and sighed in the wind over the graves of many a famed warrior. Their ashes shine through the green foliage-their dust, as it were in the old trees, looks upon the same bright sun-the same pale moon-the same twinkling stare, upon which their hving eyes once calmly gazed. Our readers will recoilect that last year we gave an account of the bones of an Indian warrior, with his stone arms and brass kettle found in Nelson, under the roots of a large tree which had blown down. The tree had sprung up out of his tomb. So there he in all of our forests the bones and dust of Indian races passed away.

THE GRAVE OF THE INDIAN WARRIOR.

BY WILLIAM A. BADEAU.

On the spot where he roamed in his unfettered childhood, In the depths of the forest, in the wild far-off West, 'Neath the green spreading boughs of the ione solemn wildwood, With his bow and his quiver, they have laid him to rest.

To his rest they have laid him, never more to awaken. Till earth shall be summan, d to surrender its dead, They left him alone in his slumber unshaken, For the soul of the hero from its portals had fled.

To that " Great Spirit land" of empyrean brightness,

To those green " hunting grounds" that oft rose in his dreams, To chase the wild deer as it bounds in its lightness Through valley and forest, and by clear crystal streams.

O, sleep then serenely, for nought can now harm thee, Thou Chafiam undnunted, gallant, noble, and brave; Though the wild beasts the u hunted, who he'er could alarm thee, And the foot of the "pale face" now tramp o'er thy grave.

Soon these sentinel green trees that in imajesty tower, That have guarded thy slumbers in sunshing Soon, alas, they must sink, neath improvement's strong power, And in humbieness lay their proud forms o er thy tomb.

'Neath this emerald green mound in thy dark home and narrow, Where peaceful and silent thy bones now repose; The hoe and the ploughshare, the spade and the harrow, Ere long shall thy sad crumbling relics disclose.

Tes saddening to think how the red man is driven, Step by step, from the land of his birth-place and home, And far eadder to think when his life's bonds are riven. There's no peace for his ashes where the white man shall roam.

Yet, warrior, though they scatter thy dust on the wind, Blot out every sign of thy last resting-place,
In the hearts of thy comrades now hving, are enshrined Thy proud deeds of valor, which death alone can efface.

Long, long shall they treasure thy feats of great during, Recite them in councils round comp fires by night; How oft thou didst awe the strong foe by thy bearing, Defying their strength, and scorning their might.

Then sleep on, true hero, for thy battles are o'er; Rest, rest thou in peace in thy cold, narrow grave. With the earth and the sod for thy pillow and cover, Siumber on, thou proud warrior, gallant chief of the braves!

THE CHARACTER OF ST. PAUL -- MINISTERIAL CELIBACY.

One of the most extraordinary men that ever lived was St. Paul the Jew. He was remarkable for learning, oratory, energy of character, and sincerity. No man of ancient times had more energy than he had. His fault, if any he had, was fanaticism. At first he was extremely fanatical in favor of the old Mosaical Law, persecuting to the feath the Christians who did not comply with it. Afterwards he was very extreme in some of his news, especially in regard to the marriage relation and the rights of Woman. Some of his doctrines to some extent contradict others which he asserted, and also parts of the old Testament, In the writings of no man of his age or before it, can there be found so much sound reasoning, good sense, new and forcible ideas and similion, as in his admirable letters to the churches. of gold, that so distinguishes most churches of modern days

clinitians of his day see that he did not wish to live on them-

rents for the children," " Did I make a gain of you by any of | ruinous in its results. mem whom I sent umo you? Cornthians, Chap. 12. verse 14-17...

Paul's doctrine about marriage was an unreasonable one, contrary to nature, sound unnar- and poney. It was also contrary to the command of God, given immediately after the flood. The, Roman Catholic doctri + of Celibacy in the priesthood, and among temaies caired mints, dedicated to God, arose from the tanancal views of Paul Ine evu and vice that have arisen in the papal church from this system, will never be known until the secrets of the world are laid open to a gazing universe. This system is one of the main pillars of the papal power, and its great source of vice. St. Paul never meant his words to be so construed. He never meant that his desire to have men and women incarnal, should be turned into a huge system of profitgacy. He wrote as if the world was to last but a short time. It was a current opinion among most of the primitive Christians. and probably with him, that the world would be destroyed, or Christ's kingdom come to us earthly mater ty within the first century after its promulgation. (See the verse after quoted to confirm this) By these words man is commanded to marry :-"And God spake unto Nonh, saying, go forth of the ark-thou and thy wite, and thy sons, and thy sons wives with thee. Bring forth with thee, every living thing that is with thee, of a.1 flesh, both of fowl and of cattle, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth; that they may BREED ABUNDANTLY in the earth, and multiply upon the earth "-Gen., Chapter 8, verse 15, 16, 17,

" And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, be FRUITFUL AND MULTIPLY, and replenish the earth," " And you. be your factor of and nulturely; bring forth abundantly in the earth, a.d muliply therein."-Gen, Chapter 9, verso 1 and 7. The earth could now, populous as it is, contain a hundred times its present numbers. There are now at least one thousand inithons of people in the world. It could contain one hundred thousand millions without any great inconvenience. The continents of Asia and America could each contain that number if the soil were all cultivated properly. The United States could support, if fully cultivated, halt of the present population of the globe. Think of its immense extent from ocean to ocean-the immense plains which reight glow with golden grain crops. Think of the immense wastes of land in the steppes of Asia. China supports 300,000,000, or near one third of the inhabitants of the earth. India probably once contained as many people and could contain as many now.

Paul says with regard to population:-" New concerning the things whereof you write unto me, it is good for a man not to touch a woman. I say therefore to the unmarried and widows, it is good for them if they abide even as I. Art thou bound unto a wife? seek not to be loosed. Art tuou loosed from a wife? seek not a wife."

"But this I say, BRETHREN THE TIME IS SHORT: it remaineth that both they that have wives he as though they had none."

"So then he that giveth her in marriage doeth well; but he that giveth her not in marriage doeth better."-1st Cor., Chap. 7,

Paul was never married himself, yet he associated much with women-worked with them in religious works, and received great assistance from them. And although in some places he says it is improper that they should speak in church &c, it is evident that those who associated with him must have exhorted in church. Paul however would not be favorable to what are called women's rights doctrines. He was certainly fanatically favorable to celibacy in men and women, and undervalued the power of nature. "For a man indeed ought not to cover his head, for as much as he is the image and glory of God; but the woman is the glory of the man." "For the man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man." "Neither was the man created for the woman, BUT THE WOMAN FOR THE MAX."-1st Cor., Chap. 11 verse 7, 8, 9.

Paul, in Ephesians, Chap. 5, verse 22-3-4, speaks very plainyourselves unto your own husbands, as unso the Lord " "There- ; nence my darring partner. fore as the church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands in EVERYTHISG."

What would our ladies, Bloomer, Vangha, Brown, Stone, and . Gage, say to that and this? "Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord -Collossians, chap. 3, v. 18 His illustrations of faith-of the docating of the resurrection- | Paul acknowledges the aid he had received. "And I entreat thee of the working of reason in the human soul, and his pure and also-true joke-fellon, help these aumen which exponent with . 4, verse 3. Paul to his epistle, last chapter, to the Romans, comin the Lord, as becometh saints, and that ye assist her in anal-

of the Jews, and probably in that roo of the Greeks and Romans. 'of "Julia," and Acreus' sister, and of Cooks Lours. Paul He thus speaks of church support . " Behald the third time I was a man of a warm temperation, and vivid troagens not, and an ready to come to you . For I seek not yours, but you, but as constitutionally foud of female out a rebut as great self-defor the chadren ought not to tay up for the parents, but the pare that made him favor a system of priesdy and rengious celebacy

> The Jews were not as favorable to wome as many headen nations. No woman ever reigned over them. They were at tears involuble to concetainnes. The sys in of a porestly of wives degrades woman-it is equally had with unimited worldism. Marriage is woman's gloty and proceeding and the State's greatest bulwark.

> We said above that no woman ever reigned over the Jews, but is will be reconfected that one woman, and a constrained horouse she was, did-that is Deborah. Sierra, capiani of Jame's hist, had enclaved the Israelites for twenty years .- " And Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, she jidged largel at that time." -Jubous, chap. 4, verse 4. What is to be said to this instance of God's allowing a woman to speak as a prophetess, and rule as a king in Israel ? In our next, we will give the song of Deborals and a little of her history, and that of ancient women.

BIRDS OF CANADA.

THE CURLEW is a curious bird, and the largest of the snipe species. It measures from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other 251 inches-wings very long and powerful-longest wing feathers six and a half inches long-length, from the end of the bill to the end of the too nineteen inches-length from the end of the bill to the end of the tail sixteen inches-length of bill three inches and five eights of an inch, and one third of an inch in diameter at the base-length of tail feathers three inches. Legs four inches long, being as well as the feet of a black color, strong, and have an inch and a half above the accord joint. I here are three strong toes on the feet, a small one behind, armed with black nails. The body is long, and the size of that of a sigeon. This bird stands at least one foot high. The eyes are small and black, the head round-upper mandible black-under one flesh coloured-bill tapering off to a very small black point, nostrils seated near the base, extending through the bill. Colour on the parts of the body beneath and on the back, neck, upper part of breast, head, and top of tail a darkish dun, nearly the colour of the female pigeon. Under parts of wings variegated with black and white patches; head and breast approaching nearly to a complete ash or dark dove colour. Abdomen, and parts under the tail, a whitish dun colour. Root of the tail above white, tail feathers black, some of them at the end being upped with white. A light strip crosses the wing feathers. The male and female of the snipe genus are in every respect nearly similar. A prominent feature of this bird is its powerful bill and large mouth. The size of the bill is disproportionate to that of the body The golden legged plover is nearly as large in every way, yet the bill is not more than half the size. About the manner of breeding of this bird I know nothing from observation. It does not breed in Canada, at least in the southern parts of it, but probably goes north or north-west, and comes easterly and south in the autumn. I have always thought the bird that breeds on the western prairies, and which utters such a mournful noise whilst floating in the upper air, is the same as the curlew of Canada. Nothing that I ever heard on these vast western solitudes so struck my imagination with loneliness, as the sound of the Curlew in the air, floating perhaps a thousand feet above his partner's nest. It is to the contemplative and musing mind a sound of beauty-one that dengate me sout. Fancy yourself standing in an immense undulating plain, no tree nearer than five or six miles, the clouds floating in scattered fragments over a blue sky, and the sun shining nearly in his strength upon the lonely meadows of versure; a hollow but scarce andible sound, like the booming of the ocean, a rikes the car,-an immense meadow of green grass, variegated with flowers, spreads itself before the eyo-from which ever and anon the bobolink, with outspread wings and twittering song, arises. Suddenly the ionely but shrili cry of the curiew, to the upper air, startles the heart with a pleasing mournfuiness. We wer tree and as if we formed a part of the vast desert. I always thought that the hard was the amusing its sitting mate. We know that the song bird, whilst the female is sitting on the nest, will sing its song of ly to women to be subject to their husbands. "Wives submit passing loveliness to her, as if to say, mini my task with passing to be subject to their husbands."

The Curiew, like all of its appeles, frequents the water or marshy places, and lives by suction in the mud and on water insects.

JOURNALISM IN CANADA.

Great respect for, and confidence in the Press, exist among loss morality, as well as the self-denial and absence of all love | ne in this contest, with Clement also, and with other my femon many of the people of Canada. The freedom of the Press, laborers, whose names are in the book of life."-Philipians Chap. Like the liberry of the sourcet, has long been a favorite and macknied expression. Both have been most eggregiously abused fixe The following verse shows how guarded he was to let the mends to the love of Christians, Phabe, his sister. "Receive ner many where god things. A question arises, is this confidence deserving-does experience in Canada and eisewhere marrant time that he was opposed to a muon of church and state, and willing | Even nosiness she hath need of you, but wie hath been a one- respect entertained by many for the Press : I spots have appraing to extend his bread by the work of his hands and preach too. St course of many, and of myself also."-Romans, Chap. 16, serse up on Canada within three years pass into musnitions in all one Paul nas a tent or sail-maker, and worked at it for a living. Al. 1 and 2. "Greet Priscilla and Aquita," the former a woman. small on its and suitages, and the increase in Lorento has presten though h. was a mechanic, still he was learned in all the wisdom. "Greet Mary, who bestowed much labor on us." He speaks not even that of the country. No true values the true treeton of

the Press-the liberty of the subject more than we do, but it is unquestionalny the case, that in this Province, as well as in the neighboring Republic, the Press has become licentious, venial, and disgustingly personal. In Canada it is no longer to be relied on, but can be bought up like so much old merchandize, and what is equally bad, it is made an instrument, whereby malicious men slander those who are personally obnoxious to them. The consideration of a little advertising, perhaps a thousand dollars a year, is sufficient to buy up a county or village paper, having a list of a thousand subscribers. This paper is supposed to give the political cuoto a county, and its independence is just worth so much trash. What better is such a newspaper trader than a common harlot or a soldier of fortune, who fights on any side for pay? Another paper is owned by some man who is supposed to have a little political influence through a class of friends or some churum and it has a circulation scattered all over Canada. Such a one is bought up with higher wages-promises of future office, in addition to some special favor granted, buttered with five hundred pounds worth of advertising, more or less, and an order to the sheriff, &c., to transfer advertisements to his columns, are sufficient to turn his tune to the government key. Such a change is brought about in the same way as loss of chastity with a female-by degrees, with a seeming modesty at first and hesitation -gentle apologies, until the brazen creature comes out in the full blaze of ministerial landation. Another way of acting by some papers that are bought up, is thus -They profess vehemently that they are pure in patriotism, and as independent as ever-will harp on some old string, such for instance, as peculiar sectarian prejudices, and gradually become mum on vital questions-once loudly agitated and called for in their columns. Take for example, the abrogation of the rectories by Bill, and the expediency of appmitting them to the court of chancery. Take as other instances, a sudden silence on law reform—on retrenchment—on the right of the people to elect their local officers—the ballot—the | sun has men and set each day with magnificent beauty. It is a necessity of independence of members of parliament-the interference of the executive and parliament in creating religious corporations and establishing sectarian achools. Such papers will, notwithstanding, continue to write down the Church of England, and hint at the popularity of the government, evidenced by great feeds, got up by their office-seeking Jackals. In 1850, duzens of the so-called reform papers were loud in their praises of Price, Baldwin, Lafontaine & Co., nothing could be done by any other set of men-if that ministry went down, the tories must come into power; these men and their measures were immaculate; the University Bill of Baldwin, now knocked into pieces by Rolph, was excellent. No retreachment was needed-a silence prevailed on the subject of elective ansutations—an elective Legislative Council. The financial magician Hincks tinkered up another cabinet, and then this pack of newspaper jackals were mum on the subject of the three great fallen tunisters, Baldwin, Price, and Lafontaine. Many virtues were seen in Dr Rolph and Cameron, and it was seen that it was possible to form a different ministry. The contents of 1850, in Taucyrand fashion, became again content, and the non-contents puited down partforms, or stopped the hue and cry about extensive reforms. This same pack now say it is impossible to form another ministry if the present one goes down. One of the noncontents of 1849-then a furious ann-xation Journal of Toronto became one-third Rolph, one third Baldwin, and one-thir' Hineks; and finally felt into the arms of the papacy. It was in 1848 warmly in fa at of Irisk rebellion, and in 1553 is opposed to French, Hungarian, and Italian patriots! the vehicle of the Justit poison that overflows our land. Those papers over which our farmers, mechanics and merchants look so grave, are sometimes edited by beardless boys just from a grainmar school, by adventure s, who received an education in letters, but none in merals, in the mother country, and who come amongst us to write on any side for a living, by others whom nature has blessed with a little mother wit and talent, but with lowbred and debased scule and ideas; who to please some patronizing minieter will say anything or abuse any one, they are penniless and characteriess, in other words, post cal piratical writers. They nominally own a paper, and perhaps the foreman in their office holds a mortgage on it, or a note given for the materials with which it is printed. Such are some of the conductors of the press for which too many Canadians have respect. If they could be seen as they really are, bireling, slanderous, vinductive, and ignorant; actuated by no truly noble, patrioue, or independent ideas or motives, they would be most heartify despised, and their effesions cast aside as dirt. There are some few noble exceptions. These remarks are intraded to apply equally to the conservative and reform Press. Notwithstanding this truthful description we honor and value an honest press. The n medy as to discumtenance all who are dishonest.

(To be ended in our mett)

Agricultural.

AUTUMN MUSINGS.

The Automo leaves! the Automo leaves! The Autumn leaves' the Autumn leaves'
How gorgeous in their golden sheen'
And yet it is but death that gives
Their glowing bases for simple given
Oh' spirit of the frozen North!
Oh' mocker of our Summer dreams!
Why com'st thou thus to blight our earth,
And hush the music of our streams!

Anima mainte the Anima wands Ye come once more with plaintive song;

Ye breathe a dirge to sadden minds, As noticy low ye sweep along Ye're nighting for the faded bloo Of dying Summer's beauty fled, Like mounters wailing o'er the tomb Of young and loved ones early dead.

The Autumn rain the Autumn rain Its sound fails eadly on our cars, ad coursing down the window pane, The pearly drops seein gusbing tears Each pale sad flower hath caught a gent, Which trembles in its loving n fallen from the withered stem. It lays us cheek down low to die

And yet I love thee. Autumn time I love the blessing thou dost bing;
Though thou hast not the merry chime,
That thrills the soul in joyous Spring.
'The enective sad' 'its sadly aweet' To gaze upon this solenn scene, or would 1, if I could, retreat, Where mought out vernal bloom is seen.

THE WEATHER AND TH LINTS THEREOM. –It has often been remarked that our Canadian Autumns are Jelightiu'. Any one who has watched the Weather since the beginning of September up to this time, must be convinced of this. The present Autumn is only a sample of what we have seen in Canad ofor forty years. During the past week the Weather was truly de ightful-the days sunny and bright with clear blue skies, sprinkled now and again with floating clouds-winds generally west or north-west, not high. A hazy Autumnal includess covers everything. The sun's light contrasts well with the appearance of nature-the glorious rainbow unts of the dying foliage, even the old green headed pines are half yellow and half green. The pines, cedars, and hemlocks, which are evergreens, shed their tiny leaves within the two first weeks of October, covering the earth with a soft and beautiful bed. We have had no rain the past week. The glorious sight to behold the gleaming golden beauties of the hour of half past five o'clock. Yet beautiful as is the scene of the setting sun-each night is equally so. During each night of the past week the skies have been clear and cool, a fine white frost falling, which gave way immediately to the rays of the morning sum. The moon has shore out in all her silver loveliness, making the might almost day. O, how beautiful it is to behold her calm silvery face—so peaceful, and like the sleep of innocent death. She sails among the stars, as it were, line a spirit of grandeur on a mighty sea. The wild fowl from the north, fly in quietness through the air, wending their way to the sunny south. They pass across the skies like fairy spirits, and the gentle whistling of their wings is rearcely heard. The trees have now assumed red, yellow, and purple tints, and are strewing the ground with their beauty. The blue-bird still whistles in the air. The with their beauty. The blue-bird still whistles in the air. The shores of our rivers and takes are covered with flocks of the tribes of the ploter and snipe, and rigrands of ducks gaily cover each plot of water. The roads are diy, and travelling excellent. Everything seems to say to man in Canada, be peaceful, be honest, be kind to each other. The earth yields her abundance, the skirst content and countries the stirst content and countries. be kind to each other. The earth yields herabundance, the only are clear and ceautiful, the inhabitouts healths, and the reward are clear and ceautiful, the inhabitouts healths, and the reward of labor high. What do we want We want just laws honestof labor high.

ly administered--public servants holiest in their offices-religion without higory and persecution—all classes and seets enjoying the same privileges, and willing to yield to each other the hand of charity and friendship.

STEAWEERRIES.-We are again enabled to record the ben-STRAWERRIES.—We are again enabled to record the beneficial effects of tannic acid applied to strawberries, and even spent tan, if partially decomposed so as to render the remaining portions of the tannin soluble, produces like effects. We last year planted a bed of Hovey's Seedlings, with an occasional plant of the Boston Pine, and covered two-thirds of the bed with a light coating of spent tan in the fall. The result is, that the portion of the bed to which the tan use and led to see which the of the bed to which the tan was applied is now yielding four times as much fruit per piant as the other part not so treated, while the beds to which we applied the d tute bark liquor, two years since, continue to yield extraordinary crops, and of superior size and flavor. A berry of Myati's Eliza, pulled yesterday, (June 7th.) measured four and a half inches in circumterence, and although larger than the average, will give some idea of the general size, as compared with the same kind of stramberries differently treated.—when bark liquor is applied to the beds, it should be diluted with one incudred times its bulk of water.—Mapes' Working Farmer.

WHITE WEEd .- Captain Daniel Trefethen, White Weed.—Captain Daniel Trefethen, of this town, assures us that he has discovered a method for killing effectually this plague of a 'farmer's life.' He says that the present season he had a field which was literally covered with the blossoms of the white weed, so called, and having a small quantity of salt on hand, the thought suggested itself to him that possibly some benefit might accrue to the field from the distribution of it upon the surface. 'The act was 'father to the thought.' He scattered the salt over the field, and in a short time the blossoms all withsalt over the field, and in a short time the blossoms all withered, and upon examination the roots were found to be entirely lifeless. This is certainly a valuable remedy for the eradication of this detestable weed, providing the experiment prove as effectual in all cases as in this. At all events, we should recommend to those farmers who are troubled with this species of weed try it.—Doter (N. H.) Gazette.

EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

During the past week several important meetings have taken place in this city. An Episcopal (English Church) Conference has been held, resolving itself into a Syrud. Over a hundred ministers attended, and perhaps as many laymen representatives. Bishop Strechen is reported to have proposed and strongly recommended a union in political and religious matters, offensive and defensive, with the Catholic Church of Upper and Lower Canada, to save the church property. FEON EXPIDITES AS Canada, to save the church property, from infidute, as he calls those who would devote the Clergy Reserves to Edu-

cation. Here is a sample of what the head of the English Church will do. It is only of a piece with the political charater of this priest for the last thirty years. He has been filling an own fockers and building up his churches at the expense of all others, since the year 1830 in Canada. He has lived on the far of the land—driven in his coach—lived in a Palace, and had as prepage of from \$1000 to \$6000 a year out of the prepage the of the land—driven in his coach—lived that I diaco, and that as income of from \$1000 to \$6000 a year out of the property the belongs to the people, out of lands which have been improved and made what they are by all classes. And this Union of a Photfstant Evangelical Council! with the GREAT scaning HARLOT OF ROME! If See il sins of this monster denounced mantor or Rous! It See it sins of this monster denounced by God in the Book of Revelations, It is what Bishop Stracks thinks will promote religion! People begin to think now-a-day that some Priests are knaves in league for plunder, and all this political and religious jugglery looks just like it. If the minister of the Church of England submit to this infamous proposal, they will deserve the execration of all protestant Canada... A great public celebration of the British and Foreign Bible Society teleplace in the Richmond Street Methodist Chapel on Wednesdy last. A large attendance was present, and a number of speechs were made by Rev'd Gentlemen... Knox's College commence its opening Full Session on the 13th inst. Rev. Dr. Willis grathe opening lecture, and there was a large attendance... The public examinations of the Normal School took place on Thanday and Friday. It seems 127 scholars have recently been a public examinations of the Normal School took place on Than-day and Friday. It seems 127 scholars have recently been a attendance... Laying the foundation of General Brock's new Monument took place at Queenston on the 13th. The day was beautiful and favorable for the solemn ceremony. 100 of the companions in arms of the General were in attendance, and a number of the Indian Chiefs from the Grand River. But Thorburn, Esq., on the part of the Chiefs read an appropriate at dress, speaking of the many virtues and bravery of General Brock. Col. McDonell, adjutant General of the Militia of Cada, and brother of Col. McDonell, aid-e-camp of General Brad who was killed on the same day with the General, laid the forst ada, and brother of Col. McDonell, aid-e-camp of General Bad who was killed on the same day with the General, laid the forsation stone. The attendance from abroad was not so large a might have been expected, but a very large number of the interior of Niagara and its vicinity were in attendance. The Bog Rifles marched with arms reversed, and the band played soless. Riffes marched with arms revered, and the band played scenaries. Several Bands were in attendance, and Captain Bin-Hamilton Artillery fired off minute guits from Queenston Height. There were 10 Indian Chiefs present, 6 of whom were procedured years ago in the battle on that day. The Monument is bit 185 feet high, and stands 485 feet above the river. The mental of General Brock is deserving of all this enthusiasm, and made of General Brock is deserving of all this entitusiasti, and and more, for he was a noble, brave, and generous man.....? combined fleets of England and France have entered the lbust nalles, and are now before Constantinople. The prospectal war continue to thicken....Grain markets are rising and 6. money market is becoming more depressed....The varia presides at the assizes in this County. There is a large among of bu iness in Court.

The American fleet, under Commodoro Perry, is now in a Japanese seas, and it seems there is a Russian fleet there is sont there estensibly to watch the American fleet, but in rule to obtain a sca-port on the Pacific ocean... The Russian are is increasing... The contemplated railway to the Pacific, are the waste lands of the United States to California, is exist much attention—three routes have been examined... Mr. Ros, who has figured so conspicuously lately in Canada, is about return to England, and it is said, for his eminent services ingoing the Irah Eschbing will be buighted by the Ocean ing up the Irish Exhibition, will be knighted by the Queen.
The Turks are determined to go to war, and have told the Sathat he must go to war or abdicate... A battle has lately at place between the Americans and the Indians in Utah, and at Americans were killed... The Bible Society of Toronto is their annual celebration on the 12th instant; a public braking was given in the St. Lawrence Hall, at 8 o'clock... Mr. Martin, two more of the exiled Irish patriots, is made their escape from Van Dieman's Land, and are of it way to America—this is good news for the friends of these made their escape from the Mesilla Mexican valley, that hostilities have already broken out between the Mexicans Americans: the Americans are concentrating troops on the ing up the Irish Exhibition, will be knighted by the Queen Americans: the Americans are concentrating troops on the Grande... The London Marning Chr nicle has come out a leading article in opposition to the plan of an elective Legitive Council, pro osed by our present government; it, born admits the necessity of some change in the constitution of body: it is said to be a leading ministerial paper. This is not the great reforms of Canada, called for by the people. This per House should be directly elected by the people: this is a the majority of all parties want. Mr. George Brown is one to this, and indeed to elective institutions generally—in this elearly opposed to reformers....The noted and infamous by McNah, of Perth. has just been convicted of a wanton He clearly opposed to reformers.... The noted and infamous be McNab, of Perth, has just been convicted of a wanton he Judge Malloch, and has been fined £10 and sentenced toke prisoned six months.... Severe gales have lately happened take Erie.... A dinner was given to Mr. George Browner on the 10th, and another on the 15th instant, at Warsish Mosa, Middlesex.... The Ohio temperance organ has a control of 20,000—it is owned by General Carey.

THE £10,000 Jon.—The City Council had the vote of one on Mr. Bowes up before them on Monday a week, and k until last evening, when it was again to come up. In the ceedings this city council show themselves to be quite regular for meral character. One would have hardly suppresed the would have been, in a respectable body of men, a serious a ition to a vote of censure moverate in its wording again. Bower, but it seems me this matter the Council are about showing that this drunken city is ruled by a set of mea's ideas of honor and purity in their officials, are very low. ideas of honor and purity in their officials, are very low. On the Patriot, acts as crator and counsel for Bowes. Our expect nothing else from auch a man. The inhabitation they voted him down last spring did themselves bonor. The of censure will no doubt fall through, so will the chancely and all will go on smoothly again with the corruptional mass turneces politicians of the Hincks calibration rounding until some other dirty job is found out—to be like this is days talk. The people have little to expect from any applitudians. Government is said at best to be a necessary and the only thing a prudent people can do is to keep their criment as cheap and simple as possible, limiting the entitle patromage of the government. The New York Highservice of their omeers to short terms, and limiting the effi-the patronage of the government. The New York Hope-come to the help of the character of Mr. Hincks. Has a bribed this Press to sound a note acress the occan?

FURTHER ITEMS OF NEWS—The Galt dinner to-Mr. Brown, was a very successful one; 250 persons sat down; it was also almost a temperance dinner, for very little liquor was drunk. James Cowan, the intended future member for Waterhoo) was in the chair....A Mr. Burns has just delivered a temperance lecture in Quebec; the Gazette says the stiendance of temperance men was small, it also says that a series of temperance lectures is to be delivered in that city this fall...The government adve, isements have now been formally withdrawn from the North American, and given to the organ of Francis Hinck, the Leader?—What will the country now say to this completion of a secret design long intended? Will our enemies now condition us for our strictures on this organ of political knavery and grog shops? Hincks has now withdrawn the butter principles to the mouth of the North American, as the consideration of his truckling. The North American has suddenly found out—after a Rip Van Winkle sleep of two years? that this man is very cocylapt. Why then did he and Rolph trust him at all, and make the Oxford Reformers swallow their principles to elect him?.....The people of Zorra (West Oxford) gave Mr. George Brown a pubne dinner on the 12th mst. It seems the inhabinants in the neighborhood of Beechville turned out in large numbers with Bands and Flags, to receive the Honorable member. 150 influential persons, including the Warden of the County, sat down to dinner. An address was presented to Mr. Brown, signed by 100 lades, thanking him for his exertions in favor of the same objects, to which he made suitable replies to him, thanking him for his exertions in favor of the same objects, to which he made suitable replies of thillness after cannot symptome to the same objects, to which he made suitable replies of the same objects, to which he made suitable replies of the same objects, to which he made suitable replies of the same objects, to which he made suitable replies of the same special properties of the later, and stage of the same obje we have said of Malcolm Canteron and the Government? Have we echoed the public voice or not? The Episcopal Synod a flourned on Finday having passed resolutions in favor of action about the Ciercy Reserves and other subjects reinting to the Church —Father Gavazzi gave two lectures last week in Buffalo; all passed off in peace —Great fears of a public not exist at Constantinople. The French and English Ambassadors have sent for assistance to protect the Sultan and christians there. The Sultan is displeated at the French and British fleets coming into the waters of Constantinople —Difficulties have arisen between the Americans and Peruvians about the taking of Guano from a Peruvian Island.

o from a Feruvian Island.

A bill of indictment has been found at the Belline assures against Charles Marsh for shooting at Ir. Myers of Trenton, with intent to kill.

3.7 Up to the time of going to press on Monday of two had reached us of the result of the Ohio Legion.

no from a Peruvian Island.

election.

IT The total number of deaths in New Orleans from May 25to to Sept. 19th, of yellow fever, was 7.340. The highest number of deaths in one week was that ending Aug 27, 1,628. On the 19th of Sept. there were but 36 deaths, and the number is rapidly decreasing.

Communications.

Poetry from H., Kemptville, will appear in our next. Poetry from Mrs. C. D., Woodstock, is received. J. M., Binbrooke, 81. T. B. R., letter.

Tonorto Markets, Oct. 17. 1833.

Wheat per bushel 5s 10d to 6s 3d; Flour per bbi best 86½ to 86½; Barley 3s 3d to 3s 6d; Potatoes from 2s to 2s 6d; Peas 3s 3d to 3s 6d; Onions 7s 6d to 10s; Apples from 2s to 2s 6d; Rye 4s 6d; Butter per lb. 10d to 11d, tub 7½ d to 10d, Lard 7d to 7½; Fowls from farmer's waggons 1s 3d to 1s 6d per pair; Turkeys 2s 6d to 3s 9d; Geese 2s 6d a piece; Ducks per couple 2s 6d; Meat market, Pork per 100 lbs. 85½ to 86½; Beef 84 to 85 per 100 lbs.; Hams per 100 lbs 89 to 810; Bacon per do 87 to 810; Hay per ton 811 to 814; Straw 89 to 811; Wood per cord 84 to 85 best; Coal, bituminous 86 per ton, anthracite 89. Large quantities of wheat coming into market, also potatoes and apples in abundance. Wool 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb; Ezes 7½ per doz.

J. H. GOWAN, Carrer and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer,

No 75. Yonge Street, Toronto, The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general, able has on hand a large assortment of P-er, Chunney, other and Shaving

Glasses and Fancy Goods,

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, Which from his new and extensive Machinery, he is pre-pared to sell at New York Proces. Wholesake and Service.

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

Toronta, January, 1833.

HAYES BROTHERS & CO.,

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. FRONT STREET,

TORONTO.

T. WHEELER I. WHEELER,
ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER,
KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
COMPANY and LODGE SEALS executed in the beautifle,
and control furnished if required. COATS OF ALMS
STEAD and englatened.

January, IND.

GOODS DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! FALL DRY AND MILLINERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

CHARLESWORTH, would most respectfully intimate to the Ladies of Toronto and vicinity, that his Pell Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS is almost complete, and will be found worthy of inspection before purchasing chewhere this MILLINERY DLP MITMENT will be found to be the largest in .into Coty, and perhaps not less than any other establishment in the Province of Consids.

The LATEST MILLIMERY FASHIONS, will not be ready for the Retail Trade until about the 18th Oct 1853. That Windesare about the lat next month, when all those parties not having received their orders, may expect to be supplied.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J.C. would respectfully intimate to the Trade in canadal vest, the i in his Stock of Bry Goods this Fall will be found some of the greatest inducements. Having made special arrangements, by which every advantage has seen taken of the Home Markets, where purchases have been made for cash only.

HIS MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

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

Parties not having visited this mouse, will upon inspection find the Stock not only the largest but the cheapest, this fall parties not having visited this mouse, will upon inspection find the Stock not only the largest but the cheapest, this fall parties not having visited this mouse, will be made.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, October, 1853.

Health Pills and Griental Balsam.

Health Pills and Griental Balsam.

This Valuable Family Medicine, of long tried efficacy, lot correcting all disorders of the Sumach, Laver, and flowel, and those Bleenes arising from Impurious of the Blood The avail symptoms of war, he are Conserved to Histories, Spanie, Lors of Appetite, S. ck. Headache, Coduness, Sense of Fullness after eating, Diamous of the Eyes. From sinces, and Fains in the Stomach and Blowels, Pains in the Stoke, in and between the Shouthers, Indigestion, presenting a torpod state of the Laver, and a consequent mactary of the Bost cis, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, with in this nesser excellent combination of Medical Agents, by a nucleif rescribed combination of Medical Agents, by a nucleif rescribed combination of the laver, and a secondary of the frame, will soon regain its strongth, a healthy action of the laver, Bowels, and historys will specify toke place, and instead of Bittersness, heat, prin, and istundiced appearants, strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking those Medicines, according to the instructions which accomprosite the following their use, and require no restraint of det or confinement during effect, and require no restraint of det or confinement during their use, and the cicetty people they will be found to be the most confortable Medicine offered to the public.

Pensiles at a certain age should never be without them. They are warranted to contain no Calomel or any other delevitions ingredient.

For Sale by Hutter & Son, London; Johnson & Co., Edinburgh, Metanghamo & Son, Glargow, and into fotowing I oreign Agents —

,	- Kan I and 1900 tonon 1900
I oreign Agents -	
Calcutta, East Indies	Melnimh & Co.
Madras,	F. Corbyne.
Surra Leone,	
St. Petersburg, Russia	J R Morolff.
Vienna, Austria,	
Rome, italy,	
Berlin, Prussia,	
Centerbury, New Zealand,	John Tenrison
Hamburg, Holland,	
Pane, France.	
Havanna, Cubs	
New Orleans, U.S. A	
Charlestown,	
Now Yeek	Dr R R Benrias
San Francisco	
Antigua, West Indies	
Lugia, Peru.	
Srdper, N & W	
Hobart Town, V D. Land,	H Role ris
Langerton	J. W. Mackey
Adelaide, S. Australia,	John Hoskin
Snyrna, Turkey	W II Morton
Valparaisu, Chili	
Rio Japeiro, Brazil	
	RT, GENERAL AGENT.
, a.r. cagona	WILLIAM TOESIS

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BOOTS, BDOTS, EODTS.

BROWN & CHILDS,

88 King St. Toronto, 120, Natro Bamo St. Montreal.

Their Manufactories produce 1030 pairs daily Their prices defy all compedition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or County. Liberal circlits given on purchase, of more than \$25,—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sile. Also, 400 bris. Cad Oil.

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

Toronto, Jan. 1st. 1853.

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 he above named house, on sincily temperance principles. Thankful for prot favore, he would again inside all whe want a quiet, comfortable and cheep house, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well iocated for business men, being.

No. 29 Cortlandt Sirect, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Stoambasis and Railreads in the city.

New York, 1853

ELDAD JAYLOR.

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY Reas to return his sheere thanks for the very liberal pa-tronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opered that surge and commodicute shop on Richmonic St., 3 doors East of Yonge St., Where he can execute all the various branches of his bus-laces with that well known restores and de-protch which heretafore has secured for him a complerable chare of trade. GILBERT PEARCY.

Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

J. F O G G I N,

[From England]

DYER AND SCOVERER,

93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

KID GLOVES CLEANED.

J. CORNIER has crossinally on hand a large measure of BOOTS and SHOES of every description.—) on INDIA RUBBIES and Ladges ever loves, which he was seen at recent fail to give suithercons to those who may favor him with a call. All orders promptly attraved to Romandor the Poll Scand, "N a PR, King Street, as direct fail of Verge Street, Teronto, January 1873.

Toronto, January 1873.

Dr. James Hope's Vogetable Purifying RICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS.

Direct from Youtreal, New York and Boston.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he kas atandoned his former intention of going to Austraha, and that he now intends remaining at luch mondhim. He respectfully insites Farmers and others to can and inspect his \$2.45 and While Associated power of Irry Goods, Grecorer, Harwader, Crockery, tone, I state Grate, a.c., Irrige and Alfaicanes,—an of which with be soon at very low rates. Every article with marked in pastin figures, and sod at \$0.00110 Pyrices. Increasing purchasers with find at to their advantage to call Alexander at the PUST OF he Left byrees purchasing essentiate—as he has determined to sell at a very small profit.

April 28th, (84)

HENRY LATHAM,

BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c &c, has resumed his Professional Business at his 0 and Orrice, over Henderson and Co's blore, Corner of King and Nelson Streets
Toronby, January 1633,

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY,

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

The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgements to the Trade, for the support given to him since his commencement in lusiness, and desirous to therish that patron age so liberall; bestowed, legs leave to call their attention to his extensive Spring Stock of

HATS AND CAPS!

now open for said. 4-real care has been taken to procure the Latest easinose and the neatest styles, in England, france and America. Nothing has been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present Suck, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, incater in finish, and lower in prices than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Suck consists of Black Suk Plack, Accessed, Row dies, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and culour. Suk Plack, Treed. Glack Suk, and Glazed Cotton Cape in endicae variety of size and style—Having puccured some of the next Havrakers in America, the Suckerber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his cap factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, made of the finest materials and finished in the nestest style, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Simples will be furnished on the shortest solice to persons wanting a large supply. Terms encounting, and made to accommodate the Trade.

157 The highest prices given for Canadian For of every description.

Torushe, 18th April, 1853.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN GEORGE BOWES, FSQ.

Mayer of the City of Toronto.

Wrixexas the Common Cruncil of the City of Toronto, have
by a Rendulon, unilisation use to issue a Prechmation, requiring the owners of all Ditts and BITAIFES to keep the
same secured and prevented from running at large during the
necessary period.

This is therefore to require the OWNERS of all IMGS
and BITAIFES in the Cit, of Toronto and Laterities, to secure
the same and to prevent them from Transing at large from
the date hereof, until the lat day of November next, or they
will be destroyed.

JOHN G BOWES.

JOHN G BOWES.

Naton's Oppore

N.B.—It; the Cits Law, all lies or littles unning at ree withouts sours with the owners again thereon may destroyed at any time, whether a liveramation requiring compute secured, is a force or not

ONT VINO, SIMCOL & HURON

RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, Pith JULY, the Passenger Trains usin run duly between Treunto and Bradford, as follows Numbers excepted?

Appear Train leaves Toronto at R. A. M. arrives at Bradford at 1021, A. M. Accommodation Train leaves Toronto at 200, r. M., arrives at Bradford at 240, r. M. Accommodation Train leaves Bradford at 712, A. M. arrives at Tectoronalistic Train leaves Bradford at 712, A. M. arrives at Tectoronalistic Train leaves Bradford at 714, r. M. arrives at Tectoronalistic Train leaves Bradford at 224, r. M. arrives at Tectoric at 500, r. M.

Express Train leaves Bradford at 224, r. M. arrives at Tectoric at 500, r. M.

Press: grade leaves Bradford at 224, r. M. arrives at Tectoric at 15 these Branch at 10 and 10 a

Superinterdent's Office. Toronia, July 13th, 1833.

SAMUEL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

2 doors west from corner of Bay and King Streets, Toronto. October 4th, 1953

Received this Day,
Ar the Bloom Lamp store, Winter Bleached, Whale, Elephant, Land, and M. Shinery Oliv
Also, Beiling, Parking, Rivets and Laring Leather,
A Hilling RD & Co.

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

BREAD, Bisculb, Pasty, Confectionary, &c. Private Families, Susmissions and Coursy Merchants, supplied.

COUGH CANAT AND DISTARTE BECUIT,
TEMPERANCE DRINGS IN CREAT VARISTY,
WHOLESSER ARD RETAIL.

Pirare ral, be, ore purchasing, and examine the goods, May 27, 1933.

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

H. PIPER & BROTHER.

CONTINUE OF PARTS OF ANTI-ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTROMETALLURGISTS, AT THEIR WHOLEPALE AND RETAIL

Lightning Rod Manufactory, On Yonge St , between King and Adelaide Sts.,

DISTRIBITION AROUS HERCHELLEGOUS J.

On Yonge M., between King and Adelaide Ms.,

IORONTO. C. W.

At which passes we be got offer our flop to Phiral Twinted
Annealed into Lybring Block, with Am. Protectors, and
Electric Product Learnests conduced in the a Manufariare,
thus rendering this required to coppe as conductors. They
are in we, in., v., and fourteen text regths, a shace tracity
inted least are we conducture points, a sentire new tiple of
method allochment. Let brick be frome business, along
town latter A a novel and lagens us construction, form
and a let The the mental with a solid platform fill
ver Pent, fourceaustice ingrapers which passess the power to
an altroadent, alterned with a solid platform for the
entire perfection of science up to the present into. the
while constituting the most a guiffernt and perfect Patent
conducts ever presented the gubble. The gubble are
conducted system fourthering Bods of any person or persons
unless they possess a certificate of agreety, signed E. V
Milana, L. B. Apent, and their sample Posse, stronged
Syrate hespendicus Posses. Petit, as we are act monverslists from the first, that servers parties have content
from the first, that servers parties have efferted on
the public an action after a stable, plotted, flower, and otherwise
glassed over, when in this they are not worth applied as
Licens Polits, nor do the parties ofering them know anything obout the laws of electricity, consequently it is
dangerous been ploy generani men to project jump undifficing
and your lives

1: V Wilson, &
it Piffell a BROTHER

E V WILSON, & H PIPER & BROTHER

BOSTON LAMP STORE

REMOVAL.

Missass A Hissass & Co beg to announce to their Castomers and the Fulic generally, that they have REMOVED
to No. 30, him surest feat, next door to J. Lisselis's Rock
Store, where they are receiving a large and varied assortment of Lamps, Globes, Cummeys, Wicks, &c.
Anno-Pancy toods, Paper Haggings, &c. Agrain for
Bushon Belling Componer
And Oak Tanned survives Leather Being,—Thankful
for past favors, we would respectively solicit a confining
of the same.

A HIBBARD &

Topouro, April 98, #53

WOOL WANTED!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS.
S00 reces lending leath, Tweeds and Flancels to exclusive for Wood on the down the same forms. Also, leath paid for Wood, Sheep sains, total and lect stray, by W.A. CLARK
No. 3 St. Laurerece Ruildings, up Stairs
Taranto, 18th April, 1633

A CARD.

CHARLES COUKBURN, (Buileff of D.C., No. 4, in Lincoln, Welland Licensed Auctioneer Office at his rendence Pine Street, THOROLD. Sales attended in Town or Country on short notice and Moderate Terms.

August, 1853.

FOR Chenp Boots and Shape

GO 6.02

To H BROWNSCIMES SHEE, Stay of the Red Boot, West side of Yong Street, Openite to American's Fear-dry, and Queen Street.

May Not, 1933

CHARLES DURAND, Ergr.,

CATABLES, ATTOINEY, and SOLICITOR is CHAN CERT, respectfully informs all destrous of employing him professionalit, that he has removed his select from Yougo Street near his private readersor, to his new arrives, over the state of II M. Cark, Gracet, scar the capter of Youge and Temperance hereit, pear Lawson & Clerkson's state.

Flore from perspend to thered to business is all of the courts of this Province, or to Conseyauring and Aports
Teronto, Peterasy 22nd 1952.

NEW GROCERI STORE.

B. M. CLARK.

Having Removed: For: Street, first door west
of Rolp's Tatern,

Now offers for Size a New and EXTEN
SIVE STOCK of Globe ERIES, DRY GOODS
and READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of which he intends to sell at the Lowest Prices. Teremo, Sep. 21 1521

JOHN PARKIN.

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Elitified alle Tan Energy Adeiaide St. Lant, 2 Drove from Victoria St. Copper Brain, Lond, Iron, is touth Percha Pumpa, fitted up and repaired.

Gas, Water, and Riesm opposition. John, Water Charles, Ex. Re., applied with the utmost promptimes and so the mentilberal terms.

January, 1852.

REPORDATION IN TRADE.

Referry, reform is the cry of the day, White out to homed highly are passing ewey. White coto to be recompleted out through weet, Over the off tashton discussed of putting by seeing

Let us given at Torono, which a few years ago, Was dark Middy York as youvery well know, And see it to day, and tour cases the best, And deservedly syield the Queen of the West

Just look, if you please, at its degree in more, — Its bounds that he is, their spin shad their domes, White its not public bushings, receed with teste, Ausmitte sow of some old in rolly worth

Its marches have that by the abl of our drains, Its trees are our of by the able of our trains, The port we have been, the previous of the Wer, well, we may so what the course will be.

Fixed now, where the works of Outston core, and dech their white spay on the long-beston shore, That spot so long accordance selenge lived and choose give blace to a grand Guilanade.

But reforme as his setting as these lines been made, Which greatly it are altered the expect of trade, One asyle, and out habits, old prices have past, Auto to some much setter are procured at last

The Howser's for instance, which a few years ago Would cost you a dollar and a quarter, or su. A much finer style you now may procure, For loss than one fourth of that sum. I am sure.

No did you then think to see were hard, it you bought a good iste of a rhyding ser yard. Hus row you may hard a for hard of that price, A cloth quite as good, and a style just as nice.

Will you c. it at McDONALD S1 if it is but to try, I rom now well sorted Stock how che qcy you can buy; Acquire to say, when you look through his store, You will wonder you never have found it before

Then three cary has a with the front prioted white, Which makes has none crime both graceted and brink Which very tage the ..., which you do only may see. Do childing the numbers One Bender and Taber.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

JOHN M DONALD,

WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103. YONGE STREET.

Yorkville Saddle & Marness Shop. JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous irrends that he a prepared to attend all cills in his to see to firm a prices and despitch. HAR NESS, SADDLES and The NKS was to mode at short notice, of the best materials and at 198 perces. Whips, Epura, Values, & c. co-could on hand.

N. B. Shop near the corner of Yonge Street, as you excert out to Prock Road.

Tingara Temperance Bouse,

NOT THE LIBERTY POLE,
BUFFALO (TFY).

II. BAYLEY. (Proprietors
E BAYLEY (Proprietors on be had at all times at this ouse at moderate charges
BOARD ONE BOLLAR PER DAY

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, DR. A BUKINER, BICADPORCH, MPMBPR of the RAM College of Surge ma, and Licentiste of the flororatic Scriege in Another excluding England. Immediate Scriege in the Scriege of the Honoratic Exist India Company, and two cases Surgeon to the Licential Exist India Company, and two cases Surgeon to the Licential Exist India Company, and the discrete Services Medicine. Surgeon, and Midwilery, an Western Canada. Commission dised the idia day of August, 2022. Bradford, January, 1833.

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1852.

Those wanting bound volumes of this work to the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes bound in boards containing s of the numbers of 1831, can also be obtained. Price of volume 1832 well bound 81, can be forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchasee, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1832 bound in boards splainly can be had for 3 sol cs. Held of the volume of 1831 hanno plainty can be had for 2s 6d. cy. Apply by latter or in person at this office.

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No. 3, Eigh Buildings, Yongo Street, byte to influence to the country generally, that they have mado arrangements with Messes. R. p.ije and O. of Rechester, to act as agents for their various kinds of Agricultural langbommets, &c. &c., similar to those which demanded so man Personal at our Proposers of Fribation also, for their Games, Fired and Flower Steps, and which are of the late t production.

their Gazuer, Field and Flower steps, and which are of the left two duction

Former wishing to keep pree in the scale of progress, and at the same turns are sime of the units were labour they have been those had, will find it to their advantage to cell and examine the implements for themselves.

The subscribers will state have on hand—as supplied of Cooking Stores, Parler and Bir Stores, Carl Greier, Ret. 1971; with an assume at the north Hardware, Ret. 1971; with an assume at the north Hardware, the house will be proported as sell as towns any other house in the cit.

Remandant the place of No. 3, F. gin Pasid ages, Tonge Stores, Garreral Agricultural Waterson, under Mockenzie's of Books, Massage Office.

Melintosh & Walton.

Toronto 28 h March, 1873

R. H. BRETT GENERAL MURCHANT. WHO IN ALE Importes of Real Hardware, Sheffield Wedershampton, and Birmingham Goods. Also, Imputer and Dorder in Lissed. Olls. Plates, Gingawdor, Sugare, Teas, Spices, Profit, Stationery, &c. &c.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS No. 13, Adelaule Street, West of Yonge IN CANADA WEST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have no hand a complete assortment of New Falt and Winter Goods, which, upon inspection, our customers will find so be composed of the newest and crost Feshiorable materials, and in great variety.

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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	Mon's Brown Housing Co.es, In	50 J. Birch S	itio do	8 9	do Linea Dritt	do	30
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Men's Paris Saun Hats-Black and Drab. New Style Business

MD HE W Shashin de Laines, yard wide from 1s, 104d
Prints, fist color do from 74d
Heavy ginghams do 74d
Straw bonnets (blooms and sterials for mourning, linfants' robes, capa, and trock
Heavy ginghams do 74d
Straw bonnets housery, ribbons, laces, capa strake bonnets (blooms, laces, capa, and trock
Heavy ginghams do 74d
Straw bonnets housery, ribbons, laces, capa trock the straw bonnets (blooms, sither, and trock the straw bonnets, capa trock the straw bonnets, chicked and pish alpacas

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS. Factory cotton,
White do
Scriped shirting,
Cotton warp
Ledies' stays,
Fringes, gimps trimmings,
Barrege dicesses,
Suk warp atpaces.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Tr NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Strees', adjoining the Covet House.
Totonto, January 1853.

Fresh Arrivals of New Spring and Summer Goods.

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66. King Street East, Toronto,

RESPECTIVILLY intunates to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his Spring arrivals of Fresh and Fashionable

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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NEUTONO THE LATEST STALES IN

PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, PLAIN AND I ANCY DREES GOODS, PRINTED MUSLINS, SILK

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

With a full assortment of Hosbry and Glaves, il sizes Sitins, Silks, Sarnets, Persians, Muslior, Nets, Sleeves, Collars,

Vells, Handberchief, Laces, Laglings, &c., and a large and well selected stock of

LOS LEVELY DECOMES, Strately and a large and well selected stock of

Consisting to part of superior American Grey Cassins, superior White Cottons, Heavy Stripe Sairtleys, Fancy Rightly do,
Grey and White Sheetings, Derrys, Bengals, Glaghams, Checks, Blue Brills, Denims, Hungarian Cloths, Bloomer Cloths,
Heavy Blue Ticks, Sarva Tick, Oansburgs, Linens, Checks, Blue Brills, Denims, Hungarian Cloths, Bloomer Cloths,
Heavy Blue Ticks, Sarva Tick, Oansburgs, Linens, Checks, Blue Brills, Buy and Begging, Lovels and Towelling,
Heavy Blue Ticks, Sarva Tick, Oansburgs, Linens, Checks, Blue Brills, Buy and Egging, Lovels and Towelling,
Table Oil Cloths, Linen and Worted Tible Cover, Quilts & Counterpanes, Broad Cloths, Cassina etc., Tweede, Decking,
Table Oil Cloths, Linen and Worted Tible Cover, Quilts & Counterpanes, Bloomer Cloths, Cassina etc., Tweede, Decking,
Table Oil Cloths, Linen and Worted Tible Cover, Quilts & Counterpanes, Broad Cloths, Cassina, etc., Tweede, Decking,
Table Oil Cloths, Linen and Worted Tible Cover, Quilts & Counterpanes, Bloomer Cloths, Cassina, etc., Tweede, Decking,
Silk Neck Hand
kerchiefs, Silk Docket do., Silk Opers Ties, Farcy Cup Ribbons, Plun Strate do., Pluin Stina do., Fancy Silk Ties, Crapes,
Strys, Lappers, Packwork, Printed Cotton Handkerchelets, &c. Gimps, Fringes, Brews Bintons, Braids, &c. &c.

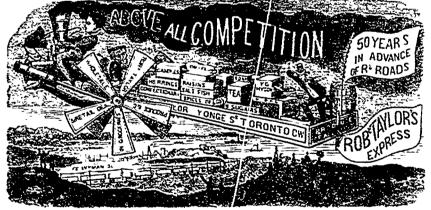
W. P. Would also Intimate the his Sock is New—Selected in the Brills Huntons, Braids, &c. &c.

W. P. Would also Intimate the his Sock is New—Selected in the Brills Huntons, Braids, &c. &c.

W. P. Would also Intimate the his Sock is New—Selected in the Brills And American Markets, expressly for th

Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, June, 1853,

Third door west of Church Street.



GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

ROBERT TAYLOR,

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

HIS GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN TORONTO.—THEY COMPRISE FRESH GREEN TEAS, BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SPICES, FRUITS, RICE.
CONFECTIONARIES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS.
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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

Sign of the large Knife and Fork,

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HAS constantly on han l. a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CUTLERY, BUILDERS' MATERIALS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS COOPERS', CARPENTERS', SHOEMAKERS' and other TOOLS, WARRANT ESP AXES & EDGE-TOOLS of all kinds,

AT LOW PRICES!!! Toronto, October, 1853.

T. PRATT'S

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TEMPER ANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf COBOURG Good Stabling attached.

Cabourg, January 18

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DISPENSARY—Queca Street, near Yong Street, Ten

WILLIAM WHARIN. WATCH & CLOCK MAREH, JEWEL BELL

No 17, Church St., 1 door South of King & Clocks, Watches, Tone pieces, and Jewellery, of the description repaired, cleaned and Warranted. A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fagoods constantly kept for side.

Toronto January 1853.

W. STEWARD,

Premium Saddlery Warehouse, 95 Yonges
Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collars.
W 8 returns his sincere thanks to his friends signification for the very liberal support he has received. Recontinues to manufacture a superior article, such as in received so many premiums for a tounerous fairs in Oan and which has been honorably mentioned at the This

and which has been for cash, and every article with the self tory low for cash, and every article with a sold for —Good AND CHEAR.

The Remember the sign of the Collar

YONGE ST. POTTERIE NEAR TORONTO, JOHN LAVIS, PROPRIETOR

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

These Potteries excel all other potteries in the light frowner for quantity and quality. They took so three prizes at our lorento Provincial Show, and have so at other Pairs.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpais Brown Ware, and Brouze Glaze. Milk Pans, Crocks, lies, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and Ornamental Colores, on short notice.

J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay supposes, the mend it as being far better for Dairy jurpaces, this miscrable yellow and dury white looking trash last some places.

January, 1833.

JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONS 71, Youge Street,

lias constanti, on hand a large and well selected for Genuino Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, furnery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryg ALSO,

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPE School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Potton GENERAL STATIONER

N. B.—Wolesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Fee Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Exterpolation [4] Pills; Farrell's Ambian Liniment, &c &c &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MI AS USUAL. Toronto, January, 1853

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GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

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Direct's opposite the Glube Office, Take

The subscriters keep aiways on hand a large also of West of England Broad Cloths. Cassimers the Tweeds. Venetion and Summer Cloths of the News of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of

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