

minutes—the executioner then slackens one coil, noticing at the same time whether any signs of life appear; if so, the coil is resumed and retained until the incarcerated wretch is completely dead. The moccasin snake is destroyed in the same way.

## THE CANADIAN Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, September 9, 1851.

(From the New York Reformer.)

### SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR vs. WATER.

Would the wild mountain bird  
Stoo on its wing  
Over a wine-stream  
To croon and sing?

Would the bright butterfly  
Taste of the dew,  
That was mingled with wine  
Though of a roseate hue?

Would the wild antelope  
Bound to the brink,  
And crouch on its bow  
Of whiskey to drink?

Would a streamlet of brandy  
Roll over the shells,  
With rushing of music  
Like silvery bells?

Would it over the pebbles  
So merrily dance?  
Could it e'er in the sunbeams  
So sparkle and glance?

Would a languishing flower  
Defile its sweet lips,  
With eye stuffs and drugs  
Which man greedily sips?

The trees ere they drank  
Of the poison would die,  
Though their withering branches  
Might murmur and sigh.

The winds would their requiem  
Mournfully sing,  
And weep for the sorrows  
Which spirits can bring.

Should a dog, even, lap  
Of a pool of small beer,  
We should say he was crazy  
And snub him for fear.

The fly that would skip  
O'er a cider-filled pool,  
All sensible flies  
Would denominate fool.

Then man wilt thou put  
The dark draught to thy lip?  
Of the Old Serpent's venom  
Why eagerly sip?

'Tis madness to taste!  
Its workings how dire,  
'Twill burn in your bosom  
To withering fire.

eschew it forever  
And drink of the snows,  
For they fall on your lips  
As they fall on the flowers.

Sackets Harbor.

☞ IT IS SO VERY EXPENSIVE TO BE A  
SON. ☞

Reader did you ever hear this objection urged against our order? If you have not we have dozens of times, and a more unfounded one never was heard. We heard it within the past two weeks

from the mouth of a minister too in this city!! It has been thrown up to us in various places, and has been mentioned even by persons who were once Sons, and who, as soon as they left the order would spend within a month in liquor or in the traffic more than they could spend or would have spent in a year had they remained Sons. One night's debauch would cost them—even the poorest of them—from two shillings and six-pence to five shillings for liquor used and given to boon companions. The next day would be lost with a sick head ache, and a dose of medicine used. The wife would be kept mending torn clothes, and shoes hat, and coat, would be of quite an unusual color. Very well, it costs so much to be a Son. ☞ A common set of wine glasses and liquor decanters will cost one pound. A glass of liquor once a day the year round will cost at least £3 0s. 10d. Liquor used in harvest fields for hired men, say at least £1 0 0; and so the chapter goes on from item to item. But it costs so much to be a Son. ☞ Now we have been a Son some time longer than a year and know its expense. In that time as much money has been spent in Toronto by us as a Son, for concerts, and banners, and dues, as by any Son in the Ontario Division, which is the largest and most expensive in Canada, and yet all of this does not exceed in amount £3. During that time had we used the ordinary amount of beer, cider, brandy, and wine consumed in the families of moderate drinkers, ☞ it would have cost including the liquor drunk in travelling and treating at taverns, for wine, \$2; for cider, \$2; for beer, \$4; for brandy &c., \$4; and for treating &c., \$6. Perhaps in that time our example and liquor would have made a dozen of drunkards. ☞ The poorest drinking man and most temperate drinking man, with his one glass a week, and harvest field whiskey, and cider, beer, and brandy, used in cookery and otherwise in his family, would spend over \$5 in a year. ☞ Any poor man can be a Son for 18s. 9d. or \$4 a year. If he wishes to go to a few pleasant Soires and hear good speeches—good music, and eat good cakes &c., it will perhaps cost him \$1 more. Suppose it were to cost him twice that, is it not a satisfaction to do a good act and to be engaged in a good cause? Are we void of religion and of moral motives? It is said there are upwards of 70,000 inkeepers in the United States, standing behind their counters as glass rinsers for other men. A minister at the Markham meeting said he knew from statistics that £8,000,000 were spent in one year in England for liquors, and that in 1840 50,000,000 bushels of grain were consumed in distilleries in Great Britain. That about one-half of all the lunatics in the Asylums of Great Britain were sent there through the use of alcohol. That in 1840 there were 200,000 paupers in the United States, and it cost the public £7,000,000 to maintain them, all of which expense was caused directly or indirectly by drink. ☞ How much would it have cost for so many Sons use of water? He said he knew that three-fourths of the lunatics in the Toronto Asylum were sent there by drinking habits. But it cost so much to be a Son!

### SARATOGA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A great gathering of temperance men has just taken place at the Springs. Representatives from most of the American States and some from the British Provinces were present. The interests of the cause and enthusiasm of all on the occasion were chiefly sustained by eminent Sons of Temperance. Our glorious order seems indeed taking the lead of all other orders and Temperance Societies in the Great Republic. This was a meet-

ing of the National Temperance Convention. Resolutions were passed on the subject of the evils of intemperance, and an address to the American people was passed. Chancellor Worth presided. General Cary, P. S. White, J. W. Oliver, Dr. Jewett, General Riley and other eminent friends were present and addressed numerous audiences.

### SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE NEWS.

We learn from the August number of the Scottish Temperance Review that an unusually strong feeling is manifested in favor of the temperance cause in Scotland of late. This country has been noted for its addiction to the use of alcoholic drinks and their manufacture, but it now bids fair to be the foremost in putting it down. A great gathering of juvenile temperance friends met on the 5th of July at Edinburgh to further the cause under the management of Mr John Hope. The boys came from all the large towns of Scotland by railroad to Edinburgh until the throng was so great that it astonished all. Never perhaps in the temperance cause was such a sight seen. ☞ 20,000 boys were assembled, all teetotallers, or if you please, incipient Cadets, in one city to manifest their attachment to total abstinence. The most admirable order prevailed, and the day was a glorious and bright one, seeming as if God was smiling on all. 20,000 came by railway and 12,000 joined them in Edinburgh, in all 32,000 boys. ☞ They marched through various parts of the city, and visited all the sights.

### THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In all parts of the United States our accounts show an unusual interest taken in the cause. Temperance papers are increasing and improving, and all the States are determined to put down the traffic by Legislative enactment. In Maine the traffic is down. In New York State it is going down, or at least the people are alive to the necessity of using the ballot box to put it down. In the Western States the cause is progressing greatly. In Ohio it is triumphant. ☞ The friends of temperance will however recollect that in Canada and the United States there is a cause which to some extent seems to counterbalance the increase of temperance friends. We mean newly arrived European Emigrants. Too many of these are addicted to intemperance, and consequently the increase of temperance friends is nearly equalled by the influx of those opposed. This however, as the cause progresses in Great Britain will be discovered. Englishmen and Scotchmen are very much addicted to beer drinking. In all parts of the United States it is now getting unfashionable to use spirituous liquors at public tables and dinners. Some of the large cities however are still infested with drunkards and innumerable grog shops.

### FINGAL DIVISION,—MIDDLESEX.

This division held a spirited soiree at which many good speeches were made. About 600 persons attended—and portions of the Iona, Alymer, Port Stanley, St. Thomas, Vienna and Temperanceville divisions attended. The London Free Press contains a good account of it.