

it the name of Florida. After diligent search for the Fountain, and bathing in all the springs and brooks he found, he proceeded south, touching and exploring the coast, and the islands or keys, to the Tortugas, where he caught 117 turtles in one night, and named the group of islands Tortugas—i. e. turtles. Finding in the object of his voyage, he returned, disappointed, to Porto Rico. Age and its infirmities still increasing upon him, in 1521 he again sailed, in two ships, to the Florida coast, in search of the "Fountain of Youth." He chilled his aged frame by bathing in all the springs and streams, fought a bloody battle with the Indians, and was wounded by an arrow in the thigh. Sick and dejected, he returned as far as Cuba and died. And although Juan Ponce failed in discovering the Fountain and acquiring immortal youth by bathing in its rejuvenating waters, he acquired a world-wide fame by discovering and naming that portion of the American continent, a part whereof is now known as Florida.

NOTICE SUBSCRIBERS.—Our six months term has now expired, and the attention of all interested is called to the payments due at this office. Money may be enclosed in letters or paid to agents—if properly mailed and directed in presence of Postmasters, and marked "money," post-paid, all letters will be at our risk. AGENTS, NEW AND OLD, would oblige by canvassing their Divisions, villages, towns, &c., and sending us during this month, as many six months or annual subscribers, as possible. The current half-year expired 1st July, when a new one commenced and an additional price is charged to all defaulting subscribers. This paper—the cheapest weekly in Canada, will be sent to subscribers from 1st July to 1st January for 2s. 6d. in advance, or 3s. 9d. not paid in advance. It contains all the temperance, political, and domestic news, with a good selection of literary matter.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1853.

THE DRUNKARD'S CHILD.

Oh! my clothes are all ragged and tattered and torn,
I wander about quite unfriendly—forlorn;
On my shelterless head the bleak winter winds blow,
And my poor naked feet are benumb'd in the snow;
No bright-blazing fire, with its comforts, I see,
Surrounded with faces all shining with glee.
Ah! no, the cold street, now deserted and wild,
Is the only home left for the drunkard's poor child!

My mother—she died in the work-house, hard by,
And I, her poor orphan, received her last sigh;
For her heart, it was broken with anguish and pain—
And I weep, for I never shall see her again;
My father spent all that he earn'd at the inn,
And drank out him short in the midst of his sin;
His last words were curses—his death-bed was wild—
O! friends of humanity, pity his child!

I see happy children, all smiling and gay,
And I sigh, for I once was as happy as they;
Their light merry laugh falls sad on my ear—
For, ah! they all shun me where'er I draw near!
The smiles leave their faces—they treat me with scorn,
And it makes me regret that I ever was born;
No voice of compassion so soothing and mild,
E'er cheers the lone heart of the drunkard's poor child.

Oh; still must I wander this wild world alone,
Unfed and unsheltered—drown'd and unknown;
Amongst the millions of earth not a friend can I claim
To wipe off my tears and call me by name.
On my cold bed of straw I will lie down and die,
And my prison-freed soul shall ascend upon high;
Where Jesus, with accents of mercy, so mild,
Shall comfort, forever, the poor drunkard's child.

—Ohio Organ.

"THE DAILY LEADER" made its appearance yesterday in this city, and one of its principal and decidedly most laudable articles is an attack on the lecture of Neal Dow, given on Friday evening last, in this city. The style of the writer is decidedly captious and unfair, and takes the most extreme view of the arguments used. Such an introduction to the community CIRCLED AS IT IS AND HAS EVER BEEN BY THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, is a poor recommendation for support to a liberal public. This paper too, asks for support from the reformers of this city, most of whom are favorably disposed to the Maine Law. Now it happens that we listened to the lecture in question, and whilst neither we nor Neal Dow would justify a majority in doing what was morally wrong, yet every one knows that the majority of the community have the power to pass laws which may be unjust to a minority or even to that majority itself. Vox populi vox Dei has been the principle of the British constitution since 1688. We will enlarge on this next week.

VISIT TO TORONTO OF THE HON. NEAL DOW.

In our last we alluded to the fact of the intended visit to our city of this distinguished temperance man. Certain information was then in the possession of Mr. Ure as secretary of the prohibitory league, which had not been communicated to us, or indeed to the large Division of Ontario, until it was too late to mention the fact of the intended lecture otherwise than as a standing rumour. Had time and proper notice been given a fine

procession might have been got up. This half-way and silent manner of doing business is what we dislike. The only way in which anything can be done effectually in the city is through the Divisions, and if they are kept in the dark there will be little done. Many in the country would have been pleased to have seen Neal Dow. He was received by a deputation of Sons and Temperance men at the wharf on his arrival from Hamilton, where he lectured on Thursday last. He lectured in this city on Friday evening last to a tolerably full and attentive house. We have time only to allude to the fact in this number, suffice it to say, that the Hon. Gentleman gave his audience a sensible and manly discourse, full of argument and benevolence, of an hour and half duration.

On the following morning, Saturday, a pleasant party of about fifty prominent Temperance men, sat down to breakfast at the new American Hotel given in honor of Neal Dow, who was the guest. At this meeting several toasts were given, and some interesting and useful speeches made by Toronto gentlemen. Neal Dow also addressed the company. He was then escorted to the steamer and a farewell taken of him. Reserving fuller remarks for our next, we would here say, that the effect produced by Neal Dow in this community is very favorable. He appears to be a very sensible and benevolent man, WORTHY OF THE CAUSE HE ADVOCATES. He left us followed by the blessings of a few friends who saw him for a few hours, and made his brief acquaintance. Honor say we to this noble hearted man. He goes from this to Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec.

THE SUPPORT OF TEMPERANCE PAPERS.

In many parts of Canada local political papers are springing up, and the residents are asked to take them. They wish to do so, and in order to do it and have a good excuse, the first paper dropped is THE ONE DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE. We publish a paper of a mixed character, one better arranged in departments than any in Canada, and partaking of a literary character; yet we find many excuses made to discontinue of late. This is an evidence of a declension in the temperance cause, which we regret to see. Residents will pay \$3 and \$2½ for a poorly got up local paper, containing little news, nothing on temperance, with three sides filled with advertisements, and drop a temperance paper, which they might obtain at \$1 a year in advance, in order to patronize this new one, or perhaps two political papers from Toronto or elsewhere. Yet the one discontinued is worth double the one continued to their families. Anything however now a-days to escape from patronizing temperance papers. Anything now a-days to get rid of paying dues or being a Son. One pound a year is a great sum to pay for Sonship—one dollar is a mighty sum to pay for a paper devoted to Temperance!! We have a gentle hint to give all such niggardly Temperance men, and that is, to take care they don't cause the discontinuance of every temperance paper in Canada. The Maine Law has been carried in the neighboring States chiefly by Temperance papers and tracts, and by lectures. Below we give the remarks on this subject of two men of eminent experience. Persons living in localities which wish the proceedings of Soirees published, should induce their communities to patronize papers more before they complain of neglect in editors.—[Ed. Sox.

TEMPERANCE PAPERS.

BY DR. JEWETT.

We are grieved, and sometimes not a little vexed, to hear Temperance men, when asked to subscribe to a Temperance paper, excuse themselves: "Why, I take so many papers now that I cannot find time to read half they contain; and besides, it is no use for me to read them, for I am a Temperance man already." Yet the gentleman must have his religious paper, and that, too, of his own sect, and perhaps his political paper, and will scold lustily if they do not reach him at the very hour he has a right to expect them. Ask, now, why he wishes to take the paper which is the organ of the Baptist or Congregationalist—or, if politician, why he takes the whig or democratic paper, and he answers promptly that he is a Baptist or a Congregationalist: or if a politician, that he is a Whig or Democrat, and, of course, wishes to know what is going forward that may interest his sect or political party. Now, for the same reason, every temperance man should take and read a Temperance paper, that may keep him informed of whatever is going on of interest to the cause. This great cause is now presenting itself in a new aspect. Should not a Temperance man view it in this aspect.

The determination to use or not to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is a simple act of the will; yet upon that act hang immense consequences for good or evil. The Temperance question has to do with all the great interests of society, pecuniary, social, moral, and religious. Is it likely that an individual will be capable of pressing upon the consideration of his fellow citizens, as he comes in contact with them, all the motives which might contribute to lead them to a right decision on this subject, who himself has no interest enough in the cause to subscribe for a temperance paper? We have been acquainted with a great many Temperance men, and we never knew a thorough-working Temperance man to complain that he could not get time to read a Temperance paper. Besides we have at present heart cheering intelligence to communicate. Should not every Temperance man wish to obtain the good news as early as possible?

THE TEMPERANCE PRESS.—The New York Tribune makes these judicious remarks:—"We cannot close without urging the friends of temperance in all sections to give a liberal support to their local temperance papers. They have greatly improved in character within a few years, and are now among our best periodicals. Better bring up a son in the weekly perusal of such a paper and leave him no property, than to bequeath him a farm coupled with a habit of drinking alcohol, however moderate intemperate."

THE DRUNKARD

I saw him at the close of day	The glass [was given] his purple
Before the fog she passed,	lips,
His eyes were sunk, his lips were	Now press the poisonous bowl
parched,	If drink's while wife at 4 children
I view'd him o'er and o'er	strive,
His infant boy stood by his side,	And ruin his poor soul
And heaving to him said,	
"Come, father, mother's sick at	One year elapsed, I pass'd that way
home,	A crowd stood at the door.
And at her cries for bread"	Look'd the creature some one repled,
	The drunkard is no more!
He trembling rose and staggered in,	I saw his funeral pass along,
As oft he'd done before,	No wife nor child was there.
And to the landlord filtering said,	They too had plied their mother
"Do give me one drop more"	earth,
	And left this world of care!

The following movement of the Committee for carrying out the objects of the League, is very prompt and praiseworthy, and we hope it may call out the latent temperance talent in Canada—[Editor Sox.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON TEMPERANCE.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League offer a Prize of £25 for the best Essay, and £12 10s. for the second best Essay on "The Nature and Objects of the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League; embracing also, full and reliable Statistical information upon the Extent, Expense, and Results, of the Liquor Traffic in Canada." The Essays not to contain more than from 64 to 96 pages octavo, letter-press; to be written in a fair, legible hand, and sent in to the Secretary (post-paid) on or before the 15th day of October next.

Each Essay must have a motto, and be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the address of the writer, and also the motto by which the Essay is distinguished.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that the Rev. Dr. RYKESON Superintendent of Common Schools for Canada the Rev. Professor Lillie, and the Rev. Professor Taylor, have kindly consented to become adjudicators. The Committee feel assured that these names will be a sufficient guarantee to the public, of ability, probity, and discrimination; and they leave it with them to determine whether any of the Essays sent in are worth the Prizes offered.

Your friendly notice of this will oblige,
Respectfully yours,
G. P. URE, &c.

TEMPERANCE IN PERTH AND HURON COUNTIES

A Temperance Soiree of a very enthusiastic description was held at Stratford on Monday the 27th June, in the court room, which had been kindly granted for the purpose by the Sheriff. It was originally intended to have held the soiree in the open air, and a beautiful spot on the banks of the Avon, in the rear of Mr. A. B. Orr's residence, had been selected for the purpose (by permission of Mr. McCulloch) and booths and platforms had been fixed up,—but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, this scheme had to be abandoned. A procession, consisting of Sons of Temperance of Stratford, St. Mary's, and Mitchell, marched through the town, with flying flags, and headed by the Stratford band. The assemblage in the court house was very large, and after refreshments had been served, the proceedings were varied with addresses and music, until the close. The ladies of Stratford deserve great credit for their catering to the material wants of those present, and the Sons, for the successful manner in which they managed this, one of the most entertaining and enlivening meetings ever held in the town.

During the day a Stratford Branch of the Anti-Liquor Law League was formed with its officers.

On Wednesday the 29th June a Temperance Soiree was held at Mitchell's in Huron—a procession was formed, and a meeting held in a pleasant place in the forest. A Branch of the League was formed also at this place. At these two meetings we saw some of the principal inhabitants, Ministers, and Magistrates, attended and addressed the audience in favor of the Maine Law. The Rev. Mr. Boyd of London, spoke at the latter meeting a great length.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

THE COLORED QUESTION.

Sir,—In a recent number of your journal, I observed that the G. D., or at least a great majority of Delegates, were in favor of prohibiting colored persons from joining the Order, and upon enquiry found that not only the G. D. of Canada, but also the N.D. of the United States have been, and still are opposed to their admission into the Order.

With all due deference to the superior amount of moral calibre manifested by those honourable bodies, I must say that in this particular they have strangely outraged one of the first principles of human freedom—one so emphatically expressed in the Constitution of the United States. "All men are born free and equal"—how striking the contrast! I am persuaded that the majority of Sons do not realize their position, or they would never send such delegates to the G. D., and thereby place in the hands of the enemy of humanity ONE OF THE STRONGEST AND MOST TELLING ARGUMENTS they are in possession of. How fine it would sound to a true abolitionist of this country to be told by a southerner that "the Canadians do support slavery." He will at once point to the proceeding of the G. D. "There," says he, "is one of the most respectable and influential Orders in Canada, not willing to allow a colored person to sit in the same room with its members, and enjoy the same blessing!" This is not the worst of it; if the wrong extended no further we might overlook their cool impertinence, and let the matter rest; but it is doing a gross injustice to a portion of the human family—a portion, by the way, to whom we owe much in science and literature. Yet they, with cold inhumanity—

"Fled a fellow mortal guilty of a sin
Not colored like their own,"

and deprive him of those influences which they admit are indispensably necessary to the preservation of mankind from the debasing cup and poisoning bowl. This evil must be removed. In scanning over the history of institutions and nations, we see that God has prospered them just in proportion as they were pure and had truth for their foundation; so it will be with this organization. True, we have accomplished much, but we have not yet