

THE CANADIAN Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, May 13, 1851.

"My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it gleeth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At no last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—*Proverbs, Chap. 23.*

THE UNION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

This Notice is cut from the New York *Organ* of the 26 April 1851:—

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.—The New York and North America Grand Union, on the 18th inst. granted charters for new Unions of the Daughters of Temperance to be located in the following places:—St. Johns Union No. 1, of the Island of Newfoundland; Fort Smith Union No. 1, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Bradford Union No. 16, located in Canada; Fountain Union No. 107, located in Somerset; Sodus No. 108, located in Sodus; Wyoming No. 109, located in Wyoming; Temperance Gem No. 110, located in Deer River. The latter four are in villages in Western New York.

We have had it on our mind for some time to say something on this subject, and can only now refer to the matter. There is a movement about to be made in Canada to increase the number of Unions of Daughters of Temperance. We direct especial attention to the letter in this number of Miss Jane Leggo of Brockville. From it, it will be seen that a Grand Union is to be formed in Canada. After some reflection we are decidedly of opinion that the institution is a beneficial one. The female part of the human family has for two centuries past in Europe and America suffered immense misery from the use on the part of the men of spirituous liquors. Our Maker alone knows the groans—the sighs—the tears and horrid degradation uttered and endured by women on account of drunken husbands. Could this thrilling history be fully written, it would bring tears from the eyes of the hardest man. It would cause us to exclaim Oh Heavenly Father save us from the sin of drunkenness!! The loveliest women on earth—the happiest firesides—the sweetest groups of children ever seen—the kindest mothers and happiest daughters, in a few years have had their hearts forever saddened—their homes made desolate—been turned to hells—been brought down to rags and beggary from comfort, and turned upon a cold and frowning world, through the conduct of a once loved fond and doating father and husband! Is it strange then or improper, that the sex which has thus suffered, should move to put down intemperance? No. Nothing can be more commendable. The Daughters of Temperance meet only once a week at their rooms and in the day time. They need spend only two or three hours of an afternoon. It is not necessary that all should

meet. If a daughter takes her turn, and goes to the union at least once in two weeks, unless on particular occasions, it would do. Every woman married or single has an influence on some one. She can by exerting this influence greatly help the temperance cause. She can do this better when associated with others than when acting alone. A wife by constantly urging temperance principles upon a dissipated husband, or even one that drinks moderately, will in nine cases out of ten succeed in a year or two at farthest, in getting him to abandon entirely the use of alcohol. A sister by constantly talking to a brother will have the same success. A female by a little exertion may induce a neighboring woman to become sober. A mother may bring up a family by her advice, in sobriety and total abstinence.

THE RESPECTABLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY OPPOSED TO TOTAL AB- STINENCE.

PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE AMONG THE SCOTCH NOBILITY.—We recently adverted to the large number of clergymen in Scotland who have joined the temperance cause. Last month we noticed the princely contribution and meritorious exertions of John Hope Esq., of Edinburgh, on behalf of the poor degraded children of that metropolis. We have now the satisfaction of recording a few instances of friendly feeling towards, and liberal support to our good cause, an account of which is contained in a letter recently received from a gentleman at Glasgow.

We had the Duke of Argyle here last week, presiding at our Atheneum Soiree. He dined with Sheriff Alison and took luncheon with the Lord Provost, and on both occasions drank nothing but water. One of our nobility (the Earl of Eglington) sent me to note the other day, intimating that he would be happy to become an annual subscriber to the funds of the League, to the extent of £5. He also gave a speech at the Atheneum Soiree, in which he referred to drunkenness three different times.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has encouraged his tenantry and servants to form an Abstinence Society, and has given them £5 to purchase publications.

These things show that we are making progress with our nobility as well as with our clergy. There cannot be a doubt that we are now on the winning side.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

This piece of interesting news from Scotland was cut from the New Brunswick *Telegraph* and is highly gratifying. The term "respectable class of Society" is used not because we believe there is any inherent right in one class to be thought superior to another. In our eyes the honest laboring man or mechanic of good character is as respectable as a Lord. We use the term in common parlance. There is a class in this Province and this city who pride themselves on the term; and they are the greatest stumbling blocks we have to contend with. A very wise man and great philosopher Dr. Johnson of England long since had this story told of him.

When Mrs. Hannah Moore asked Dr. Johnson why he did not drink wine, he honestly and wisely said:—"Because if I drink at all, I shall drink too much. Abstinence is as easy as moderation is difficult."

This great man although associating with great

Poets and philosophers refused to drink wine at all. He took the correct view of it. He knew that the greatest men in England had died by the too free use of wine. Before his time Shakespeare, Addison, Pope, Dryden and others had suffered by it. During his time and since Burns, Shelley, Moore, Campbell and Byron were injured by it. Fox, Pitt, Burke, Paine and thousands of other eminent men were brought to an untimely grave by the use of wine and had their intellects thereby injured. They drank at first as our *Young Bloods* do because it was respectable and they filled their early graves in consequence. Byron died aged 36 with a shattered constitution. Burns died young so did Shelley. Fox was only about 50. Our respectable young ladies and gentlemen think it an act of great vulgarity, not to drink wine at table or in public companies. They will not join the Sons in consequence; yet we see the great Duke of Argyle in Scotland setting an example by drinking nothing but cold water. Dr. Johnson was the associate of all the learned men of his time and yet drank no wine. Our respectable class (as it is called) in Toronto and in Canada must throw aside this foolish prejudice and march with the age in progress in morals and temperance.

REMARKS ON THE ACT OF 1850, ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE."—CHAP. 27.

The following remarks are in continuation of those made in our fourth number.

The first question that arises in this Act is this. Does it extend to both sections of the Province? Some persons are foolish enough to think it extends only to Lower Canada. To prove the contrary, the first section at the end of it says, "all acts or provisions of law in force in either section of this Province, inconsistent with this act, shall be repealed." This clause evidently includes Upper Canada.—Again, the fourth section in speaking of the liability of Innkeepers, for effects produced by liquors drunk in their taverns, says that any Innkeeper convicted of a misdemeanor under this section, "shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district in Lower Canada, or County in Upper Canada, in which such offence was committed. Does this not presuppose that the offence may be committed in Upper Canada?

Again, section 17, speaks of Counties, referring in our opinion to those of Upper Canada. It is very true that much of this act, is shamefully blind and uncertain. This is strange, too, in a House of Assembly, in which there are