

word or two of good counsel, a reasonable and gentle admonition, and at others a suggestion of advantage to be gained, and a little interest to secure it, will be received with lasting gratitude. And thus every instance of kindness done, whether acknowledged or not, opens up a little well spring of happiness in the doer's own breast, the flow of which may be made permanent by habit.

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be issued on TUESDAY MORNINGS during the year. It will contain eight pages—the two last being devoted to advertisements, and will give all the news of the day, political and other news. Subscription price for 1853 \$5.00 in advance. Or within one month after subscribing 7s. 6d. currency. If not so paid at the end of six months 10s. 0d. currency. If not paid within six months and at the end of the year 15s. 0d. currency. Half yearly subscribers will be taken at the above prices, provided it be distinctly understood the subscription was intended to be a half yearly one. All subscriptions must end with the year. No paper will be discontinued (unless at the option of the publisher, until the subscription price is paid up. No paper after the known receipt, and detention of the first number will be stopped without payment for the current year. New agents sending six new subscribers with their subscriptions, or guaranteeing due payment shall receive a copy gratis. Old agents sending 10 old subscribers, or 10 partly old and partly new with the money or a guarantee, shall receive a copy gratis. The club system last year did not please well owing to the postage. Upon consideration we have concluded to send to clubs, if any of our friends wish to form them upon these terms—5 copies for \$4; 10 copies for \$9; 20 copies for \$18; 30 copies for \$25. but in such cases the money must be paid down, and the papers put in one package and addressed to one person in all cases otherwise the full charge will be made. Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. All postages must be paid, and communications addressed to C. Durand, Editor, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE—EDITOR'S OFFICE OF TEMPERANCE IS REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF YONGE AND TEMPERANCE STREETS NEXT DOOR TO ONE LAWSON AND CLARKSON'S, OVER B. M. CLARK AND CO.'S NEW GREEN UP STAIRS. C. DURAND EDITOR. ALL CITY AND COUNTRY PAYMENTS FOR THE PAPER WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1853.

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.

[ORIGINAL.]

REFLECTIONS ON TEMPERANCE.

Oh, who can view, with tearless eye, The drunkard's awful destiny? His home is lost, his friends are gone, His reason driven from its throne, His soul and body, while below, Become the vehicles of woe, Both to themselves and all around, Who are by love or kindred bound. And when his short career is run— His measure here beneath the sun— Alas! no future hope is given, For drunkards may not enter Heaven. Shall sober men let idiots rave, COLBORNE, Feb., 1853.

And to the drunkard's grave, Not stretch a finger forth to save! Forbid it Heaven! Canadians all, Who have not felt the spirit's thrall, Oh! listen to the urging call, Build an asylum broad and high, Whose doors shall penetrate the sky, Whose base shall reach Eternity: Let it be built on Reason, Truth, A house that will protect our youth, A house that will the vin restrain, A house just like the law of Maine! W. F. F.

ANOTHER MAINE LAW TRIUMPH!

Some months ago the Legislature of Vermont passed a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, with provisions more stringent than those of Maine. Before coming into operation, it was to be submitted to the people to vote on. About two weeks ago a vote was taken, which resulted in a majority of 2,000 in favour of the law going into immediate operation. What will our Canadian ANTS say to this? We are persuaded that if the Maine Law were submitted to the people in Townships on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1854 that it would be enacted or upheld by a large majority of Upper Canadians.

LET OUR LEGISLATURE then do its duty, and pass a law, to go into operation in January, 1854, immediately after a vote shall be taken on the subject by the people.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN are taking measures to have a similar law passed and submitted to the people.

TAKE A HIGH MORAL STAND.

The Order of the Sons is the last phase which the great moral movement of Temperance has assumed during a struggle with the power of evil customs for twenty-five years past. It has to a great extent succeeded the Washingtonian and Reclabite movements, and its originators intended that it should not only excel them in purity of principle and works, but should be more efficient and extended. They wished to secure the inebriate and him who flew from temptation, a safe and inviolable asylum, where the hydra-headed monster intemperance could never appear. "One place they wished to make secure from its ravages, it was there—it was there!" It was hoped that a pure atmosphere would ever surround the precincts of a Division room. It was thought that when a Son made a solemn vow to abjure alcohol and all its assistants, to strive in every way to put it down by moral and legal means, he would be consistent and faithful to that vow.

EXTRUDER—half-way measures, tampering with or encouraging the liquor traffic, cannot be an article in the creed of a true Son. He who fancies it is, has never learned his duty—and must be pledged over again. The founders of the Order knew that at least fifteen years had been spent in the ways of expediency—at one time permitting the use of wine—then beer—at another time allowing the license and sale of alcohol with few restrictions, and then inflicting high penalties.

The spirit of Sonship when truly carried out eschews all expedients of this kind and puts the foot of condemnation upon the use or encouragement of the poison in any shape or form as a beverage. Wolves in sheep's clothing, expediency men, have at times crept into our Divisions, and blackened with their doctrines

the pure streams of Sonship; sitting up the propriety of Brothers to aid in licensing taverns to sell spirituous liquors, or advertise their drinks for money.

Because forsooth the act committed by them was not a literal breach of their pledge, yet in the eyes of pure morality it could be viewed in no other light, they screened themselves under this selfish subterfuge. Which in the eye of common sense is the worse man or Son,—he who advertises liquors inviting buyers and holding up to admiration and for temptation spirituous liquors, or the poor man who drinks one glass, but tempts no further? How crooked must be the moral sense of any man who cannot see that it is a moral breach of his vow in any Son to advertise spirituous liquors or aid in any way in selling them!! Such a doctrine brings down the TRUE STANDARD OF SONSHIP to the dust, and tramples into the slough of intemperance our glorious motto LOVE PURITY, and FIDELITY. "As one speck of dirt, of corruption, would suffice to discolor the whole element of purity," so would one step backwards, yielding to the calls of expediency and selfishness, prostrate that banner which Sons look upon and love to follow. Yield one step and another will be yielded, until this Order that was intended, to disenthral the world will fall like all its predecessors.

Moral movements and religion have always been undermined in this way. He who is a true Son must not be like Lot's wife—he must look ahead at pure example, not back upon the fleshpots of Egypt. Every Son should feel deeply aggrieved, that he has wronged himself and his fellow men by a breach of his pledge, and when admitted again into a Division room, it should be with a stern yet brotherly warning from all. It is a painful thing to see our high standard lowered, to see Sons view a breach of their pledge lightly or look upon it as fully cancelled by a fine. A man's honor and solemn vow is above all price or money and nothing save long and tried penitence can atone for its breach. We advise all Divisions when a breach of the pledge takes place and a Son is again admitted, to have it done in the most impressive manner.

THE POLITICS OF SONS—CONSERVATIVES.

It is with deep regret that we observe a desire on the part of some conservative papers of Canada to prejudice the Order of the Sons, by representing the design of their institution a political one. The Patriot newspaper of this city is the originator of this malicious and wanton slander. Some time ago the editor of that journal, named Ogle R. Gowan, lived in Brockville. His own party there—Orangemen—became tired of him, his selfishness was too manifest; and his opposition to the Canadian Government was known by threats of violence to Lord Elgin, because that Governor thought proper to obey the voice of the people whom he had been sent to govern. Brockville became too hot for him, and he left for a more congenial soil, as he thought, Toronto. He became editor of the Patriot. In the famous Conservative league that sat in Toronto for about a week in 1849, his opinions were extreme, verging on anarchy. He advocated everything that extreme reformers do, and went even for elective Governors. One thing only he stuck to, and that was State Churchism. For a few months past this man, who by the way is here, as he was in Brockville, an intriguing Orangeman, not an honest true brother in that fraternity, has been seeking popularity in this city of grog-shops. Every one knows that as things are in this city it is necessary to conciliate small and large liquor venders if one wishes civic honors. The inns of all classes control the elections, and curse us with an immense amount of crime, poverty and death. Ogle R. Gowan lately ran for the office of Alderman in St. John's Ward, and was helped and pushed on by the grog sellers, and low inns, all of whose houses, with a few exceptions, were rallying points for his voters and friends. The Sons of Temperance generally, as well as all good men desiring the moral welfare of the city, and a majority of the land holders, opposed him. Hence his rage at Sons of Temperance and their efforts. Had they done their duty as well as grog sellers did he would have been defeated. Because they opposed him, not on account of his being a conservative, but on the grounds of his friendship for rum sellers, his non-residence, and immoral tendencies, they must be vilified as a faction of clear-grits. Unless he cuts his own words he is a clear-grit. Among the Sons of this city, and elsewhere, there are many orangemen and conservatives, respectable and worthy men too they are. The Order of the sons never allow politics to enter their divisions. All know this, and the Patriot's editor might know it, if he would take the trouble to enquire. The editor of the Patriot has lately dropped the subject of Popery, and is secretly coquetting with some of our Catholic citizens, fishing for popularity and future votes. Ogle R. Gowan will be a candidate for parliamentary honours, and if he can use the catholics and orangemen as stepping stones he will do it. Cursed will be the day when his hopes are consummated. A man who can strive to reconcile or control with equal ease Catholics and Protestants for his selfish ends, must have a very black heart. The Hamilton Gazette, and British Canadian of this city sing the same tune as the Patriot, about the Order of the Sons. Now it may be true, and we know it is, that a large majority of Sons are reformers in politics, yet that does not make them a faction. Their objects are entirely benevolent. Reformers in all countries

will be found more inclined to temperance than Tories. We sincerely wish the respectable conservatives more inclined that way. They stand in the way of their humbler brethren. A majority of innkeepers are conservatives in politics and liquor rights. Personally we have very many friends among conservatives, and make no distinction in our conduct towards them and reformers. There are thousands of noble fellows among them, with big hearts and noble aspirations, and there are some most despicably mean. The institution of orangeism requires temperance in its members, yet it has been too often used to promote intemperance; and the meetings of lodges, to the ruin of the members, are held in taverns. Orangemen when intoxicated bring disgrace on their principles; and such men as the editor of the Patriot care not one straw for them, if they can only use them for an end of their own. Toronto never will be what it ought to be until rid of low taverns. They hang upon it like a nightmare corrupting the fountains of morality, running the rising generation, and causing an immense city expenditure. Put them down, and such men as the editor of the Patriot never could be elected in Toronto. The only hope of doing this are our Divisions. The result is very doubtful, and we think cannot be accomplished without the aid of a Maine Law. Most earnestly do we call upon every Son connected with any Division to urge on the cause, and attend faithfully his Division meetings, striving to bring into the ranks all who will join.

The following verses are written by a friend at Port Credit, with alterations by the Editor. They embody the thoughts of the author. The marble, though beautiful, requires the sculptor's chisel—

THE ADVICE OF A FRIEND.

Oh drunkard go—the madd'ning bowl Turn thine ear from its manive yell, Leave, oh leave while yet there's time, That on the midnight air doth break. Your family care—your precious soul, He once like you had reason's light, Oh drunkard leave the sparkling wine, But would not shun the madd'ning bowl. Oh now resolve at once to see, There stiteth now an endless night, Without, be just—be calm within, Upon his mind—his rav'ing soul, 'Till cheer again your family, I pray you then to stop and think, Oh drunkard leave your haunts of sin, Of home and wife, and children dear, Oh drunkard pause before you drink, A friend's advice wait thou not hear! PORT CREDIT, Jan. 24, 1853. M. C.

ABRIDGED CORRESPONDENCE.

POST OFFICES IN TAVERNS—SCARBORO'.

THE HIGHLAND CREEK DIVISION Sons of Temperance are still in a healthy condition. We have, however a great many drunkards among us, and much temptation to contend with. Every means are used to entice Sons away. We labor under great disadvantage in this place from having our Post Office in a TAVERN! Sons are obliged to go there, and when they do so they are often insulted. Our present officers are George Bambridge, W. P., John Street, W. A., James Orrinorol, R. S., Wm. Cowan, A. R. S., John Deal, F. S., George Bambridge, Senr. T., Thomas Rapson, C., Martin Bambridge, A. C., Abm. Fallond, J. S., Wm. Dixon, O. S.,—F.F.

[We certainly think it very improper that a post office should be kept in an inn, and if a proper representation or petition on the subject were sent to the Postmaster General he would remedy it.—Ed. Son.]

NORTH GOWER DIVISION.—This Division has not increased much lately. We now number 59 members, but although we do not increase, the members seem very zealous in the cause.

THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE in this place are getting on finely.—Com. [It is to be expected there will be a reaction in every Division for a time until they get thoroughly used to the Order. Brothers must not be despondent on this ground.—Ed.]

RICHMONDHILL FRATERNAL AND UNION MEETINGS.—On the 10th February, 1853, pursuant to notice, a social meeting was held at this village, by the Rising Star, Richmondhill, and Cumberland Divisions, at the Temperance Hotel of Brother Henry Sanderson. The members of the three divisions sat down to an excellent repast at the Temperance Hotel. After which Brother Abraham Law was voted into the chair.

1st. It was then resolved, that there be held MONTHLY and QUARTERLY MEETINGS at the locations of the different divisions, which was carried.

2nd. Moved, and carried, that a meeting be held at Burtonville, on the 25th day of February instant.

3rd. Moved, and carried, that a public quarterly meeting be held on the 11th day of March next, the anniversary of the Richmondhill Division, at Brother H. Sanderson's Temperance Hotel, tea to be served at eight o'clock in the evening.

4th. Moved, and carried, that the three W. P's visit the neighbouring divisions, and request their co-operation.

5th. Moved, and carried, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Son, Watchman and Advocate.—Communicated by A. Homer, W. A.

THESE UNION MEETINGS are excellent things, we wish that every locality in Canada would adopt them, they create a good feeling among divisions, and do away with all jealousy.—Ed. Son.]

A SECOND INDIAN DIVISION! OTANABEE, RICE LAKE INDIANS.

History will record with bitter anathemas the terrible curse inflicted on the noble Indian races of America by the use of intoxicating drinks. These much more than the white man's cruelty in other forms, have strewn the forests with the emaciated and murdered forms of poor Indians. The red man can withstand every temptation, and even live on the most scanty food, enduring great fatigue, but the Creator of civilized life, makes him the meanest and most abject thing that crawls on earth; it is a source of joy therefore to hear of the remnants of a noble race coming under the banner of the Sons of Temperance. We believe that this Order was the first that ever established an Indian Temperance Society at Rice Lake. Many years ago the Indians on the credit were very temperate. Brother Wm. Hargraft of Otanabee, informs us that KEELE Division is in a very prosperous condition, numbering one hundred members in good standing. Two weeks ago the division held a meeting on the other side of Rice Lake at Alawick, for the purpose of procuring signatures to an application for a charter for a Division amongst the Indians of that place. They succeeded in getting fourteen names, and intend organizing the division as soon as the charter comes. The Indian