our Jail in this city. I went through the different wards of the

The Canadian Son of Cemperance.

All son, look not then upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last, it bitch like a serpent, and stingelh like an adder - Proceeds chap 20

TORONTO TUESDAY JULY 26, 1853.

COFFEE

Some sirg in graise of tuby wine
Through crystal goblets flowing,
And mummer of the purple vine
Kesth endies summer glowing:
How well it cherms, the heartit warms,
The well in suschine steeping.

As beauty, mairth, and hope's bright
birth

birth

and within its keeping.

Ne'er rush to mee:

That fade on twith the flecting,
Yor words that thrill grow despect
When glanco with glacco is most
Time's lost or burief pley ures,
Old friends, old books, old songs,
joys, use's carreted treasures

int wherefore gild the temping draught,
Which stales the lip that praises?
The wearied spirit releas.
Twill lings with light care's darkest night,

might, Like some divine libation; of fill the eye and hearts best high Beneath its inspiration.

It ripples through the saver speak, in clear transparent chima, in clear transparent chima, Brought freshly from the sparkling hearth By Phillis or by Dinah. How rich the scent when softly bleat With crasm, rich, thick, and yellow, Whose currents glide in mingled tide in pungout strength to mellow:

It stire the flash of soul and score. ill wit and converse mingle; mind's just myr, like sorrow's waver. Nater such to meet us situale
(Bright fancies strike on mode alike,
Fint fade not with the feeting,
For words that thrill grow despectable
When glanco with glance is meeting

Joyr, And all life's garrered treasures And att tile's garrered treasure.
Bereft of pain, 'twill softly gain
Old Momory's haunted place.
Winle o er us rise, in angel gui
Boft statlus on vanished faces

As one by one our guests depart, As one by one our guests edpart,
Loft with remembrance only,
We resteely sigh that time filts by,
And leaves us and and lonely;
Hope's morthing breaks, and joy
warke,
Life's glesmy page to brighten,
As on our quiet silent hearth
The dying embers lighten.

Then on the pillow softly sinks The head with visions teeming

The bead with visions teeming.
And many an eastern p-geant fleats
Before our pergeous dreaming.
To see info pass in that; 'glass,'
With moon light realisance be unin
it seeks the breast divinely blast
Through misty mocha drinking

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES AND TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

It has been for some time evident to all thinking men in Upper Canada, especially in cities, that the ministers of our various Christian churches were not doing their duty in standing aloof from the temperance agitation. Sections of the clergy of all denominations have spoken and acted in favour of temperance, and some of their conferences have passed resolutions, declaring that it is incumbent on their ministers to raise their voices in favour of this reform; but yet few, if any, of our Christian denominations have taken hold of this subject as if it were one MEAR TO THEIR WELFARE, off cing their prosperity seriously. In this they have erred. Of all the obstacles the oppose evangelical Christian progress in Great Britain and America in modern times, none can for a moment compare with that of intemperance. It is the cause of more defection in church members-it is the cause of more degradation of ministers of the gospel than the half of all other causes. The Rev. Mr. Jeffers, lately in Toronto, in a sermon publicly stated this to be unquestionably the case. It is well known to be so in England (Scotland especially) and in Ireland. Why is it so it may be asked? There are numerous reasons, but the principal are, that it demoralizes the mindweakens its moral resolutions and dignity, and paves the way to open sin; and secondly, by affording a stimulating animal pleasure, it keeps from church those who should go thither on the Sabbath. On the other hand, those who wish the world to be governed only by natural religion, or human morality, find in intemperanco their greatest enemy, for it makes man a beast-dethrones reason, and renders him despicable in his own eyes. In a religious point of view, or in a more worldly point of view, this then is the evil of our times. Moral men and Christian ministers are then in view of these things loudly called on to take hold of this AGITATION, as one vitally affecting the true interests of the cause they advocate. Ministers should constantly impress upon their people the necessity of joining temperance associations, and none is better than that of the Sons. Ministers in Toronto and elsewhere should at once form a plan in JOINT COM-SITTEE, whereby all denominations, MINISTERS and PROPLE, should make the necessity of strict temperance a primary question with them-should urge upon their societies to work for the downfall of the great and rainous traffic in spirituous liquors in Toronto. Let them advise that it is one of the strongest duties resting on all to oppose all men who uphold the license system, and the necessity in this respect of reforming our Council Board. This is the only way that much can be done in Toronte, and indeed in any city. Toronto is becoming yearly more inclined to drunkconness. Our Divisions require exterior countenance from the control by the Sons without the moral land,

Awake: the hour is now at hand To crush your ollghring bane.

Go on, for it you tally stand, Yet every moment as it soors, Yet every moment as it soors, This can dread trath upon you pour That yours is not yet past. public will co-operate. Ministers of the gospel in the country, instead of withdrawing as some of them do, especially about Guelph, should encourage Divisions. Go into them and assist and urge the formation of new Divisions. They can do more good in this way than in preaching to drinking audiences .-SMOOTH THINGS and winking at drunkenness in their church members. If they wish to serve God truly, there is no way in which it can be done better than in putting do va by advice the habits of drinking alcohol in society.

To the Editor of the Canadian So, of Temperance STATISTICS OF CANADIAN INTEMPERANCE

Todoxto, 4th July, 1853.

Dian Six and Ba., I have just now returned from visiting | Longue.

our Jail in this city. I were crossing. Tracts to its immates, but the ail for the purpose of delivering Tracts to its immates, but the ceper had been in before the distributing Tracts and Bibles, and copier had been more of them reading. The Jail was very clean, I found a great many of them reading. The Jad was very clean, and we'l ventuated, with about 40 males, and 42 females in the criminal wards, and two debtors. One of the criminal prisoners and to me, "I am sorry to say I have not followed your advice said to me, "I am sorry to say I have not followed your advice in staying out when I got out. I have been out or this jair twice since your last visit here, but I am here again. I have tried to refrain from drinking intoxicating liquors, but my appelle is too powerful, and I have no other hope than the Maine Law or death, for so long as it is set before me I will drink." I told him of the State of Maine or Michigan as a city of refuge that he could escape to, until the Maine Liquor Law could be passed in this province, which would in air probability take I lace the first Session after the next election. I have no doubt but that 60 or 65 out of the 80 came into this juil directly or indirectly, by the use or agency of the fiquor traffic. The nett revenues to the use or agency of the figuer traffic. The nett revenues to the government of C. W. is £10,000 per annum for becomes, and I assert without fear of contradiction by any honest intelligent man, that we would save more than £19,000 in one Session, in our House of Assembly alone, if the Matne Law was in force, and would save otherwise a large sum each year. We have to maintain, on an average, annually 1600 persons, at an expense of near £16,000, and three fourths of that coused by the £10,00 got in Fees spent in Courts, Judges, Junes, Police by heenses. Fees spent in Courts, Junies, Juries, Parice, cases of Witnesses, trials, and private expenses at hast £40,000. Annual loss of labour near £50,000. Annual loss of property £50,000. The great fire in the City of Toronto, in 1850, was supposed to have been caused by intoxication; and I believe more than one-third of the tires, radioad, and steamboat accidents as called one as through the a more of the honor triffic. And so called, occur through the agency of the liquor traffic. And then for the £10,000 we receive for beenes, we lose £166,000 in cash, or 16½ to one we get ie. Then, again, if the Maine Liquor Liw would do here as well as it has done it in the £astern States, in one year the people that now have no taxable property, would have property and be glad to pay this Tax of £10.000. As to the people themselves a cy would save the amount of the liquor that is destroyed at least £250 000 annually, which, in adduon, curtails human life at least 12,000 years each year. prevents 25,000 children from receiving an education—causes 100 willows to mourn the awful death of their husbands—400 orphan children the loss of their fathers and mothers, the loss of sons and daughters—the rum of more than 500 daughter—50 function, cluses 6 marders, 6 executions arms thy, and 10 sweides Could a price be set on all the misery that Canada will sustain from the mournful day when the 32 members of our Legisla ure, who ought to be the Guardians of the lives and property of the people of Canada, voted against the 28 immortalized heroes, until the time of its passing; the amount computed for that time, as a Jury would value, would amount to near £1 000 000 per annum. Read this statement ye Honorables Mesers. Hincks, Rolph, Richards, McDonell, Badgly, and all that voted against the Bill, or nip for vote on either sine. If I am wrong correct me, and it I am right prepare an answer to the enquiries of your constituents as they will naturally tell you at the next election. "We see it is no use petitioning, we must send pledged and friendly men. You admitted the principle in making a law to probabilithe granting of new licenses for the SLLE of Liquor within 3 miles of All Public Works; but so cripple that Bill, that it is like a waygon wanting one whoel, or like a mil without a witer-wheel? Yet we have no doubt, but that the friends to the Maine Law did the best than sould. The profession of the State of State of the sould. the best they could. The profanation of the Sabbath, the oaths the drunkenness, the many drunkards harrying themselves before the Judge of all the carth, w.c. the plain words of Holy Writ before their eyes, are things of nw'ul moment. It is only in the eternal world that the loss can be estimated. Think of this ye 32 members, and if possible amend or reverse the diam of the Maine Law the first opportunity, which is the wish of your

ROWLAND BURR.

[The figures and computations of Mr. Burr we presume are nearly correct, and indeed in our opinion much within the proper estimate. Few men in Canada have done more, according to his abilities and means, than Mr. Burr, and we are always happy to let him speak through our columns. It seems he still thinks Dr. Rolph did not do his duty as to the Maine Law last session. We can only judgo men by their acts, and until Dr. Rolph gives some evidence by votes, speeches, or letters, that he is in favor of the law, the public and his constituents will remain in conjecture on this point.]-EDITOR.

[JAZIOIAO]

AWAKE! THE HOUR IS NOW AT HAND.

Let penury and wealth combine,
Let prior and peasant pour
Their prayers 'gainst Bacchus and his wine,
Till peace and plenty on us shine—
This men be slaves no more.

The street comb back.

Arise: Canadians, all unsite.
Reform this gravious wrong.
Upon your side are tool and right,
And man (in reason, whee) and mightYou are cighty themsand area;

Kemptville, July 23, 1833

IN THE DIVISIONS IN THIS CITY should hold a Grand Union Meeting immediately in the Temperance Hall-let it be preceded by a good procession with a bin I attending-for the Divisions from the country be invited in, and some rousing good! speeches made. The cost of such a thing would be trilling, and if we have any true energy left it could be easily done. must act or give up the ship. Who will move?

Mr. Gevon has gone to England, where he will lecture a couple of months. He is employed by the London Temperature

Notice to Subscribers .- During the whole of the year 1853 so far, we have been particular in exhibiting our terms. No misunderstanding on this subject could possibly occur, with any who wished to learn the terms; yet some seem at the end of six months to misunderstand them. Let all examine these terms carefully, and remember that we have said repeatedly that we will not and cannot vary from them. One dollar in advance, or within one month after subscribing, (or the commencement of the year) was the first condition. At the end of six months, or at any time after the month above described, the payment must be \$11. After the expiration of six months, or at the end of the year, the sum to be paid is \$2. City subscribers have been notified during the past six months frequently, that all payments were to be paid at our office on Young Street, near Edward Lawron's grocery store, and if they have not paid, the fault is with them. Further, our terms state that all persons commencing the year 1853, are looked upon as yearly subscribers, and this paper will not be stopped before the end of the year, unless the subscription is first paid. Also, all persons who subscribed in 1852 were only entitled, for \$1, to 30 numbers for the volume. All persons who subscribed in 1853, or commenced the year, are enucled to 52 numbers-half-yearly subscribers to 26 numbers. We make these remarks to save the answering of many letters No subscriber can discontinue his paper until he pays up his eis tire subscription, and any person taking a paper out of the Poe Office end retaining it from week to week, makes huiself liable for the subscription. A subscriber who takes a paper is presume: to take a according to its published terms, and is presumed to read them

THE COLONIST AND TEMPERANCE POLITICS. - We have not seen it, but we hear that the Colonist is writing down Neal Dow, and is representing that the temperance movement is a political one, aguated by the present government or some of its members This is false, and all conjectured by the Colonist. Its editor w fond of the glass and writes under that prejudice. His appears blinds his judgment. We distinctly deny that the order of the Sone has anything to do with any particular party, or is used by any. Mr. Cameron, (the member alluded to by the Colonist) a not now a Son, and is only one of the temperance men of Camda. The order of the Sons would never be led by Mr. Camero, they are willing to give him credit for his praiseworthy efforts in behalf of the jiquor law and that is all. His politics, apart from temperance, most of them have little confidence in. Sons should hold themselves alouf from all who would make use of themse a political party, to advance anything besides temperance. Atenperance party they are and should be, and by combining all our Canada on this question they will carry their aims, but not other wise. We strongly advise Divisions to make the Prohibitory Liquox Law & political question, and to support only such met as will vote for it. Trimmers like Mr. Merritt, or indeed any one who skulked away upon any excuse, by PAIRING OFF a otherwise, should be PALKED OFF by the voters of Canada. By coner temperanco associations form a plan of POLITICAL TEMPERANCE agitation in Canada the better, but in dog this, let no particular political party be preferred. It is our opion that Malcolin Cameron might desire to aid his commo political career by temperance politics, but it should not be allowed We do not think he has either the sterling principles or the abilities to carry out successfully a temperance campaign, orem a temperance measure in the House of Assembly. It requires man who feels deeply to do this, and one who belongs to a order. Such for instance as General Carey, of Ohio, Nevents less Mr. Cameron deserves well of the temperance communic be his motives what they may, for in this world we can co judge men by their acts?

JUDGE MARSHALL.-We learn from a friend that the Ik Judge Marshall is to return to Canada West during the month! August current. He enjoys better health in Canada than in No. Brunswick. His health has not been very good during his

Mr. Dow did not lecture in Montreal, he is to return this during the October Agricultural Show and lecture We be that the COLONIST is making a noise about the thin ares ances at his lectures in Canada, assigning it to a want of rom Men whose writings exhibit their propensities so clerought to hold their tongues if they cannot speak more truliso excellent a man as Dow. The attendances at Mr. or's tures have been very good, and the cause of their not be larger, was, that few really knew of them. His visit to Case was not expected, and he passed through the Province of hasuly.

IIT The last two numbers of the Guelph Herald have to tained a well written and argumentative article on the proper of the enzetment of the Maine Law, completely demolishing Advertiser's anti-Maure law article. We give the Adena credit for fairness of argument, that is to say, he seems disposed to circurs the question calmiy and candidly, but he craise fails in multaining his position, and one part of his article mi against the other. It is soldern we see an article so well are es that of the Herald.