

ORGANSHIP.

There is a wonderful itching in some quarters for organ ship. No sooner is any movement, religious, moral, temperance or political, started, than some hack offers himself for its organ. In view of the money. In continuation of remarks made in a late number of this paper, in reference to a letter received from a Son of this county, we have to say that we are opposed to our Grand Division creating any organ of the order, and we have always been opposed to it. Such an act would not only be creating ill feelings, but would also do the paper itself an injury, for its articles would become tame and insipid, especially if paid by that body, like too many of our Upper Canada political hacks, which Canadians knew a few years ago were excessively boisterous about principles, abuses and platforms. We say let every tub stand upon its own bottom, and let no far be inhaled to any organ,—those who desire pay are not honest. If the sons truly value a paper they will support it, and its industry, consistency, and independence ought to afford the best passport to public favour. If the order choose to patronize one paper in preference to another, voluntarily, let them do it. If the Grand Division choose to pay for publishing their proceedings, let them do it, but let not that body select any paper STATUTORY for its organ. The printing of the Grand Division has heretofore cost the order too much, and should be left to open competition, to be given out by an independent committee, and not be left to the Grand Scribe, as it is too much. Doubtless, if the Grand Division would pay £25 for each half year, to the temperance paper having the largest circulation in Upper Canada, to disseminate the proceedings of each Grand Division more generally, it might do good, much more than is done now by the expenditure of twice that sum. Thus we merely suggest, not saying absolutely that it is advisable. In November, 1850, when we were about to issue this paper, we had a conversation with our late Br. W. H. Burnham, then acting G. W. P., in respect to our enterprise. He then frankly mentioned his opinion, that it was improper for him, as G. W. P., to interfere in any way, in that or any enterprise, further than wishing it well. At that time there was no temperance paper in Upper Canada. The then Grand Scribe acted in that way too. Both of them, privately, were very friendly to this paper. They knew their duty too well to interfere officially or semi-officially in such a matter. We always agreed with them in opinion on this head. There is too much office seeking and selfishness in the world just now, and the press, which, when independent, is a great boon, is a curse when hired or bribed. Let merit be the guide in all these things.

That excellent friend of the temperance cause (a patron of the right sort for the cause in Canada), J. E. Linton, Esq., we see has been addressing a temperance audience in St. Mary's.

TAVERNERS IN NEW SETTLEMENTS—TEMPERANCE AT ST. MARY'S.
To the Editor of the Canadian Sun of Temperance.

DEAR SIR,—We had a large temperance meeting here last night, held in the school house for the want of a larger building to meet in, when William Barron, Esq., was called to the chair, the meeting being opened by the Rev. Wm. Suddler of Stratford. Mr. John E. Linton of Stratford then addressed the meeting at great length, showing the bad effects of the drinking usages of society, being dangerous to the rising generation, and sapping the foundations of society in our young and rising colony, destroying the peace and happiness of the family circle with all its endearments, and crushing all the fond hopes of beloved families. The destroyer does not possess one redeeming quality, for the time and capital thus spent do not make the holder of it rich, as there appears to be a curse following the property so made. The awful fact was shown, that from the town of Goderich on the lake to the village of Hamburg, a distance of fifty nine miles there are not less than thirty-five places to sell the liquid fire, on the main road, not taking into account Goderich or Hamburg! This is a humiliating fact in the history of these counties of Huron and Perth, constituting a self-imposed tax of a very large sum of money, enough to improve the road, which by the by needs it more than the throats of men; the money thus spent is worse than thrown away; spent in another channel it would do much good in building churches, school houses, &c., &c. The remedies recommended are total abstinence from all that intoxicates, or make madmen of our settlers, and the adoption of a law similar to the law of Maine.

The Rev. Mr. Cavan then addressed the meeting in a convincing manner, showing that it was no trouble to convince men of the evils resulting from the drinking habits, but the trouble is to get them to act on that conviction or impression, which was the case, not only in this, but in all other good movements, having for their end the moral amelioration of the fallen race of men, proving, I believe to all present, that it was their duty to abstain from alcoholic liquor. He showed that a great amount of good had resulted from the various organisations of temperance men, for the last twenty years, and he hoped that we were just on the point of accomplishing the desired end of all our former exertions in the measure now before parliament. The Rev. Mr. Snider then spoke at great length on the propriety of the temperance movements of the day, taking up some of the objections brought against the Sons: one of which was, that they are likely to become a political party, or to injure religion, which the speaker showed could not be the case, as there was no chance to bring into a division room any such things, under the present government of the order. Another objection was, that they called all their MEMBERS BROTHER, a very great one this, that a reformed man who has been an outcast from society should be called BROTHER by a sober man, is certainly an outrage! Seeing that the good of all ages have been willing to extend a brother's hand and a brother's welcome to all who would leave off their vices? Another great objection was the SECRETS of the order.

He showed to all minds that the order was not calculated to hurt either church or society, but on the contrary, to elevate the morals of its members. The meeting was then brought to a close by the Rev. Mr. Low. After it was dismissed, Mr. J. E. Linton distributed a large number of tracts on the subject of a prohibitory law, and the working of the order of the Sons. The public mind is awake here on the subject of the Maine Law: the general cry is, let us have the law!—Communicated.

W. M.



Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—Proverbs, c. 22, v. 6.

[ORIGINAL]

HOPE EVERMORE

When trials dark, afflictions gloom,
Around thy head with sorrow's come,
Remember there's a rest for thee,
A rest that shall unbroken be,
As the ages roll on ages o'er,
That rest remains! Hope evermore

The darkest sky, the brightest hour,
Are followed all by sun and shower,
In death's night, and rest, and dawn,
We meet with buds and blossoms there!
Spencersille, C. W.

Mit the dark see-wee upon the shore,
Wagather shells! Hope evermore!

When roughest rolls life's troubled sea,
And raging waves encompass thee,
Let not those pagan mariners
Gild Christ the helix thy course to
He'll safely bring to Canada's shore
Thy trembling bark! Hope evermore!

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

(For the Canadian Sons of Temperance)

THE MISERIES AND VISCISSITUDES OF HARD DRINKING.

Hard drinking is a vice that breaks a man's rest, impairs the understanding, inflames the passions, lays the foundation of the worst and most dangerous distempers; incapacitates a person from pursuing his studies, or the duties of his calling, by they what they will. It meets with contempt from the world, and even if a man's circumstances were above feeling the expense, which is seldom the case, it alters and changes the practiser of it from himself; and should his fortune be moderate, it is a wonder if want and beggary be not its consequences.

If he has a family his children who, by their father's industry and sobriety might have made a creditable figure in life, are left to the mercy of the world, exposed to shame and misery. Consider, can a man answer for this conduct to God, to his parents or relations, to his wife, his children or himself, in thus persisting in an unnatural vice; one which makes him miserable and contemptible, and transmits the mischief to his innocent children. Add to all this, that it is a vice a man cannot easily subdue; or which, like some other, may be caused by age, but it is a vice that feeds and nourishes itself by practice, grows upon a man the longer he lives, and at last, it is cut him not off in the flower of his days, it renders the evening of his life miserable. Consider all these things young man, and before it be too late, get the better of a vice which you will find it difficult to subdue when it is grown to a head, and which will otherwise creep upon you more and more every day, till it shuts up your life in misery. Instead of giving cause, even to your nearest and best friends to remember you with pleasure, it will make a kindness in them to forget that you ever lived in the world; if a parent, that he had such a son, if a tutor, such a pupil; if a brother or sister, such an unhappy relation; if a wife, such a husband; if a child, such a father; if a friend, such a wretched one. What a joy, on the contrary, will that modest of conquests over yourself (a firm resolution ever to abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages) yield to your dear relations? And what a pleasure in particular will you give to the aged heart and declining days of your most affectionate friend.

EDWARD I. FORSYTH, R. S.

of Port Robinson Division Sons of T., No 86.

CROWLAND, March 17th, 1853

THE HINDOOS—AN INTERESTING FACT.—One of the odious features of the paganism of India, is its opposition to the re-marriage of Hindoo widows. The polygamy system renders this class of females very large, and shut out by absurd custom from forming again the marriage relation, they are driven, from want and other causes, to most debasing courses of life. Hence a prolific source of venereal diseases. But a bright day is dawning. Some of the most influential Hindoos themselves are rising up against the odious customs of their fathers, and against the above noticed one in particular. A prominent native gentleman in Madras, lately addressed a large audience of the most respectable native Hindoos in favour of the re-marriage of Hindoo females. His speech was most valuable, and appreciated. He made a bold and effective appeal, which had the greater power, as he proved from the Hindoo Shaster that the prevalent system of excluding from social life all young widows, while their children, into a life of loneliness and servitude, unless they run to licentiousness and become abandoned, as they too often do, is a part of Hindooism and ought to be renounced. The speaker was in reference to the Hindoo holy books. They do not justify or abomination the speaker denounced, and a good work he did in trying to open the eyes of his countrymen to it. We look upon the effort of that influential Hindoo as foreshadowing a great change in the moral condition of a large class among the female population of India.

TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH.—Two of the most robust, healthy men to be seen in Washington, are Lewis Cass and Thomas Benton. Both are and have been remarkably temperate from boyhood. Gen. Cass has ever been a cold water man, and looks as if would last a score of years yet. Benton appears fresh and energetic as ever, and an exchange relates the following of Old Bullion.—I said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the group, "Yes," said he, "Clay, Webster and Calhoun years ago Dr. ——— told me, 'when these men are dead, you will be fresh and vigorous as ever.' My habit of living do it, and I was thirty. I drank nothing but water." Since then I have drank only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Brainerd I adopt the

Roman regime. Bathe with cold water and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but such as they rub horse's legs with, or? What a volume of essays on health is contained in these few ones, and what a practical example of the efficacy of the treatment does that hair and robust statesman present!

The great struggles in life are limited to moments; in the drooping of the head upon the bosom—in the pressure of the hand upon the brow.

A TAX ON BACHELORS.—The following bill was introduced into the Indiana Legislature one day last week.—By Mr. McDonald, a bill to compel old bachelors of thirty years of age to marry or pay \$50 a year into the country treasury, to go to the benefit of the first lady who shall marry after the 1st of January. The provisions of the bill apply to widowers of one year standing.

A FAMILY SCENE.—[A gentleman deeply engaged in study—and a lady, pretending to knit, is perplexing him with her questions.]—Lady (in the drawing affectionate style): Ma dear! correctly speaking, what is a dentist? Gentleman (short, sharp, and rather cross): Dentist is derived from *dent*, French for teeth. Dentist is a man who pulls teeth out. Lady (after knitting once round, in order to give the gentleman time to become immersed in his book again): Ma dear! you said this morning that professor Musty was a great linguist. Is not linguist derived from the Latin *lingua*, a tongue? Gentleman (tartly): Yes. Lady: Well, then, is a linguist a man who pulls tongues out? Gentleman (very decidedly): No, madam; but I wish to heaven he did! Exit lady in a huff.

MR. PYE.—Mr. Pye, who was made poet-laureate at the beginning of this century, was a man of great learning, and much was therefore expected of him. His first ode was on the king's birth, and it was distinguished for nothing but its frequent allusions to vocal groves and feathered choirs. George Stevens, a facetious wit of the times, read it, and immediately exclaimed:—

"And when the Pye was opened
The birds began to sing;
And wasn't that a dainty dish
To set before a king?"

TALLEYRAND, being questioned on one occasion by a man who squinted awfully, with several impudently questions concerning his leg, recently broken, replied:

"It is quite crooked—as you see."

Brother Thomas Quimby, of Milford Division S. of T., No 226, hereby returns his sincere thanks to the following Divisions for the generosity which they exhibited towards him, in so nobly coming forward to aid him in answer to the circular sent by the Port Hope Division, on the lamentable occurrence of the burning of his shop, &c., and the Division Room of the Division to which he belonged; and also to the members of Port Hope Division, for their disinterested generosity and kindness in bringing the subject before the Sons of Temperance—

	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	
Ontario Div.	5	0	0	Brampton Div.	0	16	3
Colbourn Div.	2	0	0	Frankford Div.	0	15	0
Peterboro' Div.	2	0	0	Orono	0	15	0
Kent Div.	2	0	0	Cross Div.	0	15	0
Newmarket Div.	1	10	0	Stouffville	0	15	0
Coldstream Div.	1	10	0	Madock Div.	0	15	0
Tyrone Div.	1	5	0	O-hawa Div.	0	11	3
Haldimand Div.	1	5	0	Ameliasburg Div.	0	10	0
Prince Edward Div.	1	5	0	Grafton Div.	0	10	0
Port Credit	1	5	0	Yorkville Div.	0	10	0
Brooklyn Div.	1	5	0	Brougham Div.	0	10	0
Percy Div.	1	5	0	Demorestville Div.	0	10	0
Newcastle Div.	1	5	0	Richmond Hill Div.	0	5	0
Port Hope Div.	1	5	0				
Colborne Div.	1	0	0				
Rednersville Div.	1	0	0				
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PARLIAMENT HOUSE QUEBEC—AMERICAN TEMPERANCE.

28th March, 1853.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
DEAR SIR.—I sent you a printed copy of the Maine Liquor Law Bill, it is to have its second reading on Thursday next, the 31st of this month. I believe it will pass with the addition of taking a vote from the free holders of the Province, and PAYING FOR THE BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES. There are 50,000 NAMES to the petitions. I left Toronto on Tuesday morning for Quebec, stopped on my way at Rochester and attended the great meeting in the Corinthian Hall, and heard a lecture on Temperance and the Maine Law from Mrs. Bloomer, Miss Brown, one hour each, to an audience of 1800 people. These ladies far surpassed any I have ever before heard. I then passed through the state of Vermont to see how the new law worked there. It passed the Legislature subject to the voice of the people, and was sustained by a large majority. I passed through many large towns and villages in the state, Rutland voted 3 to 1, and Burlington 4 to 1 in favour of the Maine Law. I would just mention that during the fore part of this month I travelled along the front of the State of Michigan, on the banks of the River St. Clair, and they have passed a similar law to the Maine Law, subject to the voice of the people, which voice I have no doubt will sustain it. We cannot carry the law in any other way than subject it to the voice of the people. Colonel Prince has gone home and so we have one vote less, but I have no doubt but we will carry it, but if we lose it in its second reading I will telegraph. The snow is 4 feet deep from Montreal to Quebec on an average, and the weather cold. I have spoken to many members on the subject of the Maine Law, and its greatest enemies seem to rather reluctantly consent that it shall pass with clauses paying for breweries and distilleries. We are going to have a meeting this evening in this city on the Maine Law. As soon as I know the result, I will give you all the names of the members who voted for the Maine Law and all that voted against it. I intend to move at our meeting this evening for a congratulatory address to the members of the committee for their able report on the question.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROWLAND BURR

N.B. There are 33 members favourable, and perhaps more, and we may get the 100 through without going to the poll.

R. R.