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The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1853.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth it's 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

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT

Alas! my own, once noble boy; Deep hidden in a goblet bright— Thou wast lured along by the witching spell Of the red wine's ruby light. I see thee now, as I saw thee then, With thy wealth of shining hair Piled upon thy pure white brow; That thou hadst never been born! I sit me here by thy gray grave, And my heart is sad and keen; And I wish—but O, how vainly wish— That thou hadst never been born! Alas! my own once noble boy; Would I had died with thee; For thy love was my dearest earthly joy— Thou wert all the world to me. H. X. U.

—Mass. Life Boat.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

We give below the principal clauses of this proposed law, and will give the remainder next week. Having in an extra issued on the 31st March, given the Law in full, and sent it with other matter to all the Divisions and the principal men in Canada, there is no need of its immediate publication in this paper. It will be seen the general features of the Bill are the same as those of the famous Maine Law. One thing is omitted which many temperance men would probably wish to see inserted, that is the allowance of the use of fermented wine for sacramental purposes. Our opinions on this subject are known to be adverse to its use in this way, yet many think otherwise, and as it is allowed to be sold for medicinal purposes, it would probably be as well to have its use allowed in sacramental purposes. The Law at the first consideration is of a very stringent nature. It aims a deadly and an honest blow at the whole evil, root and branch. There is no dodging its provisions, which sweep away with the besom of honest truth, the whole fabric of ruinism for beverage purposes—selling, manufacturing, advertizing and tipping. Its provisions and whole spirit, are consonant with excellence, thoroughly honest. It says "you admit that intoxicating drinks are unnecessary for healthy men and women as a beverage. You admit that they cause poverty, numberless crimes, social distress, taxation and physical and mental degradation." These things being admitted by all truth-seeking men, it says, "here is a plain and honest remedy—carry it out and the world will soon be rid of the curse of drunkenness." The great objection too, on the part of its opposers is, that it deprives them of the profits of the traffic and the opportunity to get drunk or to drink. They wish to drink wherever they choose without stint and this Law stops this liberty. In short only two things are opposed to this Law, and these are what oppose all truth, religious or otherwise—Lusts of men and money—selfishness and appetite. Truth and real good have nothing to do with their objections. We greatly fear that the present House of Assembly, of all parties, is too selfish to pass this Bill. We fear again that electioneering schemes may be mixed up with it, that it may be deferred to a future time as an electioneering hobby. It must be made an electioneering and political question at the polls, but then selfish men should not make use of it as such—that is to say it must be kept apart from other political questions, and temperance men, conservative and reform, must be supported and pledged on this ground.

Rumours from Quebec say its friends will try to pass the law with a rider, submitting it to the people in 1854. This course is what we have always advocated. If, on the other hand, it is to be deferred until the next general election, which would be in 1856, then we are opposed to such a movement, and can look upon it in no other light than political bunkum. The law is either necessary or not necessary, and certainly 50,000 petitions are a fair test of public opinion. No other law was ever asked for in Canada by half that number. Let members vote against it if they will, and face their constituents. As to the prospects of the passage of the Bill, we must confess that they are doubtful. The Quebec Gazette, the organ of the Government, has thrown out this doubt. We fear that all the Upper Canada Cabinet are opposed to it, except Cameron. Dr. Rolph is a temperance man, but his speech at Quebec to the Cdeets, smacked strongly of moral suasion doctrine. We sincerely hope he and Messrs. Richards and Morris are Maine law men—Hincks is not. The Bill is before the House for a second reading: has been partially debated and adjourned. The conservative party will generally oppose it bitterly. The French members are divided—Dr. Lamerriere opposes it.

CANADIAN ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

An Act to prevent the traffic in Alcoholic and intoxicating Liquors.

WHEREAS the common traffic in intoxicating liquors and their use as a beverage is a fruitful cause of crime, poverty, disease and demoralization; and whereas it is the first duty

of Government to protect the people against these evils; be it therefore enacted, &c. and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the time limited for the commencement of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to manufacture, barter, or sell directly or indirectly, to any other person, any alcoholic or intoxicating liquor or any mixed liquor, a part of which is alcoholic or intoxicating (and every such mixed liquor shall be included in the expression "alcoholic or intoxicating liquor" when used in this Act,) except for medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes as hereinafter provided.

II. Any person not being a licensed manufacturer or an agent duly appointed under the provisions of this Act, who shall, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, manufacture, expose, or keep for sale or barter or shall sell, dispose of, exchange for any other matter or thing, to any other person, any alcoholic or intoxicating liquor, except according to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a fine of £ on the first conviction, £ on the second, and on the third and every subsequent conviction to such last mentioned fine and imprisonment for a period not more than six calendar months, such fine to be paid over to the Chamberlain, Treasurer, Clerk, or Secretary-Treasurer, of the Municipality in which the offence shall be proved to have been committed, for the use of the Municipality, and to be applied to such public purposes as the Council thereof may direct, and in default of payment of any fine imposed under this Act, with the costs of prosecution, at the time of conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned until the same be paid; provided that nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any Chemist, Artist or Manufacturer, in whose art or trade they may be necessary, from keeping at his place of business such reasonable and proper quantity of distilled liquors as he may have occasion to use in his art or trade, but not for sale or barter.

III. If any clerk, servant or agent, or other person in the employment or on the premises of another, shall sell or manufacture, or assist in selling or manufacturing, any alcoholic or intoxicating liquor (except under the provisions of this Act) for the person in whose service or on whose premises he may be he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and shall suffer the like penalty.

IV. Any Justice of the Peace, any Reeve or Mayor of a Township, Village or other Municipality, any Police Magistrate, a Recorder of any City or Town, any Judge of a Circuit or Division Court, or Commissioner for the summary trial of Small Causes, shall and may hear and determine any case arising within his or their jurisdiction under this Act; and every person who shall make complaint against any other person for contravening this Act or any part or portion thereof before such Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge or Commissioner before whom the examination or trial is had shall so order that the defendant shall not recover costs though the prosecution fail.

V. No Appeal, Certiorari, or order for removal shall be allowed to any person complained of, or convicted under the preceding Sections or against whom any order shall be made or judgment rendered for an offence against any of the provisions of this Act, unless he shall enter into Recognizance or Bond to the Municipality in which the offence is alleged to have been committed in the sum of £25, jointly and severally with two good and sufficient sureties, to prosecute his appeal, certiorari or order for removal, and to pay all costs, fines and penalties that may be awarded against him upon the final determination of the case, and no Recognizance or Bond shall be taken except by the Justices, Reeve or Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge or Commissioner before whom the complaint was made, or the officer tried, and if the appeal shall not be successful, the Recognizance or Bond shall be forfeited, and the amount thereof shall become a debt due to the municipality within which the offence was committed, recoverable by action by and in the name of the Municipality, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary, Treasurer, Clerk or Treasurer or Chamberlain of such Municipality to prosecute the same and the money shall be applied in the same manner as the fines hereinbefore mentioned; and if the Recognizance or Bond mentioned in this Section shall not be given before or within forty-eight hours after conviction, order made or judgment rendered, the Appeal, Certiorari or removal shall not be allowed.

VI. If any three persons being voters or entitled to vote at the Municipal election of the Municipality within which the complaint is made, shall make oath or affirmation before any Justice, Reeve, Mayor or Police Magistrate, Recorder, or Judge of a Circuit or Division Court or Commissioner for the summary trial of Small Causes that they have reason to believe and do believe that alcoholic or intoxicating Liquors intended for sale or barter are kept or deposited in any Stramban or other vessel, or in any carriage or vehicle, or in any store, shop, warehouse, or other building or place, in such Municipality or on any river, lake or water adjoining the same, by any person not authorized to sell the same under the provisions of this Act, the said Justice, Mayor, Reeve, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge, or Commissioner shall issue his Warrant of Search to any Sheriff, Police Officer, Bailiff or Constable, who shall forthwith proceed to search the premises or place described in said warrant, and if any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors be found therein he shall seize the same and convey them to some proper place of security, and there keep them until final action is had thereon; but no dwelling house in which, or in part of which a shop or bar is not kept, shall be searched, unless one at least of the said complainants shall testify on oath to some act of sale of alcoholic or intoxicating liquor therein or therefrom, within one calendar month of the time of making the said complaint; and that the owner or keeper of the liquor seized as aforesaid if he shall be known to the Officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the Justice or person by whose Warrant the liquor was seized, and if he fail to appear, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the said Justice or person who issued the Warrant that the said liquor was kept or intended for sale or barter, it shall be declared forfeited and shall be destroyed by authority of the written Order to that effect of said Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge, or Commissioner, and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the Officer by whom the said liquor shall have been destroyed, in attesting that fact upon the back of the Order by authority of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such liquor shall pay a fine of Ten Pounds and costs, or be committed to prison for three calendar months in default thereof.

VII. If the owner, keeper or possessor of liquor seized under the provisions of this Act shall be unknown to the Officer seizing the same, it shall not be condemned and destroyed until the fact of such seizure shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages as near as may be for two weeks, by posting up a written or printed notice and description thereof in at least three public places, and if it shall be proved within such two weeks to the satisfaction of the Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge or Commissioner by whose authority said liquor was seized, that it is actually the property of any person authorized to sell the same under the provisions of this Act, it shall not be destroyed, but

shall be delivered to the owner, who shall give his receipt therefor upon the back of the Warrant which shall be returned to the said Justice or person who issued the same.

VIII. It shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace, Mayor, Alderman, Councillor, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, Constable or Pouceman who shall have reason to believe or who shall receive notice that any intoxicating liquor is illegally kept or sold in any tent, shanty, booth, hut, or any place for selling or treatment, in any public place on or near the ground of any cattle show, fair or exhibition or public meeting, or occasion of any kind, to search such suspected place, and if such Officer shall find upon the premises any intoxicating liquor, he shall seize the same and arrest the keepers or keeper of such place, and (except he be merely a Constable or Pouceman) the Officer making such a seizure may then and there order the liquor to be destroyed, and it shall be destroyed accordingly, and if such seizure is made by a Constable or Pouceman, or if the Officer making the same shall have any doubt as to the fact of the liquor being alcoholic or intoxicating and being illegally kept for sale or barter, the liquor and keeper or keepers thereof shall be taken forthwith, or as soon as may be, before some Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate, Recorder or Judge of a Division or Circuit Court, or Commissioner for the summary trial of Small Causes, other than the Officer making the seizure, and upon proof that the said liquor is alcoholic or intoxicating, that it was found in possession of the accused in a tent, shanty or other place as aforesaid, he shall be fined Five Pounds, or sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and the liquor so seized shall be destroyed by order of any Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge or any such Commissioner as aforesaid.

IX. Any payment or compensation for liquor sold or bartered in violation of this Act, whether in money or securities for money, labor or property of any kind shall, be held and considered to have been received without consideration, and against law, equity and good conscience, and the amount or value thereof may be recovered from the receiver by the party making, paying or furnishing the same, and all sales, transfers, conveyances, liens and securities of every kind which either in whole or in part shall have been given for, or on account of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, shall be utterly null and void against all persons and in all cases, and no right of any kind shall be acquired thereby and no action of any kind shall be maintained either in whole or in part for, or on account of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors sold or bartered in contravention of this Act.

X. And whereas it is expedient under proper restrictions to allow the manufacture of alcoholic and intoxicating liquors for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes but for no other.—Be it therefore enacted as follows: The Municipal Council of any County, City or Town may grant a license to any person to manufacture alcoholic or intoxicating liquors therein for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes only, which license shall be in force for the term of twelve calendar months only from the date thereof, and may be annulled at any intermediate time on proof to the satisfaction of the Council that such person has violated the conditions of his Bond or any of the provisions of this Act, and every such person before obtaining such license shall execute and deliver to such Council, a Bond executed by him jointly and severally with two good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum of £250, in substance as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that we A. B. (the principal) and C. D. and E. F. (the sureties) are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty in the penal sum of £250, currency, for payment whereof we bind ourselves and each of us binds himself, our and each and every one of our heirs, executors and administrators finally by these presents sealed with our seals, dated this day of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty Whereas the above bounded A. B. has been duly licensed to manufacture alcoholic and intoxicating Liquors within the County (or City or Town) of for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes, and none other, for a period of twelve calendar months from the day of Now the condition of said Bond is such that if the said A. B. shall not during the said period of twelve months, sell, barter or in any way dispose of any alcoholic or intoxicating Liquors to any person or persons, except the Agent of a Municipality appointed under the authority of Section of the Act passed in year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled, An Act &c. (the title of this act) or a person having the written permission of such Agent to purchase a specified quantity of alcoholic or intoxicating liquor for some chemical, medicinal, or mechanical purpose and shall not contravene any of the provisions of the said Act but shall in all respects conform thereto, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force."

(To be Continued.)

HAMILTON TIPPING HOUSES—HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.—Under the police head will be found the conviction of a woman named Cauldfield, (why her husband was not summoned does not appear) for enticing little boys into her den of iniquity, and making them drunk. This is a monstrous evil, and is rapidly increasing in this city. The woman had no license for distributing her poisonous stuff. The police should look after these unlicensed houses, and the Inspectors of public houses should exert their authority. That they have not done their several duties in this respect is the general opinion. We think the City Council should attend to the matter, and not throw the onus upon private individuals to render themselves obnoxious by performing duties which properly belong to the constituted authorities. Mr. Branigan was the prosecutor in this instance, and he deserves credit for his conduct. The woman was fined £5 and costs. One-half of this fine went to the city funds, and the other half, to which the prosecutor was entitled, was given to the Rev. Mother of St. Mary's Asylum, for the benefit of the orphans.—Hamilton Journal.

Here we have some of the fruits of LIQUOR BUYING—LIQUOR SELLING and liquor advertising in Hamilton. There is many a similar place in that city. Where do these wicked women buy their liquors? At grocery stores advertised in the Journal or Canadian, no doubt! Can there be a question, then, of the impropriety of encouraging such liquor groceries? We advise the sons to see to this in Hamilton,—let committees be appointed to see where such persons buy their liquors to ruin poor boys, and if it turns out that the liquor grocery stores are the roughest, petition the editors, before writing articles denouncing these evils, to cease to invite the public to buy, by taking them out of their columns.

THE ACTOR DIVISION SOBS, Esquencing.—Two brothers of this division called on us last week. The division was opened about two months ago, with twenty members, and now numbers 26,—their prospects are good. Action is situated in the upper part of Esquencing. Dr. John Holt will receive the names of subscribers in this vicinity, for this paper.