

short distance from them. After a while, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddenly divining his apparent meaning. "Give him the end of the rope," he said, "that is what he wants." The rope was thrown, the dog seized the end in an instant, turned round and made straight for the shore, where a few minutes afterwards boat and crew—thanks to the intelligence of their four footed friend—were placed in safety and undamaged! Was there no reasoning here? No acting with a view to an end, or for a given motive? Or was it nothing but ordinary instinct?

SAGACITY AND FIDELITY OF A DOG.—A friend from Ipswich related to us the following incident. One day last week, the wife of Mr. Dickinson, a worthy farmer of that town—all the members of the family being absent but herself—had occasion to step out of the house on an errand, and on her return she found a man on the floor, and a large Newfoundland dog, a favourite in the family, was upon him holding him down. Mrs. Dickinson told the man he had been stealing. He promptly denied it. She tried to call the dog off, but could not: she then told him that if he had stolen anything, the dog would not let him go till he gave it up. After some further parley, the dog holding on with a firm grip, the man took a silver spoon from his pocket, which he had taken from the house. At the sight of the spoon, "Tiger" made some positive demonstrations of displeasure, and was with difficulty kept from injuring the thief. However, as soon as the spoon was thrown upon the floor, the dog let go, and the fellow was allowed to leave the premises.—Such a dog is worth having.—*Lynn Bay State.*

BOY KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.—We learn that a lad was killed by a blow from the trunk of one of the elephants attached to Raymond & Co.'s menagerie, in Derby, during the exhibition there on Wednesday. As is frequently the case, a crowd of boys were feeding the animal with nuts, apples, &c., when the deceased, who was among the number, wantonly punctured the trunk with some sharp instrument, which enraged the elephant. The keeper cautioned the lad to keep away after this occurred, or he might be injured: but no heed was given to the warning, and soon after he approached within reach of the elephant's trunk, from which he received a blow on the head which prostrated him, and soon caused his death.—*New Haven Balance.*

A MUSICAL CAT.—There is a family residing at South Boston, who have a cat which is exceedingly fond of music, and almost invariably seats herself beside any member of the family, when they commence playing the piano. A few days since when the family were engaged in another part of the house, they heard sounds proceeding from the piano, and repaired at once to the parlor, where, to their surprise, Tabby was discovered seated on the piano-stool with her fore-paws upon the keys, making them fly in double quick time, evidently much delighted with her first effort, and also greatly to the edification of the family. No sooner, however, did the mistress of the house appear, than puss very politely resigned her seat; but has since resumed her attempts, seemingly with a determination to acquire a knowledge of so desirable an accomplishment.—*Boston Journal.*

INSTINCT OF THE TURTLE.—It has been observed that turtles cross the ocean from the Bay of Honduras to the Cayman Isles, near Jamaica, a distance of 450 miles, with an accuracy superior to the chart and compass of human skill, for it is affirmed that vessels which have lost their latitude in hazy weather, have steered entirely by the

noise of the turtles in swimming. The object of their voyage, as in the case of the migration of birds, is for the purpose of laying eggs on a spot peculiarly favourable.

REMARKABLE FEAT BY A HORSE.—A feat was performed last Monday, at the Falls, which beats the celebrated Sam Patch all to patches. As two horses were feeding upon the grass near the precipice between the Ferry and the Horse-shoe Fall, one of them ventured too near the brink, fell over and was precipitated to the bottom, at a distance of nearly 150 feet, without receiving any other injury than a few slight bruises, not being apparently disabled. When discovered he was taking a drink from the boiling flood at his feet, where never horse drank before. His mate it seems witnessed his fall and stood looking over the precipice after him with so much concern that the owner was led to suppose he had fallen over, and on searching in the direction indicated by the horse, discovered the missing animal safe and sound at the bottom. The horse will have to perform the additional feat of swimming the river to extricate himself from his present quarters.—*Chippewa Advocate.*

Youths Department.

To the Editor of the Sun.

CADETS OF NIAGARA.

Niagara, June 17th, 1851.

BROTHER DURAND.—I have the pleasure of inclosing an Address delivered last month before this Section by Br. Edward Harris, aged 15 years, previous to his leaving for Toronto. Be so kind as to give it an insertion in your excellent Journal when opportunity affords. This Section is increasing in numbers very fast. At our two last meetings we initiated 24 new members, at present we number 70, and some 5 or 6 to come in to-morrow night, besides several propositions. I think before the close of summer this Section will be as large as any this side of the lake. The Temperance cause is going on here in a manner beyond all our expectations.

Yours in L. P. and F.

William H. Guillian, W. P.

NIAGARA CADETS.

WORTHY PATRON AND BROTHERS.—Which is the best way to promote the interests of the Cadets of Temperance is a question that is deserving of great consideration, as it involves the happiness of those concerned in it. From the period that the glorious cause of Temperance was first introduced into the world there have been different modes and different societies established for the advancement of it, but none I think is capable or so productive of so much good as the Cadets of Temperance. To prove that, we have only to repeat the old adage "prevention is better than cure." It is a far better and much surer step to prohibit a boy from treading in the paths of vice and intemperance before he has been led into temptation, than reclaim when a confirmed and habitual drunkard. This alone places the society of the Cadets of Temperance in a very distinguished point of view, and with a preeminence so decisive that no one will attempt to dispute it. Every person, even those who are entirely prejudiced against the temperance cause, will admit that the Cadets are a useful and beneficial society, that by their influence it will train the rising generation to sober habits and principles, that necessarily a better state of society and things will exist, that the country in which they are reared in these principles will experience the benefit of it, and that everything indeed will receive a fresh impulse from it. Should we not then as Cadets of Temperance strictly guard against all temptations which will certainly beset us when we launch forth to participate in the affairs of the world. Should we not then withstand all the marks of ridicule, scorn and contempt which will doubtless be heaped upon us

by some of our companions who regard with disdain the benefits and exertions of our cause, and who are ignorant of its intrinsic merit. Should we not then exert our utmost to induce others to join our society, and to enlist under the banner of temperance, that they may be restrained from plunging into the paths of intemperance, and perhaps from rushing into a drunkard's grave. The Cadets of Temperance being such an important society, it is necessary that its interests be widely promoted and extended. We should endeavor to do so by attempting to influence others to join our society that the numbers may be increased as soon as possible. It is of the greatest importance that this should be done, as its influence and authority will be extended in proportion to the increase of the numbers. When it is a large society, it is more talked of, more thought of, and consequently its numbers will continue to increase. The question then occurs, how can we increase them? We should endeavor to do so by the force and power of example. If we conduct ourselves in a proper and orderly manner, people who are at open enmity to the temperance cause will notice it; they will say, perhaps there is some good in it after all, they may have a better tendency than I imagined, and perhaps will permit their sons or relations to become members of our order, and perhaps in some cases may themselves join and help forward the noble cause. We should also endeavor to do so by demonstrating and arguing with them about the evil effects of intemperance, the temptations to which those who have not like us laid down binding and sacred obligations to abstain from intoxicating liquors are exposed. These persons may perhaps say, there is no danger of me becoming a drunkard, I can abstain from alcohol without joining Temperance Societies. But do not let us put any confidence in such remarks. That has been the saying of thousands who have perished in a drunkard's grave, or who have lingered out a miserable existence in a Lunatic Asylum or a poor house. But let us prove clearly, and let us convince them that their notions are wrong, and that if they persist in those notions, they will inevitably find out at last that they have been miserably mistaken and deceived. They will then look back with sad and mournful remembrance to the time when they had an opportunity of joining the Cadets, and when they might have been saved from the wretchedness and misery that now surrounds them. And after informing them of such things, they will generally form a better idea of it, and perhaps may be induced thereby to join our society. It is true and I have known several, that whoever may be said to them, will laugh and ridicule it, and those boys I should say are altogether destitute of sense who would laugh at a subject so important to themselves—one so closely allied to their best and dearest interests—one, that if they do not comply with, may when too late to repent sink them into a drunkard's grave. I am glad to perceive however, that our society is pretty steadily increasing, and it shall ever be my firm hope that it and all others connected with temperance may increase. In following out the great cause in which we are engaged, we all require to be firm, to resist temptation. In the late war between Mexico and the United States, General Taylor a short time before the Battle of Buena Vista, received a summons commanding him to surrender. The heroic answer was, General Taylor never surrenders, and the next day he conquered the enemy in the memorable battle above named. Where we are induced by others to break our obligation let us say, that a Cadet of Temperance never surrenders. Let us be persevering. Bruce the hero of Scotland, although defeated in many successive battles, persevered until he succeeded in expelling his enemies from his country. If we are not successful in our first attempts to bring boys into the Order, let us persevere, harked up as we are by the confidence that the cause in which we are engaged is ultimately bound to triumph, and if we do so, our efforts will in all probability be crowned with success. I expect that this will be the last evening I shall be present at your meetings, and during that time I have seen and heard enough to convince me of the necessity and importance of our Order. A good number have been brought in, and a good number have gone out since I joined, and I sincerely hope that those who have been so unwise as to leave, will speedily make it a positive duty to reënter. I am sorry to say that during the short time I have been a member of the Order I have scarcely proposed a single individual. I hope you