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The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its celour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last, it bieth like a sepent, and stingeth like an adder—Procerbs, ckap 23.

TORONTO TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1853.

WATER.

O, water! bright water!
Thy station is high;
Earth's beautiful daughter,
The bride of the sky.
The fond earth doth bless thee,
With genite delight,
And soft clouds caress thee, Embosomed in light.

Thy pearly streams wander
'Mid wild-blooming flowers,
Or gently mesnder
Through green shady bowers,
Anon wildly leaping
Adown the cascade,
Or pensityle sweening Or pensively sweeping Along the green shade. -Water Cure.

Of thee, O pure water,
Of thee do we sing,
Wine, wine is a mocker,
It leaveth a sting. Ye gay, and ye happy,
O, fly from us thrall,
'Twill lead you to ruin,
Twill mock at your fall.

Turn, turn to the fountain Turn, turn to the contain
Where bright waters flow,
From hill-side and mountain,
Wherever ye gn
Quaff, quaff the pure nectar,
'Tis flowing for thee;
Trashly's aurest protector
It wer will be.

THE MONEY VOTED BY THE GRAND DIVISION FOR TEMPERANCE.

At its late session, the Grand Division appropriated from its funds £100, to be used as a certain committee named should devise, for carrying out temperance principles. What has been or is to be done with this money? The Executive Committee of the League are advertising for two lecturers to lecture on temperance over Canada, and establish Branch Leagues. Now, should the Grand Division Committee put in their £100 to assist this movement, or should they act independent for the special benefit of the order? As much as we may try to conceal it, there is no doubt that the agriculon of the League movement detracts in every neighborhood from that of the Sons. Very few who join the League as new men will join the Divisions, and many who were Sons, prefer the less expensive and less dutiful membership of the Lesgue. We hear that the Rev. Mr. Braine, of Guelph, formerly a very active Son, now one of the most active of the League men in Wellington, has left the order. Will such a thing-will such examples have a good effect on the order? We mentioned this as one of the probable effects of the League movement last spring. We have not, since May last, when the League Constitution was materially altered, opposed it, being willing to let it, as we yet are, do what good it can. Last winter we felt that what was wanted in our order (instead of the establishment of a new organization) was a COMBINED AND UNITED MOVEMENT in all parts of Canada to revive the order by meetings, county conventions, lecturers and tracts. Such a plan was frequently ailuded to and advised by us. Instead of this however, the energies, spare funds, talents, &c., of many Sons were spent in trying to spread the League movement. The League Constitution is no better than that of the old Temperance Society of Canada. The movement, as we said last winter would be the case, has failed to enlist the drinkers, or those engaged in the traffic. We defy the contrary to be proved. It has drawn off many Sons from our Divisions, and many of the old temperance men have joined it. A few scattered drinkers in some localities have nominally given in their names to it. The plan now to be taken by the Executive Committee of the League, is certainly a wise one for its interests, but it becomes a question if our Grand Division funds should not be specially used to revivo the order. It is our opinion that the Maine law can never be carried, or if carried, put into successful operation without some anch organization as that of the Sons. This was certainly the case in Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts. The League may agitate, but its organization is loose-it may expire in aix months -its hold upon men is very loose-its meetings seldom. It is nothing more than a temporary convention. The order of the Sons is like that of the Masons and Odd Fellows-more durable -it is like a family, knit together.

With us it would be a quesuon, if the money granted by our Grand Division could not be used in opening new divisions, and ouying tracts to be distributed all over the country through the instrumentality of diviscous, sections and unions-whether it had got better be reserved, and with a fresh grant next October, used

to employ two or three special agents to traverse Canada during the fail and winter-to open new divisions, revive oid ones, and lecture. If it be placed in a common fund with that of the Executive Committee of the League, then we apprehend they will cantrol its use, by employing the two lecturers first spoken of. These remarks are the fruits of considerable thought. They may be wrong, but we think not. On the temperance question, as upon all others, we speak fearlessly, uncontrolled by cliques or private piques. Speaking the truth and consistency, have cost us many loose friends, but nothing will deter us from a uniform course. It has always been, and is still, our deep-felt conviction, that it would be better to encourage and revive the old strict temperance societies than leagues. One good teetotaller will do more, and feel more strongly than fifty men who drink.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR ?-AM I ANOTHER MAN'S KEEPER?

The denial of the last question lies at the foundation of all liquor selling-and indeed at the foundation of almost all human evil. The man who cheats his fellow man-the robber at midnight-the dishonest lawyer, doctor or minister-the unikeepe r who puts the cup of inebriation to his fellow mortal's fiery lipall cry out in their secret consciences " am I my neighbor's keeper?" "Cannot he take care of himself?" "My interest and his are not the same, at the expense of his soul or good I will help myself." The adulterer-the seducer of innocence-"am I my neighbor's keeper?" What says God: "Love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, AND LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF." Christ says, " in these are combined all the law and the proplicts." Who is my neighbor? Every human creature, of every clime and colour Truth and love command us to do wrong to none, but to do as we would be done by. How often would the liquor seller dash into a thousand fragments the fiery glass, ere he clutches the last pennies of the poor drunkard, if he would but deeply and solemnly think of these things But evil in his bosom cries "am I my brother's keeper?" Interest, with its black v. ings, the corruptions of the hear, whisper no! The few greasy pence are tumbled into the till-their tingle delights the ear, and the soft whispers of the angel of goodness, are buried by the sounds of the FIEND of SELFISHNESS, "am I my brother's keeper?" The rain falls wildly on the door-the storm howls without in madness—the drunkard is pushed out into the storm he staggers homeward-falls into the rushing stream amid the darkness. His lenely wife listens for him-his family await in vain his coasing. The atorm is passed, the morn breaks upon the world in brightness, and the waters yield up the cold corpse of the poor inebriate. The rumseller hears of it, yet he hears too the whisper "am I my brother's keeper?" So it is too with the vile seducer, who hears of the sad fate of his gentle loving girl. Her tresses of raven blackness-her blooming cheek-her form of gentle loveliness, are wet with the waters of the rushing river. Yet her seducer laughs and says, "am I my sister's keeper?" There is not a rumseller or moderate drinker in the world but that excuses himself under the plea that he has nothing to do with the consequence of his trade or example to his fellow man. Ask such a man "are you a christian," and he will say, "of course I am." Now Christ gave to the world the parable of the good S. marian, to show that he considered every man, of every color and clime, as our neighbor and brother in humanity, requiring, according to his most sublime and glorious religion, our love and neighborly care. In the eye of God the rumseller is MORALLY, and will be held, ANSWER-ABLE for every glass that he puts to his neighbor's lips. The blood of the drowned man reddens his threshold, as much as does that of the poor girl the skirts of her seducer. Every rumseller feels this, and is ashamed in his conscience of his business. Thousands of them touthe their calling, yet have not the moral courage to discontinue it. Selfishness stands in the way-it is too profitable to abandon.

THE LEADER'S SLANDERS.

"The Prohibitory Liquor Law is a failure in New Brunswick, not less than in the States which have ventured to give it a trait. The Miranichi Gicener, describing its operation in that vicinity,

The law is a dead letter. No licenses were granted by the based, it is said, on declarations made by members of the legisla-ture and by gentlemen of the legal profession, that the law is in-efficient, and that no fine can be exacted under it, the natural consequences have resulted therefrom. The shops that formerly soid under a heense, as well as nearly all the taverns, now sell without one, as well as a hust of others. The consequence is— liquor is more abundant than formerly, and in the Town of Chatham, more riot and dissipation are to be seen by day and night, than have been witnessed for many years past."

The above morceau is from the Leader of this city of last Wednesday. Now, what are the public to gather from this statement? "The Prohibitory Liquor Law is a value in New Brunswick, not less than in the States schick have rentured to give it a trial." This is the assertion of a journal that professes to lead the public mind correctly on political facts-a journal established in corruption by the secret service money of Hincks -edited by a writer who sails his quill to the highest bidder. which do not keep anything to modify the traffic.

The writer of this paragraph in the Leader is either most gross ly ignorant, or a sile libeller of the political condition of other countries. It is true, the half way liquor law of New Brunswick is a failure, as it should be, and as its friends said it would be Why did not this false and libellous Leader condescend to tell the cause? Whilst the New Brunswick law prohibits the sale of certain strong drinks, it allows the free sale of all kinds of bea or mixed liquors, which fact renders it a nullity We assen and every one knows that the Maine law in Maine and Vermon has been auccessfully and usefully carried out-in the former for two years, that fact being proved by the highest proof-the assertions of mayors and governors. To show that what we my of the New Branswick act is correct, we subjoin the opinions a the Telegraph paper, the avowed organ of the Temperaux societies of that Province, as follows.-ED. Sox.

WHY DON'T YOU ENFORCE THE LIQUOR LAW?

This question is often asked by our friends residing in other I find question is often asked by our inclusives assign our parts of the Province, in reference to the inaction of the Teperance men in this County. Two main reasons may be gird why it is so, both of which will apply with more or less forces other Counties wherein the Sessions have refused to grants. censes. The first is the inefficiency and intuitity of section.

Legislation or of sectional efforts to enforce a Prohibitory Lag. And the second is the inadequacy, not to say defectivenes, if the iaw itself, as it now stands. With respect to the fining the nw itself, as it now stands. With respect to the finition has long been an axiom among Temperance men that any reachy for the evil of the liquor traffic mu t be general, affecting or whole State, Territory, Province or Kingdom for which as framed. For although it is possible, which may well be doubt to enforce it in particular districts, or even entirely to suppose the traffic there, it would be carried on with twofold vigor instruction, the sellers and their customers betaking themselves across the borders for the sake of the more comfortable accommodate to be found there. Now as the effect of the license clause is the post at larging the traffic themselves across the same required to the same representation of the same results of the same results are the same for the sake of the more comfortable accommodate to be found there. Now as the effect of the license clause is been to legalize the business of liquor selling for another years the city of St. John, we presume that our friends in the Comfeel that it would be only putting so much more money into in pockets of licensed venders in the city to interfere with the city censed sellers in the County.

cen-ed sellers in the County.

With respect to the second reason—the inadequacy of them.

We, and we think we may speak for the greater number of not for all Temperance men, have always regarded the exections introduced by the Legislature of Ale, Beer, &c., as designitive of the Act. Besides being laimical to the principle of law, it greatly increases the difficulty of carrying it out, by one ing a wide door for the evasion of its provisions; for who all the principle of the principle of the self-united provisions. ing a wide door for the evasion of its provisions; for who all say what forms of Alcoholic mixtures may not be sold under name of Beer, Ale, Porter, &c We have heard it said & Temperance men are responsible for the successful working the present law. This we stoutly deny. If a man engage perform a given task with a certain instrument, such as for a boat a league in a specified time with oars of a certain legal and nattern, or to keep the peace or do anything whereby his a boat a league in a specified time with oars of a certain leag and pattern, or to keep the peace or do any thing whereby his a is imperiled, provided he be furnished, in the one case, with an of the required leugth and shape, or in the other, with ways of a certain description, we can see no reason either in her justice, why he should even make the attempt to perform ex these feats failing the fulfilment of their engagement by is of these feats failing the fulfilment of their engagement by nother parties to the covenant, to provide the instruments quired. Now this is the case of the Temperance community precisely. If they can be supposed to have guaranteed the fective working of a probibility law (for that they did do say a certain sense, is hardly to be denied), it was not such a law that now in force in this Province, much less such a law main and hampered by the action of the Sessions of the several Course that have availed themselves of the glorous prufique manufacturing drunkards for one year longer. But the kinds of the several Course and the other several Course of the s ties that have availed themselves of the glorious privilent manufacturing drunkards for one year longer. But the kingure clause and the license clause are not the only one which the Bill sent up to the House of Assembly was imped its stringency, which constituted its great excellence was duced in several respects; while it has been found in the Sa that have adopted the Maine Law, that Probbitory measures not be too stringen.

Besides the intentional alterations that were made by thele Besides the intentional atterations that were made of use gislature, there are some that were probably inadvertent it we will mention, because it is thought to render the whole person of the control of we will mention, because it is thought to render the wholey risions of the law inoperative; and we think it is just as in that it should be king with a time that it should be king with a time that it is to the operation as little trouble or inconvenience may incurred as bossible. The alteration occurs in the 9th Section where the word "on" is substituted for the word "on" na following sentence—and any forfeiture or penaty arms getter. the same may be recovered by action of debt on complain, as giving but one remedy where two were intended. What how it is apprehended that this makes the law of none of may not be obvious at first hight, but will be apparent toed lawyer on careful perusal and comparison of the rannascal of the Act with the Act of 49. We have examined a wilner care and are inclined to think that this alteration is at the bar of all difficulties, or rather we should say questions that arti-iy to be raised which, we are not so sure, however, my be got over.

THE GRAND UNION MEETING OF DIVISIONS IN Kempitizes off on the 10th August, we are informed, and was perfective cessful. S.x Divisions turned out and had a grand press and lecture. It was an imposing show, and will do good! was all done by one committee. Such union meetings and desirable. - Core.

INTEMPERANCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Christian Air has found by actual count the whole number of places the liquor is sold in San Francisco to be five hundred and in seven. Of these eighty-three are purely liquor in retail list. fifty-two wholesale; making one hundred and twenty-fire