OUR TERMS FOR 1858 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

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Che Canadian Son of Cemperance.

My son, look not then upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the eng, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a sorpent, and stingeth like an adder—Proverbs, chap 23.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1853.

THE CHILDREN OF NEW YORK AT THE TENTERANCE CONVENgray. One of the circumstances attending the holding of this Convention, was the assembling of about 5.000 children, gaily dressed, in the Metropolisan Hall, who sang, with rapturous applause, some beautiful temperance songs. Among the rest there beautiful verses, e touchingly sweet and true Neal Dow was present and felt truly delighted. Let every child commit them to memory.

Gushing so bright in the morning light, Gleams the water in you fountain; As purely, too, as the early dew That gems the distant mountain.

Quietly glide in their silvery tide, The brooks from rocks to valley; And the flashing streams, in the broad sunbeams, Like a bannered army rally.

Touch not the wine, the brightly it shine. When nature to man has given A gift so sweet, his wants to meet, A bev rage that flows from heaven

Not only here of the water clear, Is Go4 the lavish giver; But when we rise to yonder skies, We'll driak of lite's bright river.

Then drink your fill of the grateful rill, And shas the cap of sorrow;
Tho' it shines to-night in its glearning light,
'Twill sting thee on the morrow.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS.

Originally, two leading objects prompted the founders of the Order of the Sons-temperance, and benevulence to the sick, destitute and unfortunate brothers Latterly, in the United States, the benevolent object seems to have been greatly overlooked everywhere: it is certainly as important as the first. If the Massaic Order has stood the test of time, even from the days of non until now-if the Odd-fellow societies, (having only bennce se their object.) have stood the test of time, and are now everywhere in a good condition-if Orangeism, having only the section of protestantism as its ostensible object, although in e Province, it is certainly partly a political movement, has d for a hundred and fifty years, and is increasing in this Prosee yearly—why should not the Order of the Sons, which is not political, and has only the test of strict temperance superd, succeed equally well? Does the fact of this last test ajure it with the masses? 't would really seem so, as society is now constituted. It has the power of accomplishing all that ry and odd-fellowship can do. Its benefits are as large as edd-followship's, and its power of benevolence as extensive as er. It is decidedly a better order—because less burdened with signs and paraphermaia. It costs twice, if not three times se mach, to be an odd-fellow as it does to be a Son. We must not be understood as apeaking against odd-fellowship or masonry, we, at present, mither praise or condemn; our object is to show that Seaship is as good in every way, and in one thing better. As to orangeism, which, in its mode of operation, is similar to Southin the latter is decidedly better. The way orangeism has been carried out in Canada, in many places, and the meetings being generally held at inns, it has become often an instrument of drustionness and vice. But there is another object which his has, and which we have often impressed upon the minds of all in the Order, and that is, the power it affords of cultivating she in-ellect-initiating into business habits-improvement in speaking, &c. Now we believe, that during the winter, and in ne to come, every division should have at least two good lecs a meeth, delivered in their rooms or in some place hired. Let the subjects be varied---cometimes temperance, then physicinegly, agriculture, astronomy, education, geology, arithmetic mails, &c. This would draw the public thather and elevate the te in the public mind. Let three objects govern as-

MCINSHUKIS OF IME ORDERS OF ODG-RELYOWSHIS! ORYMCEISH AND MARCHRY.

We said above, that Sanship was better than any of the

orders. An old-fellow, according to his age, has to pay before he can become a member, from 15s. to £4, of a certain age he has to pay 1s. 3d. per week in addition to other dues. He must attend at least once a quarter. In this city there are two lodges, and we are told that they number about one hundred each, and have from twenty to seventy attending each in ding members generally meet in the upper stories of large ions, and after meetings sometimes indulys in the bowl. This is not necessarriy the case; but an odd-follow is generally what is called a bon tirant. The society has done vast good everywhere in the way of benevolence; to the sick they only pay 12s. 6d. per week their widow and orpinn fund is larger than that of the Sons. Orangemen have signs of recognition and pass words, they pay is, per month, and shou'd meet once a month at the full of the thoon. Masons pay as much as the Sons do and meet very seldom. These three orders too often meet in taverns, and the members are often addicted to drunkenness. What is to prevent the Order of Sons excelling them in every thing? Their objects are superier, and what can they not accomplish which these orders can? It is true they cannot and should not meddle with religious or political questions in their division rooms, nor should masons or odd fellows.

TORONTO AND CINCINNATI-INTEMPERANCE IN EACH

The following letter is a peep into the secret causes of crune and poverty in large cities. It is but an epitome of those of Toronto. Toronto is probably in a far worse situation, yet we go on and shall from all appearances, continue to go on from year to year, licensing low and high inne and groggeries to breed the pestilence of death, the blight of poverty, and the lunacy of deiriums. We see little hope left for this city. When the seat of Government is removed here it will still increase in this respect. It seems as if our people, and indeed those of all large cities, were in the hands of unprincipled men; who, though owning little property, controul the really pious, moral, i and property holding inajority, through a low set of loafers or laborers. With the Cincinnations half of the paupers are Irish, with us three fourths of the paupers are Irish, and foreigners in the United States are the great opposers of the Maine icw, yet it is the business carried on by them that makes it necessary. If wretchednes and crime, resulting from immoderate drinking did not exist, the Maine Law would not be necessary. Temperance men ask it merely as the only cure for a preat existing evil. Crime and lunacy, poverty and domestic distress in our cities and towns, keep on their steady march. Cur old men die of apoplexy, and our young men too from the use of the bottle. The work of the pestilence is looked at with unconcern, and like slaves we submit to an ignorant and victous rumocracy.-Editor.

The following letter from Capt. Ross, of Cincinnati, was then read, and entered upon the proceedings of the women's Convention at Dayton:-

OFFICE CITY INFIRMARY,

GINCLE CITE INFIRMANA,

GINCLERATI, Sept. 19th, 1853.

MY DEAR SISTER,—As you have long and arduously labored in the cause of Temperance, I deem it my duty as a brother to give you a few atainstics of figures and facts, which you are at liberty in my name to defy the world to controvert.

First, From the year 1844 to the year 1851, it has cost the tax-payers of this city \$321,813,85 to take care of the poor. I tax-payers of this city \$522,013,03 to take care of the poor. It will take the controversy in my feetle hands, and prove to the entire satisfaction of an impartial jury of twelve men, that 95 per cent, of the whole tax levied and disbursed can be charged directly to intoxicating drink; if I fail, I will pay the expenses of

econd. From about the middle of May 1852 up to the 20th of March 1853, relief has been granted to 200 paupers, most of them heads of families. This number includes relief granted at the Infirmary, at the Hospitals, and at their homes, and burial of dead. On this I will also take the same contract.

bave now in the Infirmary about 200; in the Compercial Hospital, Lunauc Asylum, and Pest Honse, about 250 paupers. On these paupers now on hands I will take the contract as aforesaid, and the task will be easy. To prove to you contract as allorested, and the task will be easy. To prove to you that I know of what I am writing, I will give you the nativity of most of the last mentioned; 3259 paupers relieved, of which 1518 were of Ireland; 722 United States; 747 Germany; 27 France; 24 Scotland; 5 Switzerland; 5 Wales; 2 Prussia; I lialy; at sea (2 colored) 10; and unknown 129. Of this number, 2511 have resided in the city over one year. Non-residents or those who have resided in the city exact have one year. ber, 2011 have resided in the city over one year. Another or those who have resided in the city cast than one year, 575, not report, 183.—Are not these figures a voice from the Tombs?

Thus horrible office I now hold, I am now trying to get rid of.

I expect to resign in a few days, and on leaving I will publicly express my lonest opinion, which is, if the use of imoxicating drinks can be done away with, 5 per cent, on the amount now leved and disbursed will be simply sufficient in this city, for poor purposes, if not an entire aboution of the schole concern.

I am at a loss to know how this evil can be got nd of, or a reform affected. However, the object of your sex in accomplishing so noble an act is never questioned. The objects of men in accomplishing the same, is never questioned. A ne copress to me accomplishing the same, is never questioned by me. So go you are figuring in the noblest of noble causes. You have best wishes and small purses. "God speed the pleagh."

CHAS. ROSS. So go on ; You have my

ident Board of Directors City Infirmary. To my sister, MARY PURSELL.

SONS AWAKE TO DUTY.

The following remarks from the New York Organ should find

just now to Canada, where Sons see the League movement taking the wind ov of their sails. We hear of Branch Leagues being opened-opened to live in name and then die-but we hear links of new Divisions being opened in Canada. We always said the permanency of the order depended on moral principle. The conduct of many Division last apring on the Liquir Advertising question, and even the TIMIDITY displayed by many old members in the Grand Division on the subject at the spring Session; their FIAR TO MEET! this moral question openly at once and put their send of condemnation on it, has disgusted many a true Son. It certainly has disgusted us. The effect to Hamilton has been rumous. Every Division but one has gone down there, and a W. P. lately, whilst in the chair, opened a tavera in which to sell liquor-turning his Temperance Inn, got up by Sons, into a run hole, and thus descroying his Division. This Division was the one to which the Grand Scribe belonged. Can anything else be expected when Sons approve of their brothers advertising liquous? Let all awake to duty and principle .- [EDITOR.

There is reason to fear that while many once flourishing Divisions of Sous are slumbering, other organizations will take the field, and do the work which the Sous should be performing Leagues, Alliances, and other associations are springing up in numerous places where Divisions have existed for years, but have failed to come up to the wants of the temperance reform at the present crists. And, if the work is done by other hands, these Divisions will of course sink into deserved contempt and pass

away.

The Order of Sons of Temperance is admirably adapted to the The Order of Sons of Temperance is admirably adapted to the present expencies of the temperance cause. All that is vaning is that our Divisions shall be penetrated with a sense of their obligations, and come up in earnest to the work of exterminating the traffic in rum. But no Division can hope to live, if it only meets once a week to talk over the business of the body, pay dues, &c. There must be in every Division a fixed and burning purpose to make its influence feit in pulling down the rum traffic and protecting the families of the land by some prohibitory laws. Divisions must lead this warfare to a triumphant conclusion

Invisions must lead this wariare to a triumphant conclusion, or be content to be laid on the shelf as an antique thing not fit for these times. And others will do the work and win the henor.

A sorry conclusion this would be for the once glorions and mighty Order of the Sons! Brothers, shall we slumber on the state and keen the van and lead all other constraints. and keep the van and lead all other organizations to battle and victory :

and victory:

Of course, we are bound to rejoice that temperance is preached and carried forward, by whomsoever done. We are bound to be grateful that in the absence of hearty working Divisions, other organizations spring up and toil in the reform. But it is a shape organizations spring up and toil in the reform. But it is a share that the Sons give any occasion for it. If we were wide arake our duty, there would be no necessity for any other

If The Grand Division wall meet on Wednesday the 26th instant, at Kingston. The officers will be chosen chiefly by castern delegates. Br. A. Farowell, of Oshawa, will make a good Grand Worthy Patriarch, and we hope if he accepts the office, that he will devote a few months to lecturing over Canala, as Mr. Johnson, of New Brunswick, did in 1852. A Grad Scribe should be elected who would keep himself aloof from its tions, and who would act with impariality to all in the order. It is very easy, in this office, to cause strife among Divisions, by using official influence to further extraneous inverests. The office is an important one, and it is our decided opinion that there should be a change every two years, prespective of an thing that has happened whilst the present incumbent has been in office. We believe the good of the order requires a change, whether there will be any or not is more than we can predict, be time will show, if there be not, that our opinion is correct in the as it has turned out to be in respect to the effect of the League movement. The League movement will be a failure, and it has materially injured the Order of the Sons. Indeed, if semester is not done for the Order during the next six months, by the Grand Division, and those who were once its active friends, it is difficult to tell in what position it may be next spring. We have no interest in saying this; we seek not now, and have neversorek any payment for work Jone for, or office, from the Grand Div sion, and do not now acck any. This paper is perfectly free final all influence of factions in or out of the Grand Division, and set shall be whilst we conduct it.

The Old Countryman newspaper has nt length made its appearance. It is imputate form, contains sixteen pages, fixed them filled with advertisements. The matter selection is good to be a contained and the contained of the contain asso the paper and general appearance of the periodical his punnished weekly by the owners at \$3 per animm, or \$6 the single copy. It gontains much news from the old country, and the single copy. single copy. It gontains much news from the old country, as is designed for the reading of old countrymen resident here as in England. We think mis paper may do good if well circulated in England. It is favor to temperature, but approves of the use of beer, which is rather inconsistent.

If A young man (son of one of our most respectable self-wealthy families in this city, and a lawyer by profession.) died a few days since at Hamilton, it is said by epitepsy, but in radity of delerium tremens. We have known him as a student, said to be a superior of delerium tremens. grew up under our eye—became a partner in one of the large-law firms of this city, and has been cut off before life's conve-one third run by the influence of liquor drinking in this city.

Wonth Knowing .-- Dr. Robert de Lamballe, a Parie physic following remarks from the New York Organ should find patient dying from the effects of chloroform, countered fine fine every true Son's heart. It is peculiarly applicable finence of the chloroform and restores life.