

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be issued on THURSDAY WEEKLY during the year. It will contain eight pages—the two first being devoted to general news and will give the news of the day, politics, and other news. Subscription price for 1853 \$5.00 in advance. Or within one month after subscribing 75 Cts. currency. If not paid at the end of six months, and it left to the end of the year 100 Cts. currency. Half yearly subscribers will be taken at the above prices, provided it be distinctly understood the subscription was intended to be a half yearly one. All subscriptions must end with the year. No paper will be discontinued unless at the option of the publisher until the subscription price is paid. No paper after the known receipt, and detention of the first number will be stopped without payment for the current year. New agents sending six new subscribers with their subscriptions or guaranteeing due payment shall receive a copy gratis. Old agents sending 10 old subscribers or 10 partly old and partly new, with the money or guarantee shall receive a copy gratis. The club system at year did not please well owing to the postage. Upon consideration we have concluded to send to clubs, if any of our friends wish to form them upon these terms—5 copies for \$4, 10 copies for \$7, 20 copies for \$12, 30 copies for \$18, but in such cases the money must be paid down, and the papers put in one package and addressed to one person in all cases otherwise the full charge will be made. Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. All post charges must be paid, and communications addressed to C. Durand, Editor, Toronto, C. W.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1853.

THE FLAG OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

There's a flag floating free in the heaven's clear light, 'Tis the flag—'tis the flag—'tis the flag of our Order! It bears on its bosom a star beaming bright, And the dove and the olive branch on its fair border. Wave it aloft—high! and still higher, Up! up! up! the whole world will admire! Our country's in danger—'twill succour afford her! 'Tis the flag—'tis the flag—'tis the flag of our Order!

Oh swing its white folds fully out to the wind, 'Tis the flag—'tis the flag—'tis the flag of our Order! It beams with love and good will to mankind, And calls to its aid neither cannon nor sword. Wave it swiftly—high! and still higher, In the face of the foe—and the foe will retire; Onward in union—forward in order, 'Tis the flag—'tis the flag—'tis the flag of our Order!

'Tis the emblem of Temperance, as lovely as first Eden dawned on the world out of nature's disorder, Then the pure gushing waters 'neath bright diamonds burst; 'Tis the flag—'tis the flag—'tis the flag of our Order! Oh wide may it wave! wide and still wider, The ensign of Temperance and nothing beside her; Long has Columbia protection implored her, To the van with the flag! 'tis the flag of our Order!



PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND DIVISION.

The Grand Division of Canada West met at 2 o'clock P. M., 25th May, 1853, at the Town Hall, St. Catharines, when there appeared present the G. W. P., the G. W. A., G. S., P. G. W. P., and about 50 Representatives. Some preliminary business of form was transacted, when fifty-one new Representatives were initiated.

Rep. C. Durand moved that the G. D. adjourn at 11 o'clock at night, but the G. D. would not consent to this.

At the evening session, first day, an interesting discussion arose on the subject of whether a suspended member of a Subordinate Division was entitled to appear in his division or not. The Grand Worthy Patriarch and the Grand Division held that a suspended member could not enter his Division until restored.

The question of instructing our Delegates to the National Division to obtain a rescission of the resolution of the National Division for the exclusion of colored persons was brought up, and fully discussed by various members. The Grand Division determined that as to this question the matter should be left wholly at the discretion of their Representatives to the National Division. This matter will be referred to at length in our next. It is only necessary to say that the Grand Division is opposed to the admission of colored persons into the Order.

The question of the place of the next meeting of the Grand Division, was fully discussed on the morning of the second day, and it was determined that Kingston should be the place of meeting of the next session of the Grand Division.

The Grand Scribe's report was read—18 new Divisions have been instituted, 36 have gone down, 66 have not made any returns. The number of members now in the Order is 17665 nominally; the actual paying number being less.

The Grand Scribe in his report stated a number of cases of accidents, deaths, and suicides which had been reported to him from various localities in answer to his letters written under the instructions of the Grand Division. There are 371 Divisions in actual operation.

The G. W. P.'s report was read in the afternoon 1st day. During the past year, the Order has not maintained its former position, many Divisions having surrendered their charters. The reaction seems to have been caused by the novelty wearing off—by want of attendance—by repeated breaches of the pledge, yet the great majority of Divisions have maintained their standing. Many of the Divisions have omitted to make proper returns, and the G. W. P. thinks they are highly censurable. Out of 256 only 52 have reported the state of their Divisions. Some 300 letters have been received by G. W. P. and answered by him. The G. W. P. recommends that the correspondence of the Grand Division be hereafter conducted by the Grand Scribe. He strongly recommends the Order to support all well con-

ducted and consistent newspapers. Also recommends the Deputies to pay more attention to the distribution of tracts—thanks the patronizing of good papers preferable to tracts—thanks the public voice of Canada, shown in the petitions of 70,000 Canadians, has been disregarded by our House of Assembly, and recommends the people not to overlook the necessity of weighing well the conduct of their representatives on the liquor question. The report was lengthy and able, and went generally into remarks on the evils of intemperance. In answer to a question from Representative Luffe, of Smithville, the G. W. P. said, that the Grand Division has the power by resolution of directing him to dismiss any Deputies who neglect to make returns. All Deputies should make returns to the Grand W. P.—not to the Grand Scribe. Representative Ryerson moved that all delinquent Deputy Grand W. P.'s be removed from their office.

CLOSE OF SESSION OF GRAND DIVISION.

This body closed its business in great harmony and good feeling on Friday evening, at half-past 11 o'clock. A great amount of useful business was transacted on Friday, and many useful reports and motions made. We will refer to many particulars in our next issue. During the session at some periods there were 110 members in attendance. On Wednesday and Thursday there were some warm discussions on different matters.

The LIQUOR ADVERTISING Question was not mooted in the Grand Division by any vote, but the members very freely, including the G. W. P., P. G. W. P., and G. W. A., in conversations out of doors, considered our views on this contested point as entirely correct on principle.

THE NATIONAL DIVISION will meet on the 10th June, 1853, at Chicago. The G. W. P. and P. G. W. P. will go there as delegates.

THE MEETING OF THE LEAGUE—This body met on the 24th inst., at St. Catharines—about 60 delegates in all attended. It was in session on the 24th and part of the 25th. The constitution was altered considerably, but the pledge was left the same as to the admission of retailers and persons who drink and deal in intoxicating liquors. The name of the League has been changed from the "Temperance League" to the "Prohibitory Liquor League." The alterations in the constitution of this body, so far as money matters are concerned, are useful and necessary. The Central Committee of the Association and the office of the Recording Secretary, are to be located in the city of Toronto. Much effort was used to have the Central Committee located in Hamilton. Mr. H. W. Jackson, G. Scribe, was a candidate for the Secretaryship, but was not elected, but Mr. Eure of Toronto got the situation. The League refused to appoint any organ to advocate their views and interests, thus very properly dropping the services of the Spirit of the Age. They thought they could use their funds for a better purpose. The League did not think proper to abridge the pledge, by confining it to retailers. There was only one delegate, we are told, attending the League Convention, who was in the habit of drinking liquor. Mr. Watson of London, was appointed Chairman for the current year.

ELORA DIVISION—ITS SLANDERS—This Division, at the instance, chiefly, of Mr. C. Clarke, a short time since passed a few fair and one-sided resolutions, in respect of our editorial conduct. Although this Division, and the movers of these resolutions, knew perfectly well that our conduct had been, as compared with that of Mr. McQueen, mild and gentlemanly, that he had made the first personal attack, and had used the most libellous and disgraceful language, before we had used any language that might be called severe towards him; that we were advocating a great principle of duty and consistency; whilst he was advertising the rum-shops of Hamilton, that we had ever been a consistent Son, whilst he had injured himself in the vicinity of Galt by inconsistency only about a year ago yet it, urged on by Mr. C. Clarke, the alleged secret editor of the Backwoodman, has thought proper, unprovoked, to abuse us by these slanderous resolutions. This same Mr. Clarke, only about a year ago, wrote us a letter of the most laudatory kind, and now, since he sees that we can do our duty consistently as a Son of Temperance, frowning down the rum-advertising tendencies of Mr. McQueen; and that we can, when we see politicians tramp on their former professions plainly tell them of it, instead of plastering over their political wanderings, he can abuse us for this honesty. Well done, Mr. Clarke, REFORMER of the most radical school of 1850. The only difference between us is, that we are in Canada in 1853 what we were in 1834 and 1850, whilst you are quite different, changing as the political weather-cocks of your party change. Before you or your father probably were in Canada, the editor of the Son of Temperance was not only a temperance man by practice, but a former and friend of honest progressive reform—not of OFFICE-SEEKING REFORM. The Editor of the Son of Temperance will do his duty as a politician and as a temperance man, although a THOUSAND GOVERNMENT HACKS like Mr. C. Clarke were to instigate little Divisions to allow him to vent his spleen.

THE TWO PRINTER BOYS—THE O'NEALS—'n Saturday the 21st instant, we were in court when the Court sentenced the young O'Neals for murdering their father in Toronto. They were sentenced each to two years hard and solitary labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. They are both young printers apparently intelligent. Now what was the cause of the melancholy break up of this home? A father was addicted to intemperance, was in the habit of beating his wife, the young men's mother, in a brutal manner. On one occasion he drove his

wife away from home—the young men came home and found that their mother had fled and they determined with equal cruelty to chastise their father, a fight ensued and ended by their striking him with severe blows on the head, causing his death. Thus this county has been put to a great expense—the time of our courts occupied a whole day or more—a family broken up—one man murdered and two young men, scarcely yet of age, consigned to an ignominious punishment and disgraced through the effects of liquor drinking in this city. Will the friends of the license system point out a remedy?

THE ST. CATHARINES MURDER OF IRVING—What was the cause of this? Two Catholics and one Protestant met in an Inn—they drank—they quarrel—the blood is roused, and afterwards on their way home the two Catholics are said to have murdered their victim. Had all these parties been sober this would not have happened. What is the remedy for all this? Is it moral suasion? Or is it the putting down of all these drinking nuisances?

THE ANNIVERSARY of the American Temperance Union was held at Metropolitan Hall, May the 12th, Chancellor Walworth in the Chair. The vast Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Peck, after which an abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Rev. Dr. Marsh, Corresponding Secretary.

Several resolutions were offered and adopted, expressive of thanks for the progress of the Temperance cause, and the demands for the enactment of the Maine Law throughout the country. Very excellent addresses were delivered by Captain Houston of the navy, Rev. T. W. Higginson of Mass., Rev. E. W. Jackson of Penn., Hon. Neil Dow of Mass., Rev. Dr. Patton of New York city, Rev. S. A. Yerkes of Penn., Col. E. M. Gregory, of Ohio, Rev. R. S. Crampton, of Rochester, Capt. Foote of the Navy, and Dr. Hewitt.

The meeting after taking up a collection in aid of the Temperance Union, was dismissed with singing the Doxology: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."—N. Y. Sun.

THE HIGHLAND DIVISION will hold a Soiree this day on the farm of the Widow Cornwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Three Rivers Cathedral Bill, lately thrown out in Committee, is to be again brought before the House of Assembly, it is said, by priestly influence. Mr. Kenzie's attempt to introduce the ballot system is opposed by HISCKS AND HIS GOVERNMENT. An attempt was made lately to relieve the road companies from the law allowing the mails to pass free. HISCKS and even ROTUN voted for it, the former speaking for it, but it failed, and it is looked upon as a small government defeat. 'Tis this consistent in Rolph? 33 voted against—16 for it. He opposed in 1850 the Beary Job very bitterly.

"We have been several times in committee on supply, and among other things have voted or are voting \$200 to each of 24 Mechanics' Institutes, and none of which are located in Haldimand county—\$160,000 for administration of justice—\$30,000 for printing the laws—\$30,000 merely for repairs to government offices—\$30,000 for juvenile prisons and asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind—\$10,000 for collecting and copying Seigneurial Tenure documents—\$18,000 for a new Quebec post office—\$30,000 for a post office at Montreal, although the government house there might be sold and the money used to erect a post office—\$4,000 for protection of fisheries—120,000 to be expended wherever any government may see fit for settlement of vacant lands—more costs of removing government to Quebec \$10,000—\$6,000 for more expenses of the Industrial Exhibition at London—\$10,000 to sufferers by Montreal fire, besides the \$40,000 loan—\$750,379, additional for Spencer Wood (the Governor's residence) besides vast sums at Kingston, Montreal, &c.—\$60,000 to various sectarian educational institutions, and so forth. We have been in session, with intervals, since 19th of August last, and the estimate for the supplies for 1853 is not yet before us!"—Message.

It is said Parliament will be prorogued about the 8th June... The representation bill has passed the Legislative Council by more than two third vote.

The Report on the Maine Law in Canada has now been published—2,000 copies were ordered to be printed by our House of Assembly. The Grand Division last week ordered 5,000 copies to be printed.

Mr. Cameron has, at length, submitted a temperance report, on the petition of the Mayor of Cobourg, dated 3rd of May nearly 9 months after the session commenced! It occupies seven or eight pages—states that 209 petitions, with 70,000 signatures, have been received during the session for the Maine Law, among them one from the synod of the Presbyterian church—one from the county council of Essex and Lambton—one from the town of St. Leonard, Dundas, and Glengarry—one from the Sons of Temperance, 400 divisions, and 17,000 petitioners.—Message.

A new weekly paper, devoted exclusively to the cause of total abstinence from ardent drinks, is just issued in San Francisco, California. It looks well and talks plainly and boldly.

Under the New York statute the damages recovered against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company for those who were killed at Norwalk, would amount to \$225,000, and the damages to injuries to persons and destruction of property to \$50,000 or \$60,000 more. Under the statute of Connecticut, the damages for the dead might run up to \$400,000 or \$500,000. It is said that one suit has been commenced by the surviving relatives of an eminent deceased physician for \$25,000, and another by the friends of one of the deceased Boston passengers for \$100,000.

Discoveries made by the police in their arrests at Berlin, prove that the conspiracy was in close alliance with the Italian one, of which the unsuccessful outbreak at Milan was the manifestation. M. Kunkel is deeply mixed up in the Berlin affair. Dr. Frankenthal and Dr. Luederof are the two persons of most note arrested.

The Albany Evening Journal says there are to be eleven daily trains westward, five of them express trains; eight daily trains from the west, of which four are express trains. The time between Albany and Buffalo has been reduced to 12 hours, for all express trains, and one the "Lightning" train, is to accomplish it in that.—C. C. Advertiser.