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CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE
 AND LITERARY GEM.



"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."—PROVERBS, Chap. 20.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1851.

NO. 6.



Poetry.

THE BETTER LAND.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"I hear thee speak of the better land :
 Thou call'st its children a happy band :
 Mother! oh, where is that radiant shore?
 Shall we not seek it, and weep no more?
 Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
 And the fire-flies glance through the myrtle boughs?"
 —"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it where the feathery palm trees rise,
 And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?
 Or midst the green islands of glittering seas,
 Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze,
 And strange bright birds on their starry wings
 Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?"
 —"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it far away in some region old
 Where the river wanders o'er sands of gold?
 Where the burning rays of the ruby mine,
 And the diamond lights up the secret mine,
 And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand;
 Is it there, dear mother, that better land?"
 —"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy!
 Ear hath not heard its deep tones of joy.
 Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—
 Sorrow and death may not enter there;
 Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom;
 Far beyond the clouds and beyond the tomb,
 It is there, it is there, my child!"

THERE is in every human countenance either a history or a prophecy, which must sadden, or at least soften every reflecting observer.—Coleridge.

ELLA LEE.

A SONG OF THE SOUTHERN LAND.

We know not who is the author of the following lines but they are, in our estimation, exquisitely beautiful. Ed.

Lay her where the wood-bine clingeth
 To the dark Magnolia tree;
 Where the breeze low music bringeth
 From the bosom of the sea;
 With a sorrowful devotion,
 Lay her where sweet violets be—
 Where the leaves keep gentle motion
 To the breathing of the sea.
 There, there lay her,
 There, there leave her,
 Our young Ella,
 Our lost Ella,
 Ella Lee!

Ever blooming as the summer,
 Ever humming like the bee,
 We believed her some bright comer
 From the land where souls are free.
 Oh, she was so sweet and holy,
 Mortal ne'er could lovelier be;
 And she left us bright and slowly
 As the sunset leaves the sea!
 Yes we've lost her,
 Ever lost her,
 Our sweet Ella,
 Our fair Ella,
 Our young Ella,
 Ella Lee!

Lay her where the long grass sweepeth
 On the bark of many a tree—
 Where the lonely willow weepeth
 Like a mourner by the sea.
 She was lovely she was gentle,
 As all gifted spirits be;
 Folded in a linen mantle,
 Slumbering near the sighing sea!
 We have left her,
 Sadly left her,
 Our fair Ella,
 Our young Ella,
 Our lost Ella,
 Ella Lee!

JENNY LIND AND THE BLIND BOY.

So many of the pleasing little incidents recorded in connection with this benevolent lady have been contradicted, that it is not easy to select those that are authentic. The following, however, possesses an abundance of poetry and is worthy of being reiterated:—

"A poor blind boy, who is highly gifted with musical talent, and who resides in the Northern part of the State of Mississippi, had expressed so great anxiety to hear Jeany Lind sing, that his friends raised a subscription to send him to this city to gratify his wish.— On arriving here he accidentally took lodgings in the same hotel with Mr. Kyle, the celebrated flutist. One evening Mr. Kyle, hearing some very wild and sweet flute tones, listened for some time with surprise, and as the sounds died away, he said to himself, "Well, that fellow thinks he can play; but now I'll just show him what I can do." Taking up his flute, he played the air of the "Last Rose of Summer," with variations. The blind boy listened with breathless delight, and following the sound, he came to the door of Mr. Kyle, and stood there until the last note ceased. With a feeling of impulse he could not restrain, he knocked at the door.

"Come in," said Kyle, and not recognizing the lad, said, "What do you want, sir?"

"I am blind," said the boy, "and was drawn hither by your sweet music. Do tell me who you are."

"I am a poor musician," said Kyle, "and am travelling with Jenny Lind as a flutist."

"You are," exclaimed the lad. "Oh! sir, do take me to hear Jenny Lind sing, because the price of tickets is so high that I am too poor to buy one. Can't you take me to hear her, sir?" he continued with great feeling: "I have heard she is so good, so generous, so pretty, and sings so sweetly, that I never shall be happy till I hear her."

Mr. Kyle felt deeply for the boy, and promised that he would take him to hear the lovely Swede. Accordingly he took the blind boy that night and seated him in a chair behind the scenes. The sweet songs of the Nightingale affected the lad deeply, and produced upon him varied sensations. But when Jenny Lind sang, "Home sweet Home," he melted into tears.— On retiring, she was attracted by the boy's sobbing, and inquired who he was. Mr. Kyle then told her the history of the lad in a few words, which much interested her; and sending for him the next day, the poor lad left the generous songstress, one hundred dollars richer than when he reached the city.—N. O. Picayune.

JENNY LIND'S WEALTH.—A correspondent of the Rome Journal has written a short article which is going the rounds of the papers, stating that Jenny Lind's wealth amounts to \$1,000,000. Now we have

the following facts from a reverend gentleman, who knew her well in Sweden, and to whom, both in Europe and America, she has imparted with almost child-like confidence every particular in relation to her pecuniary affairs, as well as to her future prospects and intentions.

Jenny Lind has neither a brother nor a sister living. She lost a sister some years ago, but never had a brother, notwithstanding the numberless stories to the contrary which have been circulated. Her parents are both living in quiet and retirement at their native city, Stockholm, being supported by an adequate sum, put aside for that specific purpose, by their affectionate daughter. Jenny Lind's annual income from property which she has laid by is less than \$5000, (not so much as she could make at a single concert,) and she is fully determined never to increase it, for every farthing of her income and earnings above what she expends for her own personal wants is devoted to charity. The whole of the funds received from her American engagement are set aside for the establishment of Common Schools in Sweden, and it is her intention to devote her personal services to the supervision and inspection of these schools.

Her reverend and venerable friend once said to her, "Miss Lind, I think that you should have a large income secured to you, that you might be prepared in case you should lose your voice."

"In that event," she replied, "one-sixth of my present income would support me well in Sweden, and at all events is as much as any person with proper feelings ought to expend in one year. So I am still left \$4,000 per year for charitable purposes."

A woman with such a heart would indeed be wealthy, if she possessed not a dollar in the world.

Edmund Burke.

This celebrated man was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1730, and died in 1797, at the age of 67 years. He was one of the greatest intellectual prodigies of Europe—the first of orators and of writers of any age or country. He had a brother Richard—a man of great ability scarcely inferior to Edmund; but, like many others, a gay, gossiping, pleasure-loving youth—who grew up into a brilliant, but special man. Prior, in his life of Burke, thus mentions him:—"Richard Burke being found in revelry, shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in the House of Commons by his brother Edmund, and questioned by Mr. Malone as to the cause, replied, "I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talent of the Family; but then I remember when we were at play he was always at work."

Mr. Burke had to contend, at the outset of life, with unusual difficulties, but he triumphed over all; and, therefore, at 30 years of age, he bounded with one spring to the very summit of fame, leaving behind him the whole aristocracy, and all his other more advantageously situated competitors, finely exemplifying his own expression, "He that wrestles with us, strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper."

It is a fact that, at the University, Burke did not carry off a single prize, although he was incomparably the first man in the College of Dublin. He exemplified, as one of his biographers has finely expressed it, the lofty spirit of Alexander, who refused to run in the Olympic Games, on the ground that races were not sovereigns; proudly saying, "were kings competitors, Alexander would run." While the other Students—and many of them sprightly ones too,—were fighting for prizes, Burke was satisfied with simply a respectable appearance in the classes, but devoted every moment to replenishing his capacious understanding with all manner of human knowledge; and hence, when the first prize-men were forgotten, lost in night, Burke shone as the sun in the firmament of political and moral wisdom.

DEATH OF JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq., AND HON. ISAAC HILL.—These individuals, who have long occupied a prominent position before the public, have lately been taken from us by death. Mr. Skinner was the pioneer in the establishment of agricultural periodicals in this country, having commenced the *American Farmer* in 1819. He has been, for the most part, connect-

ed with the agricultural press, from that down to the present time. At the time of his death, he was conducting the *Plow, Loom and Anvil*. His energy, zeal and devotion to the improvement of the industrial interests of the country, are well known, and for the important services he has rendered, his memory will long be cherished with lively gratitude. His death was sudden and entirely unexpected. It occurred on the 21st of March at Baltimore.

It appears that in attempting to leave the post-office in that city, where he had been called on business, he, by mistake, opened a door leading to the cellar, into which he was precipitated, breaking his skull as he fell to the ground. He was taken up speechless, and died in a few hours afterwards.

Mr. Hill died at Washington, from an asthmatic affection with which he had been afflicted many years. He had filled many important political stations, the chief of which were those of United States Senator and Governor of the State of New-Hampshire. Of late years, he had manifested great interest in agriculture, and had published several volumes of a paper called *The Farmer's Visitor*. He also carried on farming to considerable extent, and was quite successful in the management of a tract of land, near Concord, N. H., which previously to its coming into his possession, was regarded as of very inferior quality. His example in this respect is believed to have been highly salutary and useful in promoting agricultural improvement in the section where he lived.—*Albany Cultivator*.

MY OLD BROWN COAT AND ME.

The moon is up, the stars are out,
The birds are singing free;
They listen while I sing about
My old brown coat and me.

My father was an honest man,
Though very poor was he,
He lived in yonder little cot
That stands beside the lea.

I toiled upon my father's farm,
'Till I was twenty-one,
Then took a little farm myself,
And manhood's life begun.

I wore a coat of homespun brown,
It was not fair to see,
And all the maidens in the town
Laughed at my coat and me.

I fell in love with Mary Braid,
Whose father kept the store,
And never was a maiden loved
More tenderly before.

But Mary, she was very proud,
And haughty as could be.
She told me she would never wed
My old brown coat and me.

I did not stop to plead my case,
For pleading had been vain;
I said farewell to Mary Braid,
Nor saw her face again.

I'm forty summers old to day,
And riches fill my store
My children on the sward at play,
My wife sings at the door,

I've lands enough, and money now,
And honors are in fee.
And every maiden in the Town
Respects my coat and me.

For I have grain upon my lands,
My house is proud and high,
And there are none in all the town
Can wear such cloth as I.

But Mary Braid that so despised
My old brown coat and me,
Was married to the lawyer's son,
His name was Jason Lee.

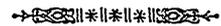
He wore a suit of shiny black,
And talked so proud and great,
That Mary fancied he would make
A rich and noble mate.

But now, alas! her husband roams
A pirate on the sea.
And Mary wishes she had wed
My old brown coat and me.

Then listen, maidens, to my song,
For 'tis of countless price,
Reflect upon the truths I sing,
And treasure this advice.

Remember that an old brown coat,
Though not so very grand,
May cover up as great a heart
As any in the land.

And when you're called upon to choose
From "beaux" that bend the knee,
Just think upon her fate who scorned
My old brown coat and me.



MACAULAY.

Macauley is great as a Speaker. On his rising to address the House, attention is at once riveted to his quiet, slow and considered sentences, as though he had well weighed what he advanced ere he gave it utterance. Slowly he goes on at first like a practised swimmer, who wades carefully over unseen rocks and looking somewhat awkward as he picks his way; but he is soon seen in deep water and away he dashes, fearlessly, flying around him the glittering spray, and rejoicing at his strength. He is now fairly released from the shallowness of introductory matter, and away he goes; far and far. As he proceeds his voice increases in volume and form—his right arm is in unusual motion—his eye kindles, and from his eloquent lips brilliant ideas course each other in rapid succession, until the House is wrapt in close attention. Truth is his weapon, *Honesty* is his armour, and *Facts* are the weapons with which he fights. When Macauley resumes his seat, a dead silence for a moment ensues, and then a burst of applause, such as only sterling eloquence can command, is heard from all present.

ONE OF THE HUSBANDS.

Not long since, a short, rough-looking individual, a Frenchman by his appearance, and still more so by his discourse, was brought before one of our recorders to answer to a charge of violently assaulting and beating his own wife. The prosecutor complained that the accused and his wife, who kept a small shop, were continually disputing and quarrelling and disturbing the peace of the neighborhood, and that the husband generally commenced the strife. The accused appeared to pass his time lounging about the cafe, drinking and playing dominoes with a parcel of rowdy, idle companions, whilst his wife stayed at home working all day and late at night for his and her support.

The wife appeared in court neatly dressed, but much affected at the idea of her better-half being treated as a criminal. She evidently thought he was going to be hanged. The Frenchman looked as dignified and fierce as possible; he considered himself, to judge by his air, an injured individual—injured in his rights as citizen and his prerogative as a husband. The recorder after hearing the testimony, turned to the accused, and the following dialogued ensued:

"Pierre Jobard, you have beaten your wife, it seems."

"I no beat my wife; I strike—I give her one blow."

"You acknowledge that you assaulted and beat her then?"

'I tell you I no beat her—*corrige*—I correct—I punish her, *que diable!* She so bad *caractere*.'

'Bad character! Why the testimony proves that your own character is decidedly worse than that of your wife.'

'The testimonie d—d fool! He not able to see my wife—how *diabolique* she treat me! Vut you say Mo'sieur Testimonie? Vut you say? repeated the Frenchman, bristling up his moustaches and looking fiercely at Monsieur Testimonie.

'The witness saw you beating your wife; that is sufficient for me. No man has a right to beat his wife,' said the recorder with severe majesty.

'Ah! one poor *marri*—one poor devil husband souffrir de martyr from one *maudite femme*, and he no got right to say nothing! he no permit 'osh de tongue—de *langue* de vie! By gar, Mo'sieur Recordaire, you know nothing! you one *gargon*! you no have de wife! You marry yourself day before yesterday, and den I see you! Den you be put in *prison* all de day of your life for beat your wife like one *chien*—one dog! *que diable!*

'You should not take advantage of your strength, sir, to tyrannize over a feeble woman.'

'Vat you say?'

'You are too strong to abuse a weak woman like your wife—feeble, weak, not strong.'

'*Ah oui!* No strong! You mean my wife like one schild, one *babee*. *Mon Dieu!* dis Recordaire no know nothing—nothing at all!' exclaimed the Frenchman with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders, and addressing the audience. 'You *neva*ir marry one woman—Mo'sieur; you have not de *idee* she like de *elephant*. Ha! my wife make you see the *elephant*—how you say dat—if you want marry her.' A general laugh followed this sally.

'Is that all you have to say for yourself, Pierre Jobard?'

'I have de *singulier faveur* to ask; I want you, Mo'sieur Recordaire, separate me and my wife—give me de *divorce*.'

'That is not in my power.'

'Den I ask you to marry my wife yourself.'

'I am sorry not to be able to oblige you.'

'Den I no care! You send me to de *penetentiaire* ten years! I *neva*ir live in de *maison* vid de *maudite* woman no more, *neva*ir by gar!'

The Recorder wished to send the accused to the first District Court, but was induced by the wife's entreaties to let him off, on condition that he gave bonds to keep the peace.

'Vat! no *prison!* I vant de *prison!* I will go in de *prison* ten year, twentee year!—all de year! I *neva*ir go vid dat woman! Mo'sieu Recordaire you give me de *penetentiaire*, I give you my wife for nothing!'

'Take him out!' said the Captain of Police. The unfortunate Frenchman was hoisted out of the court, still vainly imploring to be sent to prison rather than be forced to live 'vad dat *sacra* woman!' The poor wife followed weeping.—*N. O. Picayune.*

GIRLS.

Have you a father, have you a mother? Do you love them? Girls, do you know the value of your mother, if you have not lost her? Nobody loves you nobody will love you as she does. Do not be ungrateful for that love; do not repay it with coldness or a curse of coldness will rest upon you, which you can never shake off. Unloved and unloving you will live and die, if you do not love and honour your father and mother.

One thing, never call either 'old man' or 'old woman.' It is quite a habit in this country for young people to name their parents thus. This is rude, impudent and undutiful. Any aged person is an old man or an old woman. There should be something sacred, something peculiar in the word that designates parents. The tone of voice in which they are addressed, should be affectionate and respectful. A short surly answer from a child to a parent falls very harshly on the ear of any person who has any idea of filial duty. Be sure, girls, that you each win for yourselves the name of a dutiful daughter. It is so easy to win that no one should be without it. It is much easier to be a good daughter than a good wife and mother. A child's duties are much more easily performed than a

parent's; so that she who is a good daughter may fail to be a good wife or mother; but she who fails in this first, most simple relation, need never hope to fill another well. Be sure, then, that you are a good daughter. It is the best preparation for every other station, and will be its own reward. The secret you dare not tell her is a dangerous secret, and one that will be likely to bring you sorrow. The hours you spend with her will not bring you regret; and you should never feel disappointed or out of humor, for not being permitted to go to some place to which you wish to go. You should love her so well that it would not be felt a punishment to give up the gayest party to remain with her.

Nothing is more beautiful than to see a girl take off her things, and sit smilingly down with her mother, because she wished it. Go and kiss mother, as you used to do when a child, and never grow too large or wise to be a child at her side.

THIS IS CHEERING NEWS—FROM BOWMANVILLE.

Darlington, April 19th, 1851.

MR. EDITOR,

The Bowmanville Division No. 39 S. of T. was organized in November 1849, and the number of contributing members now are upwards of 110,—nights of meeting Monday. The officers for the present term are Rev. J. Clunie, D. G. W. P.; J. A. O'Leary, R. S.

We are in a very flourishing condition. The most influential of the neighbourhood are Sons or becoming Sons. They have 17 to initiate the next evening.

We have likewise a Union of Daughters, numbering upwards of 30, also a section of Cadets numbering upwards of 40.

We will endeavour to send you a short account of the progression of the order in and about Bowmanville, in a few days, and likewise a list of some new subscribers, as your paper is getting very popular here.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. O'LEARY, R. S.

THE SONS IN STREETSVILLE.—We received this letter from a Son belonging to the division in that village. All persons writing to us should send with their communications their real names, otherwise we will decline inserting them. This brother has answered his interrogator satisfactorily and shortly.

MR. EDITOR,—The following are some of the questions put to the writer, and also some of the objections raised against the Sons of Temperance a few evenings ago, by a fellow-traveller in a stage coach; which, Mr. Editor, I would beg leave to answer through your columns in the order in which they arise. The question first put was "How are the Sons of Temperance getting on in Streetsville?" To which the reply is very easy. They are on *gaining* grounds, and it is not only so with Streetsville division. The reply is very correct that the Sons are every where extending their influence, throughout the different localities in which they are established.

One of his objections was that the order of the Sons is a secret society. To which I reply that they cannot be called a secret society, from the fact that our constitution and by-laws, are open to every person that wishes to read them; and not only are they open, but our works and our objects are open to the eyes of all.

Then next comes the question,—What is the work of the Sons of Temperance? To find their work out it is only necessary to refer to those places, which once were the abodes of wretchedness and woe, through the use of intoxicating liquors,—and see now the happiness, which presents itself. There will be found out their works; and truly their work is to spread happiness to all around. Another objection is that the order will soon break up, because it has *no sure standing*. The reply to this is also very easy. We can look back to the year 1842, and find then that there were only 16 persons to espouse the cause of the Sons of Temperance, then the objection might have been applied; but when the order has spread its influence throughout the whole of North America, and numbers its hundreds of thousands, such small excuses are ridiculous in the lovers of the intoxicating drinks. The power of our order has crossed the Atlantic to the continent of Europe, where its end will be, only when there shall be no more work for the Sons to do.

I remain yours, a Son of the Streetsville Division,
No. 53, Sons of Temperance,
Canada West.

Streetsville. April the 11th. 1851.



Agricultural.

THE FARMER.

"The farmer's life is the life for me"—
I love its quiet scenery;
I love its shades, its hills, and dales,
I love its cheerful fireside tales,
I love to tend the flocks and herds,
I love to hear the singing birds,
I love the sweet salubrious air,
I love the prospect wide and fair;
I love to plough, I love to sow,
I love to gather, love to mow,
I love the new mown grass to smell,
I love to hear the tinkling bell,
I love to tread the grassy lawn,
Among the brooks, among the corn;
I love—the whole, but can't rehearse
His pleasures all, in prose or verse.

HORTICULTURAL MISCELLANIES.

[From the Cultivator.]

BLACK KNOT ON THE PLUM.—Benjamin Hodge, of Buffalo, N. Y., who has raised and sold trees for the last thirty years, says he has never had this malady among his plum trees till the present season, and that in the instance cited, it was introduced from the East. One case was with two trees which came from Boston; in another instance twenty trees out of some hundreds received from the eastern part of the State were effected; and a few trees grown from scions received from Massachusetts were attacked in the same way.

THE VICTORIA REGIA.—According to Spruce's voyage up the Amazon, this remarkable plant, growing in water, has leaves four feet in diameter, which increase to eight feet during the rainy season. It is even asserted that some have attained twelve feet in diameter. So great is their size and so perfect their symmetry, that when turned up they suggest some strange fabric of cast iron just taken from the furnace; its color, and the enormous ribs with which it is strongly barred increasing the similarity. At the exhibition of the London Horticultural Society last summer, a flower with two leaves of this plant were exhibited, the latter measuring each *five feet ten inches in diameter*.

EARLY SECOND CROP OF GRAPES.—The Gardiner's Chronicle states that at a late summer's exhibition of the London Horticultural Society, which closed on the 13th of 7 mo. (July,) "there was a bunch of Hamburg grapes, *perfectly colored* from Mr. Wilmot of Isleworth, which formed part of a crop ripe upon vines that were loaded with ripe fruit last February!"

OLD FOREST TREES.—We once counted the rings of a large tulip tree at the newly cut stump, in Western New York, which we made out ninety years old at the discovery of America by Columbus. This tree was 124 feet high. The pines at the west in the Pacific coast, which attain such enormous dimensions, have in some instances numbered nine hundred rings. Such a tree, consequently, would have served as a bean-pole in the time of Genis Khan, and was a tall towering forest tree of two hundred years during the conquest of Tamerlane.

LARGE ORCHARDS.—Dr. Kennicott states in the Horticulturist, that eighteen miles above Peoria,

Ill., Isaac Underhill has five hundred acres in orchard. He has in the last two years planted out 12,000 grafted apple trees, and 7,000 peach trees.

STIR THE SOIL.—The greatest horticulturist, almost, of the present day, says:—

If I had a 'call' to preach a sermon on gardening, I should take this for my text: **STIR THE SOIL.**

HARD TO SUIT ALL.—At the American Congress of fruit growers, in 1848, a fruit committee of nine persons prepared a select list of fruit worthy of general cultivation. Although many hundred sorts of the pear have born fruit in this country, all perhaps pronounced 'excellent' by the nurserymen who sold them, yet there were only two that the fruit committee could *unanimously* agree upon to recommend, namely the **SECRET** and **BARTLET**.

DEEP SOIL AND DEEP ROOTS.—A. J. Downing says: "I have seen the roots of strawberries extend five feet down into a rich soil; and those plants bore a crop of fruit five times as large, and twice as handsome and good, as the common product of the soil one foot deep."

CROCUS.—There are upwards of one hundred varieties of this vernal flower in cultivation, attended with universal success. They delight in rich soils, and may either be planted in beds or rows, at least two inches deep, and six inches from row to row. They seldom require removal; every three or four years will be sufficient. They can be purchased at seventy-five cents to two dollars per hundred, according to quality. When they are done blowing, the foliage should not be removed till perfectly decayed.

PRUNING.—It is said that the donkey first taught the art of pruning the vine; man being merely an imitator on seeing the effect of cropping the points of the young shoots. It is not always the greatest wisdom to originate, but to turn to good account whatever by thoughtful observation comes within our reach.

LUCK WITH TREES.—We have noticed that certain men always have much finer peaches and pears and plums than most of their neighbors, and are called *lucky*. Their luck consisted in the first place, in doing everything well—taking what their neighbors call foolish pains—leaving nothing unfinished; and in the second place, in taking good care of what they had; that is, giving their trees wide, deep and mellow cultivation, applying manure when necessary, and especially the liquid manure from the chamber and wash tub. Great pains taken, whether with fruit trees or with children, scarcely ever fail to produce good results.

CRESS.—There are three kinds of this herb, plain, curled, and broad leaved,—the former of which is in much use as a salad herb, with mustard, rape, radish, &c.; the curled and broad leaved sorts should be thinned to half an inch asunder, but the plain is to be sown thickly; the curled makes a pretty garnish. In the cold months, this salad herb, as others, is sown on the gentle hot-beds, giving plenty of air, and, as the spring advances, in warm borders, or under hand glasses; the London market gardeners sow just within the glasses which cover the cauliflower plants, &c. In summer it should be sown in shady, cool ground, and daily watered, or it may be sown in the most sunny situation, if hooped over and shaded with a mat. Break the mould fine, and draw level shallow drills, and cover only a quarter of an inch; it may, however, be sown as broadcast, the ground being just raked very smoothly, and the seed just covered with finely sifted mould; let it be sown on an average, once-a-week, and cut young; if that which is sown in open ground at an early season be covered with a mat, it will forward the germination. The American cress is much like water-cress, only more bitter; it answers as a winter and early spring salad, being sown in August broadcast, or rather thin in drills; the plants being cut, or the outside leaves pulled off, shoot again.—*British Banner*.

FARMER'S CREED.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that the soil loves to eat, as its own owner, and ought to be manured.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without this lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a clear conscience.

We disbelieve in farmers who will not improve—in farms that grow poorer every year; farmer's boys turning into clerks and merchants—in farmers ashamed of their vocation.

The good Farmer wears russet clothes, makes golden payments, believing in tin buttons, and silver in his pockets. In his house he is bountiful both to a stranger and poor people. He seldom goes far abroad, and credit stretches farther than his travel. He improveth his land to a double value by good husbandry. In time of famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the people from starving.

THE SHANTUNG CABBAGE.—A correspondent at Shanghai, writes to a gentleman in England, that he is about to send him some seeds of the Shantung cabbage, which one of the French missionaries had produced in the north of China. He says that it somewhat resembles the Savoy in appearance, is of a delicious flavor, and weighs 60 lbs. It is supposed that July or August is the right month for sowing.

PLANT WHOLE POTATOES.—We always prefer to plant whole potatoes in preference to cuttings or parings, though pieces of potato often produce well. Some farmers cut out the eyes and plant them instead of the whole potato, but they run a greater risk by this practice than by planting whole ones. Sometimes not half a crop is obtained from eyes or parings.

HOW TO GROW MELONS.—A correspondent of the *Horticulturist* says:—I had the pleasure of eating some very fine musk melons at Cottage Lawn, the seat of Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., and he kindly gave me the following account of his method of treating them, which is so much less expensive and more simple than the usual manner of protecting the young plants with hand-glasses, which require a small fortune devoted to them alone, that I think it may be useful to some of your readers:—"After the young plants have been 'started' in a frame, they are set out in the melon patch, and each one is enclosed by four common bricks, laid flat on the broad side, and the space at the top is covered over with a pane of ordinary window-glass. This enclosure remains until the plant reaches the glass, when the bricks are turned up on one side, and the glass replaced. By the time they have grown up to this 'root,' they are strong enough to do without protection, and the season so far advanced that frost is not feared. The fruit, resulting from this treatment, was uncommonly fine and large, and the vines very healthy and strong. The seeds may be sown at once in the melon-bed, if more convenient, and enclosed with the brick and glass."

The strong men usually give some allowance even to the petulance of fashion, for that affinity they find in it. Napoleon, child of the revolution, destroyer of the old *Messe*, never ceased to court the Faubourg St. Germain; doubtless with the feeling that fashion is a homage to men of his stamp.

True charity consists in the performance of every duty of life, from the love of justice with judgment.

A few days ago an enormous mass of copper was discovered at the Lake Superior cliff mine. Its dimensions were forty feet long, eighteen feet high, and from six inches to three feet thick. It probably weighs three hundred tons, and the miners have not yet reached either the end or the top of the sheet.



The Literary Gem.

LIGHTS, SHADOWS, AND BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

When after the sleep of winter animated nature, recruits her strength and the fields are ready to send forth their grassy verdure, and their lovely flowers—when the forests and shrubs are covered with showers of opening buds and flowers, just bursting into beauty and bloom; seeking to inhale the glorious rays of the sun—when thousands of insects—the tinted butterfly—the assiduous spider—the busy ant—the laborious bee, and myriads of flies and worms have again commenced the career of life, acting over the grand drama of animated nature; all by some secret impulse rejoicing in life and opening their petals and their tiny voices, to praise their great and Almighty Architect:—then it is sweet to wander forth and with every thing around us, in silent musing praise, and worship God in secret! Christ sought the desert—the highest mountain tops—the silent fields and the shaded gardens in which to pray to God. He was true in this to nature, as he was in all things. Give me the wide prairies—the extended fields—the solemn forests surrounded by the sweet things—the sweet breath of nature in which to commune with God!! In such places and scenes we see the finger marks—the goodness and purity of our Creator. Who bids the blood of trees and plants from the long sleep of winter with a mighty impulse, to rush hundreds of feet into the air, circling into the topmost branches, and appearing in balmy leaves and beautiful flowers? Who bids the grass to clothe the fields in green? Who bids the insect tribes to come forth in myriads full of joy, or the feathered tribes in one vast chorus to open their throats in song? It is God who holds in the hollow of his hand the ten thousand systems of worlds, which float in sweet and perfect harmony through a universe without any limits! These are the lights and shadows and beauties of nature. Let us behold a few more. It is June,—the sun sinks into the west, grand and silent, buried in a vast ocean of light, the product of his rays. The forests and the flowers seem to bend towards him in worship. Millions of insects flit in the air dancing to his departing beams. Thousands of little birds perched upon green boughs, turn their bright eyes and open throats to the glorious scene, and sing him to rest. The peasant comes whistling to his home, and the little children are skipping on the green before their father's door. The maiden carries her pail of rich milk to the dairy humming some glee, and the playful lambs gam-

bol about their dams. Ah this is all beautiful—very beautiful and true!

Again it is dark and hushed for a time. Behold yon bright ball of fire arising in the east, just over the tops of the shadowy elms and pines! How mellow, calm, gentle, and modest is its appearance, yet how glorious! That is the moon—a satellite of the earth. It is as still as the grave-yard, or the vast desert, yet it is probably peopled with creatures like this world. I hear the song of the whippoorwill upon the neighbouring hill. The thrush utters a few of his notes; they are praising the gentle moon. See how gracefully she rides like an Eastern Queen, beneath the stars, through the blue heavens!! I turn my eyes from her above, east, west, north and south, and behold a universe having no bounds, sparkling with thousands of millions of worlds, greater than the moon and brighter than the sun. Oh how lovely and yet how grand! These are the creatures of one Almighty Spirit!

GEOLOGY.

There is no science more interesting than Geology, unless it be astronomy. By it we learn the changes that have taken place on the face of our country and the globe for thousands of years past. The facts disclosed by it cannot lie. They are as plain as the grandeur of the Heavens. When we see a country overspread with round pebbles and vast boulders. When we see hillocks of sea shells many miles inland. When we see the marks of the action of water upon land which has been buried for ages many feet below the top soil, or hills thrown up into peaks on vast inland plains, and these hills composed of small round stones; we cannot reasonably question, that at some distant period, the face of the country having these appearances, was inundated by deep water. Again when we go below the solid rocks called secondary, or tertiary, hundreds of feet below the present soil, the remains of beasts, birds, fishes, and plants now extinct, and even their foot prints are found, evidencing that many thousands of years ago, the world was in a different state from what it now is. These antiquities cannot lie, for they appear as they were left by nature, and where they would remain for thousands of ages to come, if untouched. The bones of vast reptiles are thus found. The bones of animals natural now only in torrid regions, have been found in Britain and in Europe, buried deep beneath the soil. Thousands of square miles of coal the remains of immense plants, trees, and cellular reeds, are found hundreds of feet below the soil, and under the hardest rocks in Europe and the United States; indicating a time on the earth when vegetation was much more luxuriant and gigantic than now. These vast beds of coal in which with a powerful microscope the remains of plants and reeds are plainly discoverable, and even the shapes of the leaves, now supply us and will supply our posterity a thousand years hence with fuel. By the study of this science we

learn the composition of the diamond—the metals—the salts—the rocks—the crystals, and the earth that covers our fields. We learn from it that vast islands in the ocean have been raised in the course of ages by the growth and decay of small sea animals in small shells, upon which islands and nations have afterwards flourished and now dwell, and which are covered with green fields and verdure. It teaches us from examination that the mighty Niagara Falls, have worn their way many miles, and that the sea once washed Queenston Heights. By it the numerous overflowings of the Nile in Egypt and of the Tigris have been counted. Such are some of the results of the study of this science. We intend in a future number to show the evidences of great changes on the face of the earth in Canada.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Among the many institutions established within the last twenty-five years in Canada and in other parts of America as well as in Great Britain, none have done more good than Institutes for mechanics. They are designed to improve the minds of a class of men every day getting more numerous and respectable in this and other countries. The means used to improve themselves are threefold. First by the use of a good library from which they can draw books, and by reading periodicals. Secondly by hearing useful lectures delivered semi-weekly or weekly by learned men on various subjects. Thirdly by classes formed to debate, discuss, and instruct each other in the arts and sciences and general knowledge. Every mechanic has an interest in the advancement of such associations, and is well rewarded by paying the small sum necessary to become a member. In times past ignorance and labor were convertible terms. To labor was deemed derogatory to a learned man. Time has changed this notion greatly, and the prejudice is fast wearing off. Now mechanics can be found in Britain and America learned in all the knowledge of the times, being at once gentlemen philosophers and laborers. Thousands of them can be seen amongst us fit to move in any society. The term "ignorant" as applied to mechanics is out of date. They are as intelligent as any class in society, and as comfortable too. Mechanics Institutes, libraries and newspapers have been their best friends. To them in a great measure, they owe their present respectable position. That they may continue to prosper and grow more wise and learned is our desire. The great object of all men should be, to equalize the human family in knowledge, property, and political rights. Let there be no monopoly of knowledge. Let every human creature drink in the truths of science, and know and understand the mysteries of nature and the wisdom of God as displayed in the universe. The time was in our recollection in Canada, when no such institutions existed amongst us. The time was in our recollection, when mechanics were not as much respected as they now are. Within twenty-five years a wonderful change has been effected in this numerous class of society for the better. The Toronto Mechanics' Institute

was established in 1830 and incorporated in 1847. The total number of members is now 314. Volumes in Library, 1470; Reviews, Magazines and Newspapers taken in Reading Room, 39; Members taking Books out of the Library, 197; Lectures delivered weekly during the winter months—and Classes established for the instruction of the Members. Annual Subscription for ordinary Members, 7s. 6d.; Entrance fee, 2s. 6d. Junior Members, 5s.; Entrance fee, 1s. 3d. Subscription of £10 either in money, Books, or Apparatus, entitles to a Life-Membership.

The Hall at present occupied by the Institute, was erected by them in 1845, at a cost of upwards of £500. It is situated in rear of the Court-house fronting Adelaide-street. The following is a list, of most of the Books and Papers, and a short account published in January last, as taken from the yearly report. Since then some additions have been made to the Books and Papers, as specified above.

"The number of issues of books during the three months ending Dec. 23, 1850, was 730, classified thus;—Philosophy, Science, Arts, 112; History, Biography, Travels, &c., 420; Fiction, 193. The average nightly attendance of members at the Reading Room, during the last three months, was about 15. The Reviews, Magazines, and Newspapers, regularly received are the following:—London Quarterly Review, Edinburgh do., Westminster do., North British do., London Eclectic Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, London Art Journal, London Artizan, American Journal of Science, Harper's Monthly Magazine, Montreal Literary Garland, Upper Canada Jurist, Upper Canada Journal of Education, Canadian Agriculturist; London Builder, Observer, Illustrated News, and British Banner; New York Courier and Enquirer, Farmer and Mechanic, and Albion; Montreal Transcript; Kingston Herald; Toronto British Colonist, Globe, Daily Patriot, Examiner, Church, Guardian, Watchman, and North American, and others."

Mental Culture.

It is at once melancholy and fearful to reflect how much intellect is daily perishing from inaction; or worse than perishing from the false direction given it in the morning of life. I fear we do not fully realise what is meant when we speak of the improvement of the mind. I fear it is not yet enough considered by legislators or parents, that there dwells in every rational being an intellect, endowed with a portion of the faculties which from the glory and happiness of our nature, and which, developed and exerted, are the source of all that makes man to differ essentially from the clod of the valley. Neglected and uncultivated, deprived of its nourishment, denied the discipline which is necessary to its healthful growth, this divine principle all but expires, and the man whom it was sent to enlighten, sinks down before this natural death, to his kindred dust. Trained and instructed, strengthened by wise discipline, and guided by pure principles, it ripens into an intelligence little lower than the angels. This is the work of education. The early years of life are the period when it must commonly be obtained; and if this opportunity is lost, it is too often a loss which nothing can repair. It would be more rational to talk about not affording seed corn than to talk about not affording our children as much of their time as is necessary for their education. What! shall a man plant his field and allow his child's intellect to run to weeds? And to confine them in the morning of their days to a round of labor that perisheth, is it not when our children ask for bread to give them a stone; when they ask for a fish to give them a serpent which will sting our bosom as well as theirs?

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

THE CANADIAN Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, May 13, 1851.

"My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it gleeth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At no last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—*Proverbs, Chap. 23.*

THE UNION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

This Notice is cut from the New York *Organ* of the 26 April 1851:—

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.—The New York and North America Grand Union, on the 18th inst. granted charters for new Unions of the Daughters of Temperance to be located in the following places:—St. Johns Union No. 1, of the Island of Newfoundland; Fort Smith Union No. 1, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Bradford Union No. 16, located in Canada; Fountain Union No. 107, located in Somerset; Sodus No. 108, located in Sodus; Wyoming No. 109, located in Wyoming; Temperance Gem No. 110, located in Deer River. The latter four are in villages in Western New York.

We have had it on our mind for some time to say something on this subject, and can only now refer to the matter. There is a movement about to be made in Canada to increase the number of Unions of Daughters of Temperance. We direct especial attention to the letter in this number of Miss Jane Leggo of Brockville. From it, it will be seen that a Grand Union is to be formed in Canada. After some reflection we are decidedly of opinion that the institution is a beneficial one. The female part of the human family has for two centuries past in Europe and America suffered immense misery from the use on the part of the men of spirituous liquors. Our Maker alone knows the groans—the sighs—the tears and horrid degradation uttered shed and endured by women on account of drunken husbands. Could this thrilling history be fully written, it would bring tears from the eyes of the hardest man. It would cause us to exclaim Oh Heavenly Father save us from the sin of drunkenness!! The loveliest women on earth—the happiest firesides—the sweetest groups of children ever seen—the kindest mothers and happiest daughters, in a few years have had their hearts forever saddened—their homes made desolate—been turned to hells—been brought down to rags and beggary from comfort, and turned upon a cold and frowning world, through the conduct of a once loved fond and doating father and husband! Is it strange then or improper, that the sex which has thus suffered, should move to put down intemperance? No. Nothing can be more commendable. The Daughters of Temperance meet only once a week at their rooms and in the day time. They need spend only two or three hours of an afternoon. It is not necessary that all should

meet. If a daughter takes her turn, and goes to the union at least once in two weeks, unless on particular occasions, it would do. Every woman married or single has an influence on some one. She can by exerting this influence greatly help the temperance cause. She can do this better when associated with others than when acting alone. A wife by constantly urging temperance principles upon a dissipated husband, or even one that drinks moderately, will in nine cases out of ten succeed in a year or two at farthest, in getting him to abandon entirely the use of alcohol. A sister by constantly talking to a brother will have the same success. A female by a little exertion may induce a neighboring woman to become sober. A mother may bring up a family by her advice, in sobriety and total abstinence.

THE RESPECTABLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY OPPOSED TO TOTAL AB- STINENCE.

PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE AMONG THE SCOTCH NOBILITY.—We recently adverted to the large number of clergymen in Scotland who have joined the temperance cause. Last month we noticed the princely contribution and meritorious exertions of John Hope Esq., of Edinburgh, on behalf of the poor degraded children of that metropolis. We have now the satisfaction of recording a few instances of friendly feeling towards, and liberal support to our good cause, an account of which is contained in a letter recently received from a gentleman at Glasgow.

We had the Duke of Argyle here last week, presiding at our Atheneum Soiree. He dined with Sheriff Alison and took luncheon with the Lord Provost, and on both occasions drank nothing but water. One of our nobility (the Earl of Eglinton) sent me to note the other day, intimating that he would be happy to become an annual subscriber to the funds of the League, to the extent of £5. He also gave a speech at the Atheneum Soiree, in which he referred to drunkenness three different times.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has encouraged his tenantry and servants to form an Abstinence Society, and has given them £5 to purchase publications.

These things show that we are making progress with our nobility as well as with our clergy. There cannot be a doubt that we are now on the winning side.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

This piece of interesting news from Scotland was cut from the New Brunswick *Telegraph* and is highly gratifying. The term "respectable class of Society" is used not because we believe there is any inherent right in one class to be thought superior to another. In our eyes the honest laboring man or mechanic of good character is as respectable as a Lord. We use the term in common parlance. There is a class in this Province and this city who pride themselves on the term; and they are the greatest stumbling blocks we have to contend with. A very wise man and great philosopher Dr. Johnson of England long since had this story told of him.

When Mrs. Hannah Moore asked Dr. Johnson why he did not drink wine, he honestly and wisely said:—"Because if I drink at all, I shall drink too much. Abstinence is as easy as moderation is difficult."

This great man although associating with great

Poets and philosophers refused to drink wine at all. He took the correct view of it. He knew that the greatest men in England had died by the too free use of wine. Before his time Shakespeare, Addison, Pope, Dryden and others had suffered by it. During his time and since Burns, Shelley, Moore, Campbell and Byron were injured by it. Fox, Pitt, Burke, Paine and thousands of other eminent men were brought to an untimely grave by the use of wine and had their intellects thereby injured. They drank at first as our *Young Bloods* do because it was respectable and they filled their early graves in consequence. Byron died aged 36 with a shattered constitution. Burns died young so did Shelley. Fox was only about 50. Our respectable young ladies and gentlemen think it an act of great vulgarity, not to drink wine at table or in public companies. They will not join the Sons in consequence; yet we see the great Duke of Argyle in Scotland setting an example by drinking nothing but cold water. Dr. Johnson was the associate of all the learned men of his time and yet drank no wine. Our respectable class (as it is called) in Toronto and in Canada must throw aside this foolish prejudice and march with the age in progress in morals and temperance.

REMARKS ON THE ACT OF 1850, ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE."—CHAP. 27.

The following remarks are in continuation of those made in our fourth number.

The first question that arises in this Act is this. Does it extend to both sections of the Province? Some persons are foolish enough to think it extends only to Lower Canada. To prove the contrary, the first section at the end of it says, "all acts or provisions of law in force in either section of this Province, inconsistent with this act, shall be repealed." This clause evidently includes Upper Canada.—Again, the fourth section in speaking of the liability of Innkeepers, for effects produced by liquors drunk in their taverns, says that any Innkeeper convicted of a misdemeanor under this section, "shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district in Lower Canada, or County in Upper Canada, in which such offence was committed. Does this not presuppose that the offence may be committed in Upper Canada?

Again, section 17, speaks of Counties, referring in our opinion to those of Upper Canada. It is very true that much of this act, is shamefully blind and uncertain. This is strange, too, in a House of Assembly, in which there are

some 45 lawyers. But it is plain to be seen, that where Lower Canada is not exclusively spoken of, the sections of this act apply to Upper as well as to Lower Canada. There is no doubt but that the greater part of this act applies to, and was intended to apply to Lower Canada, because it was supposed that the other act coming after it, chap. 65, applied peculiarly to Upper Canada. Still a portion of the first act, was intended to apply to Upper Canada.—We will refer to those provisions applying to Lower Canada only, and then give the substance of the sections, that we think include Upper as well as Lower Canada. In Lower Canada districts still exist, but not so in Upper Canada. Section 11, speaking of newspapers makes the distinction too. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 21, seem to have in view Lower Canada only. The other sections apply to Canada generally. Some of them expressly naming Upper Canada.

Section 6 of this act applies generally, and this important law says in effect, "that when any person shall have drunk spirituous liquors in any Inn with the permission or sufferance of the keeper thereof, and shall while in a state of intoxication or drunkenness, arising out of the use of such spirituous liquors, come to his death by committing suicide or by drowning or perishing from cold, or any other accidents, such keeper of any such Inn, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, having been indicted and tried for such offence in due course of law, shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district in Lower Canada, or county in Upper Canada in which such offence shall have been committed, for a period of time not less than two and not more than six months, and to pay a penalty of not less than £25 nor more than £100; the amount of which penalty shall by the court before which such conviction shall take place, be ordered to be paid to such one or more of the heirs, legal representatives or surviving relatives of the deceased, as the said court may consider to be most in need or deserving of the same."

This is a near approach to the correct principle, and the Wisconsin law, and is well worth a deep consideration!!

Section 7 "refers to the manner in which the license to keep a temperance house is to be obtained. The applicant must be worth personal or real estate to the value of £100, and have his character for honesty certified to by four municipal electors, and shall obtain from the municipal council a license; paying therefore not exceeding £3 15s. nor less than £1."

This section is proper. Persons keeping tem-

perance houses are willing to pay a small license in preference to none.

Section 8, shews how complaints are to be disposed of by Justices of the Peace. One or more Justices may convict on the oath of a credible witness.

Section 10 Is an important one, for the interests of temperance hotel-keepers. It would be a pity if this did not apply to Upper as well as to Lower Canada. We clearly think it does to both. A person keeping a temperance house was expressing a wish that there might be just such a law as this the other day in our presence.

"No person who shall not be licensed to keep a temperance hotel, or as an Apothecary, shall vend or retail any description of liquor known as a temperance drink; such as spruce beer, sarsaparilla, raspberry vinegar, ginger-beer, essence or juice of lemons, or of oranges, or lemonade, under a penalty of £10 for every contravention of the provisions of this section."

Now if this law is extended to Inns selling spirituous liquors it would be a still further boon to temperance houses. The law should encourage such hotels; as they will be one great means when numerous of rooting out of the land—spirit shops. As the law is spirit houses sell alcohol and temperance drinks over the same bar; thus suiting all palates and having a double advantage over temperance houses. Confine liquor-selling Inns, if we must have them, to alcoholic drinks, and temperance houses to temperance drinks; and thus in the course of time we will throw a great deal in the way of temperance men. It is no uncommon thing to see a Son go to the bar, and drink his temperance drink with a man who drinks alcohol at one of these spirit houses!! Is this right in principle? Most certainly not. It encourages the use of alcohol. No true Son will pursue this practice. He will avoid the bar where alcohol is sold. Indeed the less we Sons have to do with any kind of drinks unless they be water tea or coffee, or such like the better it will be for us and our good cause.

Section 11 is unimportant. Section 12 refers to the competency of witnesses to prove complaints.

Section 13 is important. It enacts "that if it comes to the knowledge of any magistrate that any person has been seen drunk in any public place exposed to public view—he shall be liable to be arrested and find not less than 5s. nor more than £1 5s. and costs."

Section 14 enacts that no merchant shall sell liquors in less quantities than one gallon, unless it be wine. This section is doubtless in force in Lower Canada, but it seems to be repealed and is in our opinion by the subsequent act, chap. 65, referring to Upper Canada; so far as relates to the latter only. Section 17 refers to the power of Revenue Inspectors to visit all inns and temperance houses, and examine the same and to grant certificates of sufficiency.

Section 21 of this act is very good, but only applies to Lower Canada. It refers to gambling.

We have thus taken a hasty glance at this Act which we trust is but the beginning of legislation on this subject in Canada. It is rumoured that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron does not intend to attend at the ensuing Session of Parliament. We would like to see him there to bring in an amended act in relation to intemperance. The present act might be usefully amended and enlarged requiring all Upper Canada Innkeepers to give bonds to pay all damages resulting from the sale of undue quantities of alcohol. Mr. Cameron is a Son. An effort on his part should be again made in this important matter.

The order of Sons have a great work before them, This is to so change public opinion in this Province as to cause the enactment of stringent laws as to the sale of liquors and finally to put it down entirely. The law should distinctly say, that if the majority of voters in any township or village, or ward of any city, desire no license to issue—then none should issue. The law in such cases should make it a misdemeanor for any one to sell liquor privately or to cause intoxication or make liquor for drink in distilleries, &c. Men of Canada when shall we arise and put down this mighty evil? An evil that slays every year, more of our people, than the cholera could, were it to appear for two months every Summer.

A PROVERB EXPLAINED.

Praiseworthy resolution and persevering diligence are often commended in the proverbial saying, "leaving no stone unturned." This phrase though of heathen origin is full of Christian instruction. Xerxes and his general Mardonius whom he left to finish the Grecian war were successively conquered and obliged to retreat. A report spread that Mardonius had buried an immense treasure in the ground occupied by his tent. Polycrates, a Greek, purchased the field in which the Persian camp had stood; and after vainly digging many parts of it in search of the hidden treasure, he applied to the oracle of Delphos for advice. He received for answer, "Turn every stone." Polycrates followed the advice, began anew to dig, resolutely persevered and at length found the treasure.

Sons, and friends of temperance, let me say to you "Leave not a stone unturned" while engaged in making war on Alcohol; be in earnest and persevere for eventually the victory shall be ours. We are engaged in a good cause and therefore must succeed; even now our foe is trembling and tottering on the throne which he has usurped. Then let us by a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether, in the right direction hurl the monster intemperance from the seat which he has too long possessed and let us consign him to oblivion.

J. HEWLETT, S. of T.

THE WIFE'S APPEAL.

BY W. C. BENNETT.

Winter—A Street outside of an Alehouse—A Working Man, his Wife, and Child.

Oh don't go in to-night, John,—
Now, husband, don't go in I
To spend our only shilling John,
Would be a cruel sin.
There's not a loaf at home, John—
There's not a coal, you know—
Though with hunger I am faint, John,
And cold comes down the snow :
Then don't go in to-night,

Ah, John, you must remember—
And, John, I can't forget—
When never foot of yours, John,
Was in an alehouse set.
Ah those were happy times, John,
No quarrels then we knew,
And none were happier in our lane,
Than I, dear John, and you :
Then don't go in to-night !

You will not go !—John, John, I mind,
When we were courting, few
Had arm as strong or step as firm
Or cheek as red as you :
But drink has stolen your strength, John,
And paled your cheek to white,
Has tottering made your young firm tread,
And bowed your manly height.
You'll not go in to-night !

You'll not go in !—Think on the day
That made me, John, your wife,
What pleasant talk that day we had,
Of all our future life !
Of how your steady earnings, John,
No wasting should consume,
But weekly some new comfort bring
To deck our happy room ;
Then don't go in to-night !

To see, John, as then we dressed
So tidy, clean, and neat,
Brought out all eyes to follow us,
As we went down the street,
Ah, little thought our neighbours then,
And we as little thought,
That ever, John, to rags like these
By drink we should be brought !
You won't go in to-night ?

And will you go ? If not for me,
Yet for your baby stay ;—
You know, John, not a taste of food
Has passed my lips to-day ;
And tell your father, little one,
'Tis mine your life hangs on.—
You will not spend the shilling, John ?
You'll give it him ? Come, John,
Come home with us to-night !
—From the *People's Journal*, an English paper.



THE EVIL CONSEQUENCES OF GAMBLING.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY CADET T. G. MASON,
BEFORE THE PRINCE ALBERT SECTION OF CADETS
IN TORONTO ATTACHED TO THE TORONTO DIVISION.

It has been and still is a matter of discussion between great and learned men, which of the two great evils is worse gambling or drunkenness ; but as it has not been decided which is the worse,

I shall leave that part of the business to be still further discussed by those great men who have entered into such important subjects. The sin of gambling, against which this essay is especially directed, is as great and widely spread as any which at this time exists among us. Scarcely any of the people are exempt from this tremendous evil. The youths gamble, the young men and women gamble, the father and mother gamble, and to crown the whole, we may see the old Grey-headed gentleman as ardent a votary of this vice as any—and though we live in an age of moral reform as it is called, yet how little is being done to check this mighty evil. The press rarely alludes to it : the ministers of religion have been so accustomed to view it as a thing generally practised that they seldom speak of it in their sermons ; and the consequence is that it is left to do its work of destruction without an effort to restrain the young or reform the old. Gambling is a sin of the deepest dye. When a person has imbibed a passion for it, all sense of honor soon becomes eradicated, and every noble quality which elevates him above the brute creation is prostrated, and often times forever ; his whole soul becomes absorbed in the darling vice ; and the love of parents, of country, and of his fellow-beings, and all the pleasure which he may have formerly taken in reading or searching after scientific knowledge, is completely lost sight of. A gambler is fully aware that it is impossible to make his infamous vocation a certain source of gain unless he will continually practice the vilest artifices and deceptions, which make the heart hard to every feeling of morality and religion. Other vices may be, and often are abandoned by their votaries, upon cool reflection and a conviction of their ruinous consequences ; but it is seldom that the professed gambler is restrained in his infamous career ; either by the small voice of conscience or the advice of those who take an interest in his welfare. When a person has once embraced the profession of a gambler, he seldom stops till he has reached the height of excellence in this abominable vice ; his whole attention is taken up in maturing plans of deception, by which he will possess great chances of making his profession a continued source of gain. It matters but little what a person knows in the common game of cards ; he will be continually reaching further in perfecting himself in deeper and more hazardous tricks. Let us follow a young man into one of those gambling dens (it would be a libel on the respectable houses around to call it a house) which are to be met with in almost every street in Toronto. The room into which he enters, is partitioned into about a dozen small apartments just large enough to seat four persons, strongly reminding one of a stable fixed off into so many different stalls ; the young man enters one of those (which by his manner shows him to be no stranger to objects around) and is very soon joined by another person, they at once accept a challenge to play ; and make a wager, which is perhaps a treat of a quart of liquor, so that it will brighten their wits, as they (poor idiots) say ; the game is commenced and played with great earnestness on both sides, until it has ended and the young man has "won." The liquor is now called for, and after discussing its good qualities the game is proceeded with again ; the challenge this time is a dollar, it is still played with great earnestness as before, and is again concluded, and the other person has won the victory. The young man now under the influence of the liquor and not wishing to be beaten or to lose any money bets at random, the challenge is this time twenty dollars ; the game is again begun and finished, and the result is, that the person who won last has won again. This is a tremendous blow to the poor fellow, but now having drunk more liquor and being almost stupified, speaks without forethought ; the other person now begins to chuckle, (we must remember that this

other person is a regular gambler, and therefore he let the young man win the first bet that he might get him drunk and thereby win his money) for he sees plainly enough he has got the young man under his thumb. The challenge now is one hundred dollars ; the game is commenced but the young man seems to have lost that earnestness that he exhibited when he first began to play.— This time the game is very soon finished, and the result is as before, that the poor young fellow has lost. We may now see him scratching his head and showing other signs of uneasiness which the other person recognises in a moment, and says to him "never mind Jack, better luck next time, it will never do to give it up so," and with that short piece of advice the challenge is once more accepted at five hundred dollars, so that it will give the young man a chance of winning back his money, and then have two hundred and seventy-nine dollars more than when he started. The game is begun and finished, and the result is that, the young man has lost, and we hear him exclaim, "I am ruined, I am ruined." He now takes up his hat and leaves this horrible den and wanders up and down the street, not knowing what he is about. He shows evident signs of not being in a proper state of mind, and very soon attracts the attention of a policeman, who sees the state he is in, conveys him directly to the asylum, where he is left to finish his days an incurable maniac. This is not an exaggerated picture of the "Evil consequences of Gambling," for such a scene often happens even in our own day. We may truly say that it is

"A tale of sorrow, for the eyes may weep ;
A tale of horror, for the flesh may tingle ;
A tale of wonder, for the eyebrows arch,
And the blood curdles if you hear it rightly."

Some people say it is no harm to play at a social party, and therefore we may see (and that often) checker, chess-boards, cards, dominoes, and other gambling utensils in private residences. But I say, it is a great evil, for it creates a love for gaming, which, if the youth is not instructed at home, would never have been thought of. Why not supply the places of such mean, low, contemptible pieces of furniture with some useful scientific apparatus, that the same time and trouble which is spent over such abominable pleasures, be occupied in teaching "the young idea how to shoot" into channels of usefulness which will be of service to him through life. If persons would only think what misery and degradation gambling has brought on the face of the earth and follow the above advice, it would soon be banished from our land. I am now about to close what I have to say on this subject, and I hope our brothers will not entertain a doubt but that the greatest villany and rascality exist in every game of gambling when played for a wager, but before doing so, I beg leave to read an incident showing the ruinous consequences of the game of "poker" which Mr. Green relates in one of his books :

[This was omitted in the lecture.]—EDITOR.

When such scenes as those are enacted ought it not to stimulate us the Cadets of Temperance to try and overthrow such a mighty enemy to moral reform ; and let us (while we are young) take up arms and route gambling and drunkenness from the face of the globe ; and never give over until it is decided, which are conquerors. But you may say that it is utterly impossible for us to do such great work, but I beg to say that obstacles which appear to be insurmountable in the distance, show us on a nearer approach that they are easily overcome.

[The thoughts suggested by the above short lecture are very numerous and important. It is truly stated that the sin of gambling is only secondary to that of drunkenness. Indeed the two

are so closely connected together, that they may be called handmaids or handmen in evil. Many of our hotels, especially the fashionable saloons, have places of resort, encouraging a gambling spirit. The walk from the billiard-room to the bar, or from the card-table or faro-table, to the bar, is a momentary one. The excitement of the game is akin to the excitement of the bottle. Men congregate there to drown the cries of an uneasy conscience, or to spend hours that should be given to a lonely wife, or over a useful book. Young men meet there to plan schemes of frolics. They drink—they game and street carouse, and end in robbing their employers and becoming miserable drunken sots; a curse to their parents and a nuisance to society. Sons of Temperance, will not admit known gamblers into their divisions. To this determination, they should adhere. If they believe a man to be truly reformed from this vice, then they should admit him. It is nearly as hard to conquer this passion of the mind as that of the desire for alcohol. Like spirit-drinking too, it is a vice, participated in by all classes and both sexes; and one that has ruined and will continue to ruin thousands of earth's brightest men.]—*EDITOR SON.*

OUR EASTERN TOUR, 29TH APRIL, 1851— OSHAWA

Contains 1500 people. There are four taverns in which spirituous liquors are sold, and two temperance houses, all licensed. The taverns pay £15 license in all. The temperance houses pay £2 including fees. There are two distilleries in the Town,—Warren's distillery makes 250 gallons per day; the other, Lockhart & Wilson's, half the quantity. Oshawa contains five churches. The town is incorporated and has five Councillors, none of whom are Sons. This is too bad. There is a Division of Sons, a Union of Daughters, and a Section of Cadets. The Sons number about 150, the Cadets about 50, and the Daughters about 20. This Division is the largest in the County of York, next after the Ontario Division. We attended at the Division Room on the 29th April, and found it filled with an influential and intelligent band of brothers. The members of the Division are constantly on the increase, and include nearly or quite half of the leading men and men of property in the town. Why under these circumstances should not the Sons of Oshawa control the election of all their officers. This we hope they will do next year. We speak not of politics at large, but simply in reference to the license system and the selling of spirituous liquors. The Sons here if united could control all elections. A very interesting scheme is about to be got up, or rather is agitated, to have an excursion in June or July to the Falls. It originated in the Whitby Division. It is proposed that the members of the Brooklyn, Whitby and Oshawa Divisions, with perhaps others, should unite and charter a steamboat to go to the Falls and back in the same day, visiting all the places of interest about Niagara.

That speeches should be made going over, and other interesting matters take place to amuse and instruct. The project is quite feasible and would be both useful and amusing. The cost would be only about 5s. a head. The Drummondville, Niagara, Queenston, St. David's and Chippewa Divisions, with a deputation from Buffalo might receive the brothers under a tent at the Falls. Henry Pedlar, a brother in this Division, keeps a Temperance House here. This house is deserving of patronage. We found it clean and well kept. There is not a better one in Oshawa. Brethren in and out of Oshawa should make it a point to help him all they can.

WHITBY DIVISION

Is not increasing any of late, although it holds its members true. The brothers here should agitate and make some extra effort. One feature should above all things distinguish the Sons, that is constant action, until public opinion is changed. This Division numbers about 60 and if all united, in one purpose, might turn public opinion entirely in their favour. There is sometimes a disposition to agitate new questions of organization, and to separate on account of personal dislike. We are satisfied after some experience and mature thought that the organization of the Sons, is all sufficient for the cause of temperance and benevolence, and is at the same time cheap and simple in all its details. New attempts at organization weaken the general effect and distract the views of people. Let the all seeing eye and bundle of sticks, importing watchfulness and union, be ever uppermost in our minds. Every Son should make up his mind at once and forever to be ruled by regular majorities and to conciliate and pacify in the Division; putting down every thing like prejudice. How beautiful is the example set by our Great Shepherd, who in order to show the world that he could at the same time preach and practice; girt himself with a napkin and washed his disciples feet!! Let us not be above him, who knew all things and was able to control the universe by his word. The sun hid its face on his crucifixion and the world quaked to its centre; yet like the new born babe he was gentle, yielding and forgiving! Oh what an example is here given to Sons, who are aiming to carry out the views of the great Head of Christians!! He was wise gentle and good, slow to anger and quick to forgive and at the same time a lover of union among brethren.

BROOKLYN DIVISION.

This Division is also stationary in its progress. It is however large and influential, and able to control the place if united. There is a large Union of Daughters here.

DUFFIN'S CREEK.

Here the Sons are also stationary. The tavern spirit is very great here. All are disposed to favour the use of liquors in moderate quantities, except the noble little band of Sons and a very few others. This Division in the course of July should get up a Soiree and have a few good speeches made—a Bible presented and a public march. Do not despair brothers. Attend your

meetings regularly and keep united. Union is strength. Above all things lay aside personal prejudices and dislikes. We can't all be in office or be masters.

BROUGHAM DIVISION

Is constantly increasing—so is Brunswick-hill Division.

DIVISION COURTS.

We attended the two courts held at Duffin's Creek and Oshawa. Judge Harrison tried in four hours 135 cases at the first place, and 180 at the last place, in the same time, many of them litigated and important.

A VISIT TO SOME OF THE DIVISIONS NORTH OF TORONTO, 24th & 25th APRIL.

On the 24th April we started from Toronto early and took breakfast at Richmond Hill, 17 miles from the city. This village is very pleasantly situated, and is growing some. The division of the Sons here does not grow much. It requires a soiree to give it a fresh start.

DIVISION COURTS.

The Judge Harrison tried 180 causes in five hours at this place on the 24th. He tried about the same number the day before at Newmarket. On the 28th he tried 135 at Pickering, and 230 at Oshawa on the 29th. Many of these causes were large and for torts. It would have taken the County Court or Queen's Bench a month or more to have tried the largest cases. The Division Courts are, as now managed, a great boon to the country and save a great amount of costs and trouble to suitors. If a man employs a lawyer, as is sometimes the case, he pays him himself. We think this mode preferable to taxing large bills of costs against the losing party. It is a system pursued in the American Western States. There are objections to it, but it is less oppressive to the poor.

NEWMARKET DIVISION.

In the evening of the 24th we travelled on to the village of Newmarket. This very pleasant little village is situated in a valley. Its appearance is picturesque, and it is very healthy. When the foliage of the trees is out, the place looks like a garden. The inhabitants about Newmarket are generally very well off. It has some water privileges too. It is said the Huron rail-road is to pass through it. At night we visited the large division in this place, which now numbers about 90 members. There were more, but the Catholics have formed a Temperance Society of their own here, upon a new plan, which has drawn off a few members. The members in the division seem zealous and intelligent. We were very much pleased with the manner in which the W. P., Br. J. W. Collins, presided. Their room is large and commodious.

THE TEMPERANCE HOUSE OF H. H. WILSON

at this village is well kept. He is the D. G. W. P. of this section, and is a very intelligent and zealous brother. We hope the desire he has to see such houses as he keeps succeed, may be gratified with success. He is putting on considerable repairs on the house. Brethren from the north or

going from Toronto by calling there, and the public generally by patronising this house, would confer a favor on a worthy man and a good cause.

LLOYDTOWN AND KETTLEBY DIVISIONS.

From Newmarket we passed on to what is termed the Kettleby Settlement. It is in King, and is a settlement chiefly of Quakers. The country looks well and the houses and farms all wear the appearance of thrift and comfort.—There is a small division of the Sons here, called the King Division No. 151, formed by Br. Dick, in July 1850. It has only 12 members—Thomas Boyd is W. P., and Seth Lloyd is R. S. The people in this vicinity being chiefly Quakers, do not favor the order. Notwithstanding this the brothers here are building a Temperance Hall. It is to be hoped they will make some extra exertion to increase their numbers. We met with Br. Tyson here. He owns a mill and beautiful farm here. He is one of the best men in King.

WHITCHURCH DIVISION, MITCHELL'S CORNERS.

This division is on the increase and now numbers about 30 members.

At Brownsville and Loydton two villages in the northern part of King there is a large division numbering about 50 members. A new division was sometime ago formed out of this one called the Concord Division. The division was originally held at Brownsville, a mile from Loydton, but is now held at the latter place. Its name is the Brownsville Division, and is now presided over by Thomas Henderson, W. P., and John Hughes, R. S. The division has done a great deal of good here. Brownsville has a large grist-mill and saw-mill, and two stores; one kept by Br. Lount and one by Br. Hughes. Loydton contains a population of 400, has two churches,—one grist and one saw-mill,—a carding-machine,—four merchant stores,—two taverns, and one common school. It is situated 36 miles from Toronto in a beautiful and well-settled country. A plank-road extends from Dundas-street at the Peacock Inn for a distance of twenty-eight miles towards this village onward; passing through Weston, Berwick, Pine Grove, and Klineburgh. The road will be extended to Loydton this year. The road is very much wanted. The country through which it passes is settling fast. Loydton is situated very high, and is a very pleasant inland village. Upon a hill 4 miles from Loydton, south—the summit level—we could see for fifteen miles into the Simcoe County, looking upon Tecumseth, Mulmur and Mono. All of this northern country is good for growing wheat and grazing. It requires but facilities to get to market, to make it a fine thickly settled country. From this summit level the land descends fast towards Lake Ontario. On the road we observed one of those strange little lakes which can be found on the highlands for a hundred and fifty miles along this ridge; extending from the Bay of Quinte to Dumfries in Halton. It is strange that numerous small but very deep lakes should be perched thus on the highest land in Canada West. From their localities the land descends towards Lake Ontario south, and north towards Lake Huron.

The Concord Division No. 221, formed in February 1851, numbers 30 members, and is growing fast. Jared Erwin is W. P., and Sam'l Dennis, R. S. The members are very active and enterprising mechanics and farmers. Br. Erwin is an old friend of ours and a very excellent man.

VILLAGE OF KLINEBURGH IN VARGHAN ITS DIVISION.

Klineburgh is situated on the new plank-road coming from Loydton about 22 miles from Toronto. Its appearance is very picturesque. The glorious Sun was just setting as we entered it, and his mellow rays shining on the tall groups of pine trees and green fields had an effect truly exhilarating. Along the plank-road until you

come to Berwick there is a dense pine forest. This village stands partly on the hill and partly in a valley, through which the Humber river runs, and in which the fine mills of Mr. Kline are situated. A great many new houses are going up here. There are two stores and a number of mechanics' shops—one doctor, the R. S. of the Division, Dr. Mahaffy, whom we had not the pleasure of seeing. Altogether we were pleased with this place. The Division No 245 was formed 26th of March 1851, by Br. Dyer, of Richmond Hill, and has 14 members. E. B. Buttler, one of the first subscribers to this Magazine, and who, although a stranger to us, enclosed us \$1 early in February last, is the W. P. We wish all the Sons and young men in Canada had the zeal, intelligence, and love for the Order that he has.

PINE GROVE VILLAGE

is situated also on this road 4 miles nearer Toronto and is a fine looking place beautifully situated in a valley near the Humber river. Mr. Gamble has mills here.

BERWICK,

one mile further on is also a pleasant little place. Here there is a Division No. 172, formed 22 August 1850, having 27 members, Putman Jeffers is W. P., and Alexander Mitchell, R. S. Pine Grove and Berwick have factories and mills in them, and are growing villages. They are surrounded with beautiful pine forests. The plank-road with good stages are great blessings to the citizens here.

WESTON DIVISION

continues to increase. It contains now 61 members, our worthy friend David McGuire is W. P. He is a very active Son and intelligent mechanic. J. Shuttleworth is R. S.

SHARON SOIREE.

This new and spirited Division is to have a Soiree on the 24th May—at the beautiful village of Sharon. A bible is to be presented by the Ladies to the Sons on the occasion and addresses will be delivered by several eminent speakers. There will be a procession of Sons with a good band and tea will be served at 2 o'clock P. M.

Miss Maria Lamas delivered two lectures in this city on the subject of Temperance in the latter part of April and afterwards proceeded to deliver a lecture in Oshawa. Being absent from the city we had not the pleasure to hear either of the lectures, but have heard from those present that they were very useful and well delivered.

We direct attention to the communications of Bro. Leggo as to Cadets and Miss Jane Leggo as to the Unions of Daughters.

Our latest accounts say that we have 270 divisions in Canada West, so that there are 45 Divisions meeting in Canada on every day in the week.

EDITORS TABLE.

THE LONDON CANADA PROTOTYPE.—We have received the first, second, and third numbers of this Paper. It is devoted to foreign and domestic news, agriculture, mechanics, education and Temperance. Its appearance is neat, and the typographical appearance is creditable to the printer. The editorial articles are as yet meagre, but the paper will be well conducted no doubt by the Editor. One of the most gratifying features of the times in Canada, so far as the Temperance cause is concerned, is that most of our country Newspapers, like the Prototype, are coming out in favor of the great Temperance movement, now going on in the Province. The Prototype is neu-

tral in Politics, by which we understand the paper will express no opinion on them. The Prototype has our best wishes for its success, especially on account of its friendship for the Temperance cause. Whilst writing on this subject we must advert to a letter of a correspondent in its second number, and to an editorial in reference thereto, in which this Magazine is alluded to.



The questions in issue between the correspondent and the Prototype are three—only one of which we will notice. The last is as to the propriety of inserting liquor advertisements in Newspapers owned by Sons. The correspondent thinks that a true Son of Temperance should not insert in his paper, any advertisement offering spirituous liquors for sale. The Prototype differs from him, and cites as a proof of its prosperity, the fact of an advertisement "calling on tavern keepers to take out their licenses," which appeared in our first Number in February last. This reference to the Son is very unhappy, because the advertisement alluded to in our columns was one that tended to reduce the number of Inns and the sale of spirituous liquors by dozens of small shops. It had reference to license inspectors, and called upon all Inn keepers &c., to comply with the new law and new regulations, which have reduced the Inns in Toronto at least one third. The Prototype would have it inferred from this reference, that we think that advertisements such as his correspondent alludes to might with propriety be inserted in our Magazine. From this we entirely dissent. The subject at large of the action of Newspapers conducted by Sons as to this matter, we cannot now discuss.

THE MONTREAL LITERARY GARLAND.—We have received five numbers of this neatly got up monthly Magazine, for which we tender the Editor our thanks. The Magazine is very neatly got up and filled with many interesting tales and much information. Our taste would, however, prefer more of a variety, to suit the generality of readers. One of the prominent faults in our opinion of many monthly periodicals in England and the United States, is the insertion in their columns of too many fictitious tales, some of which have no good moral tendency.

THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR.—The Organ of the Disciples a Christian Monthly Magazine published at Oshawa and Edited by D. Oliphant & St. John Eaton is on our table. It is a continuation of the periodical heretofore called the "Witness of Truth." It contains 32 pages, is neatly got up and takes a broad stand in favor of Evangelical Christianity. We have the pleasure of the acquaintance of one of its Editors, D. Oliphant.—He is a very talented and worthy young man, to whom, in the conduct of this Magazine and Oshawa Reformer, of which he is also Editor, we wish every worldly success.

From a conversation with him lately, we learn that the Christian sect, called Disciples, is very numerous, especially in the United States. The Disciples have twenty-seven churches in Canada and about two thousand members. In the United States they have about 250,000 members. In Great Britain they have about 4,000 members. A year or two ago there was an immense gathering of these Disciples of Christ, in Ohio numbering near ten thousand. The great promoter of the sect in the United States was Campbell. Their religious and political sentiments are very liberal and evangelical.

A pamphlet giving an account of the history, rise, and progress of the Order of the Sons of Temperance is on our table. We briefly alluded to it in our last issue. It was originally published in the United States and is now reprinted in Canada.

by Br. Oliver of the Oshawa Division for the benefit of the Sons in Canada. Such a pamphlet was needed and ought to be in the hands of every Son in Canada who wishes to become acquainted with the origin and working of the Order. The price 7½d. is such that every one can purchase a copy. 200 copies have been sent to our office for sale, and can be had at Mrs. Lawson's, Bentley's, and Brewer's. 10,000 copies were reprinted at Oshawa we understand for distribution, and any person or Divisions wanting them by writing to Br. Oliver, or Marshall B. Stone, at Oshawa, can obtain them.

As to the merits of this work after a perusal, we must say it is well written and is calculated to do good. Every Son should have at his tongue's end, arguments to confute his opponents.

The Temperance Telegraph and organ of the Sons of Temperance of St. John's, New Brunswick, (late the Telegraph,) has come to hand in a new form. It has a heading now very similar to ours, and there is a decided improvement in its appearance mechanical and editorial. We sincerely trust that its proprietor will be manfully assisted by the Sons of that Province.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

NATIONAL JUBILEE OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE, TO BE HELD IN TORONTO, June 18th, 1851.

MR. EDITOR,

The National Division of North America will meet on the 17th day of June next for the transaction of business, and on Wednesday the 18th a Grand Celebration of the Order will take place by a procession and mass meeting.

The sub Divisions located in this City are active and zealous in making the necessary arrangements for this great coming event. The joint Committee of arrangements (composed of representatives from the Ontario Division No. 26, Toronto Division No. 154 and Coldstream Division No. 212) held their first meeting last evening, when the Committee entered in a most energetic manner, to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, not only to make this great festival interesting but also to make it highly useful. The joint Committee are to meet weekly till this great gathering assembles. There will be men from all parts of the country—from the crowded Atlantic cities, and from the vast forests and prairies of the far West; from the land of the pine and the hemlock, and from where the palmetto and the orange flourish—all banded together as one heart and one soul against the gigantic evil of our land. They come not with the flaming sword or bristling bayonets, but gilt

"With those mild arms of truth and love,
Made mighty through the living God."

No war cry will be heard; no stern shout will ring out upon the air; their banners will wear no warlike inscriptions such as attend the embattled hosts of the for-men of old; but in their place will stand "Love and Fidelity"—the watchword of the associated multitude, "Purity and Peace."

It is expected that all the sub Divisions of C. W. will turn out full ranks, and participate in this grand demonstration in honor of their cause—and also in shaking the strong foundation of drunkenness in our favored land.

Arrangements are being made with the Steamboat Companies for the conveyance hither of Brothers at a distance, and with the Hotels for their entertainment at less than ordinary charges; and no effort will be spared to render their visit as agreeable, and inexpensive as possible.

By inserting the above you will oblige—Yours in L. F. and F.

JOHN M. ROSS, Secretary Joint Committee.

Rooms of Ontario Division No. 26.

Toronto, 3rd May, 1851.

N. B. All papers favorable to the cause of temperance will please copy this letter. J. M.

VOICES FROM THE NORTH.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance and Literary Gem.

DEAR SIR,

In compliance with your published request I send you a short statistical sketch of our Division.

Sharon Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 222, was formed Feb. 13, 1851, under the most unfavorable circumstances, with barely enough names to secure a charter, and in the face of many predictions of downfall, we commenced work, confiding in the purity of our motives, the goodness of our cause, and the assistance of Him who is ever ready to aid those who are laboring in the cause of mercy, benevolence, and love—and striving to raise their fellow man from the pit of degradation into which he has fallen and to encourage each other in the paths of Temperance. Although our number is small (twenty-seven) we are adding to it weekly, and when we consider our locality and the contiguity of neighbouring Divisions, we must say our success has exceeded our anticipations. There is also an influence felt out of the Division Room inasmuch that our opposers have acknowledged that there are fewer "horns" taken by anti-"sons" of late. Brother John Maguire is our R. S. for the current quarter. You are at perfect liberty to put the above in your valuable journal or in your stove.

On the behalf of the members of Sharon Division, I have now to solicit a place in the Gem for the following lines kindly presented to us by their venerable Author:—

A HYMN FOR THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
SHARON, MARCH 16th 1851.

Blest is the man that's doing good
That takes his Brother by the hand
His heart would save him if it could,
By laws, by precepts, and command
His feet have found the beaten way
That leads from error, vice and shame
He is to such a light this day
A crown of praise is on his name
He leaves the flowing cup behind,
And leads him to the living spring
He's eyes to him that's been so blind,
That could not see the deadly sting
He on his feet doth upright stand,
When staggering drunkards lead astray
A cup of mercy in his hand,
Virtue and truth, are in his way
Oh, could my hand a Brother save—
Or Sister from a dark despair,
Their memory would crown my grave
My virtues would not slumber there;
My son would bless my toiling hands
That wrote a line to set him free
From the vile Drunkard's binding bands
And from the Drunkard's ways we see
Rejoice in virtue and increase
In every way that's doing good
To turn from vice is making peace
So let my hymn be understood.

DAVID WILLSON,
[By Permission.]

Wishing you every success with your (or rather ours) excellent periodical, and otherwise,

I remain
Yours, in L., P., & F.

M. A. CORNWALL,

W. P. Sharon Division:

Sharon, April 14, 1851.

CENTRAL DIVISION SOIREE THURSDAY 22nd

MAY.—This division will hold a Soiree on this day in Locust Avenue near the Revd. James Harris residence on Yonge Street.

A Procession will be formed at the division room at 2 o'clock, and tea will be served at 4 o'clock P. M.

A Band will be in attendance, and addresses from Speakers, and dialogues between Cadets will be made.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT OUR PAPER.

Subscribers must recollect that this Magazine comes out on the Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month. Some persons were looking for the paper a week ago. We have always been very punctual and shall continue so to be. Our friends are informed that we cannot supply back numbers to new subscribers, but can give them copies of the 5th and 6th issues. We commenced with 1100 copies and now have to issue an increased number. The present number completes our first quarter, and we have given our readers nearly a hundred pages of choice reading for 1s. 3d. We trust and believe that we have generally pleased the brethren in the cause, and the patrons of this paper, and ask them generally to extend a helping hand, for its increased circulation.

LESSLIE'S FLOWER-GARDEN AND NURSERY.

The lovers of flowers and horticulture should pay this beautiful garden a visit. We did so and found it delightful verbenas. Now is time for dahlias and roses.

TORONTO MARKETS.

12th of May, 1851.

Many strangers who visited our meat market on last Christmas and Easter days said, that the style of dressing the meat, and its quality excelled that of the markets of New York and Boston. All praise to the butchers of Toronto, and the farmers of Canada.

Butter continues very high, the best quality being worth 11d. per lb.; Eggs are abundant and sell at 4½d. per dozen; Beef \$4½ per cwt; Calves good \$4½ each; good lambs \$1½.

Wheat 4s. per bushel; Flour 18s. 9d. per barrel; Potatoes 3s. per bushel; Oats rather scarce and high.

The new goods are just arriving in the shops and groceries.

MONIES RECEIVED SINCE LAST ISSUE.

Palermo G. F. £1 5s; Cobourg E. P. Esq. £1 10s, copies sent; Cumminsville Nelson £1 5s; from J. M. Central Division by Br. J. C. M. £1; Wellington, Square from J. S. H. \$3½; Brockville, Br. W. H. E. \$15; Brampton, from L. B. \$5; Newmarket \$1; Orangeville Division \$3.

The Poetry from Innisfil and the letters about the Wellington Square Soiree and the Coldstream Division are crowded out of this number.

FLOWER ROOTS. FLOWER ROOTS.

NOW Sending out from the TORONTO NURSERY, Strong plants in pots, of new and rare, Double Dahlia's, Verbenas, Phloxes, Petunias, Calceolarias, and Scarlet Geraniums—These turned out in a border, during this, and the first part of next month, will flower profusely from July until checked by frost in the fall.

May 1851.

GEORGE LESLIE.

BRAMPTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

ROBERT SMITH respectfully informs the friends of temperance generally and the travelling public, that he has just erected and opened a commodious Temperance Hotel in the flourishing Village of Brampton Chinguacousy, where Travellers and B. orders can be comfortably accommodated. Good Stabling attached to the premises.

N. B. He would also inform Temperance Hotel keepers that he manufactures materials for Temperance drinks for the Summer which will be supplied by wholesale at moderate prices.

May 13th, 1851.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING ?

Rolling back the tide of drunkenness, with its adjuncts crime and misery, which for centuries has been rushing with fearful impetuosity across, and overwhelming all those fair portions of the earth called civilized.

WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THEIR SUCCESS ?

All who sympathize with suffering humanity and fallen man;—those who would raise a fallen brother and endeavor to restore him to the image of his God. Listen then to the still small voice from within;—the natural language of your finer feelings; the rushings forth from the fountains of your nobler nature, and aid this benevolent enterprise.

Study the origin and history of the order of the Sons of Temperance. Make yourselves familiar with its secrets and objections. Reflect upon its designs and influence, and be prepared to contribute to the advancement of the glorious cause of Temperance.

Every member of, and friend to the order, should purchase a well-written and neatly printed pamphlet just issued from the press of D. Oliphant, Oshawa, which gives the origin and history of the "Sons" and refers to the secrets, objections, designs and influence of the order—price 7½,—can be mailed at 3d. postage. Orders addressed to T. Oliver, Oshawa, proprietor, will receive attention.

Will the "Son" publish the above,
And oblige yours, &c.,
A. FAREWELL.

ITEMS ON TEMPERANCE AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

SECTIONS OF CADETS.

A Section was opened on Good Friday at Waterdown by Brothers A. E. Vanorman and J. H. Saunders with 10 Charter members. Worthy Archon Master Dunham. Worthy patron Corney Saunders.

A Section is about to be opened at Thornhill.

There are about thirty or forty Unions of Daughters of Temperance, in the progress of formation, in the County of York and neighboring Counties. Also one in Toronto and one in Yorkville.

PRINCE ALBERT SECTION OF CADETS TORONTO.—We direct attention to the address written by one of the Cadets in this Number. This Section is growing and numbers 50 Peter McPhail Worthy Patron and John Hughson Worthy Archon. The Section now meets on Wednesdays at the Toronto division room.

Toronto Section of Cadets is to have a Soiree on the 14th May to-morrow at the Temperance Hall. This Section now numbers 120 Cadet Coulson is worthy Archon.

A Ship called the *Teetotal Ship of the New World* has arrived at Liverpool.

When the Ojibbawa Indian Chief was in Toronto a week or two since a boother in the Toronto Division was talking to a prominent friend of alcohol in the street and a gentleman too as it is called, on the subject of temperance. At the time the Chief happened to pass by with his erect and stately form. "See says the gentleman that Indian Chief I'll warrant you he is no teetotaler." "Yes says the Son he is we will ask him." So they asked the Chief and he most emphatically declared he had been a *Son of Temperance* for some years and all his family were teetotalers.

We direct attention to the extract in this number concerning the cause of the Sons among the great tribe of the Choctaw Indians in the United States. Even the Squaws have formed a union of daughters. The greatest enemy the Indians ever had was the firewater, as they call alcohol.

THE LAGER TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK.—From a statement published in the New York Tribune, it appears that there are 5225 liquor shops in New York City, of which 4225 are licensed, and 751 unlicensed. 2384 of these shops are open on Sunday, in express violation of the law.

The Great Murderer.—Judge Edwards, of New York, in sentencing John Spock, some time since, stated, that in a nine years eleven men had been arraigned before him for murdering their wives, ten of whom, like Spock, were drunkards. Judge Edwards expressed the opinion that three-fourths of the crimes committed in America have their origin in intemperance.

Temperance among the Luitans.—The Choctaw Intelligencer, published at Doaks, Choctaw Nation, is printed by two natives, half in Choctaw and half in English, and the matter and appearance will compare favorably with most of our country papers. Amongst the excellent matter in the English department, is an address delivered before the Choctaw division of the Sons of Temperance, and a notice of an organization of a Female Temperance Society. So says the Lancaster express.—*New York Organ*.

More Clerical Action.—The Philadelphia annual conference of the M. E. Church have put forth the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Intemperance is a wide spread and growing evil, spreading itself over every part of our country, and exerting a most baneful influence upon many of our fellow men, exposing them to utter ruin in this life and that which is to come. Therefore

Resolved, 1st, That this conference recommend all its preachers to exert their influence in favor of the Temperance cause, by aiding the promotion of Temperance Societies in their several charges.

Resolved, 2d, That when a brother excuses himself upon the ground that he cannot preach or lecture, that he procure Temperance tracts and especially Nos. 123, 134 and 138, and 139 and distribute them among the people.

Temperance Catechism.—The want of a well prepared Temperance Catechism for families and schools has been long felt, and premiums have been offered in some quarters for such a work. Mr. Tomkins influenced by a desire of usefulness, has prepared just such a work which was needed. It was shown to us by General Smith, President of the N. Y. State Temperance Society, who warmly recommends it to the public as well worthy of extensive patronage. We have just published it, in a neat convenient form, and at the low price of 5 cents, single—18 copies for a dollar.—*New York Organ*.

The way to do it.—The Divisions in Jersey City are very much in the habit of doing things up brown, as thus: the Methodist Conference of New Jersey, being in that city last week, and many of the clergy being not well informed in regard to the Order of the Sons. Fidelity Division No. 2 voted to present three copies to each minister of Rev. Mr. Stone's tract on the Claims of the Order on the Religious Community. The tracts were purchased and sent accordingly to each of the 180 ministers in the conference, and we are happy to hear that the courtesy of the Division was highly appreciated by that body. Olive Branch Division of the same city, which work hand in hand with Fidelity, has taken measures in concert with the latter, to put Stone's tract in every family in the city. When two such whole-souled Divisions as Olive Branch and Fidelity work together with one heart, without envy or jealousy, then will the community feel their influence.—*New York Organ*.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SONS. BROTHERS AWAKE. □

NEW DIVISIONS AND DOINGS OF THE SONS.

"A friend sends us the following:—

14 April, 1851, Owen Sound.

Owen Sound Division No. 193 was organized a month and a half ago with ten members, and now numbers over forty.

On Monday evening 31st March a public meeting was held here for the purpose of having our regalia presented to us by the ladies of Owen Sound. The regalia were presented by Mrs. Gale Mrs. Vanducan and Mrs. Lenfesty on behalf of the ladies and received from their hands by Owen Vandusen W. P.

This division is doing well of which we are happy to hear.

Grand River, Caledonia Division No. 124.

Our division is doing much good in Caledonia. It was organized September 2nd 1850 and now numbers over 70 members. Our night of meeting is Saturday. We are increasing fast and initiate from 3 to 5 every week. William Hums W. P. Thomas Whitley R. S.

Yours in L. T. and F.

WILLIAM HUME, W. P.

Nelson Division No.—formed April 12th, 1851. Sixteen members, our prospects are good. H. R. O'Reilly W. P. and J. Stewart R. S. Night of meeting Thursday.

Palermo, 22nd April, 1851. We are beginning to do better here. We have gained ten lately. There was a new division formed at the 12 mile Creek Nelson the other night. Hamilton O'Reilly W. P. brother to Judge O'Reilly.

Yours &c.

GILBERT FLICK.

Cummonsville Nelson April 25th, 1851.

In looking over your paper I find that you have forgotten us or else know nothing of us. However if you think proper you may mention that we were organized on the 9th of December 1850 and through hard fighting have captured 31 Sons. Thomas Newton W. P. and your humble servant R. S. Wednesday night of meeting.

JOHN MATTHEWS, R. S.

Holland Landing 19th April, 1851.

I am directed to forward you the Statistics of our division to insert in your valuable journal. Division instituted April 20 1850. We have 40 members and meet on Monday night. Calvin Wilson is W. P. and John Kelly R. S. We have a section of Cadets instituted March 15 1851 with 13 members, Aaron Jakoway W. P. George Noble W. A. Robert Moore R. S. Night of meeting Thursday.

Yours &c.

JOHN KELLY, R. S.

Concord Division No. 221 King.

Our division meet on Saturday and was organized 23th January 1851. At present we number 32 members in good standing. The officers we have chosen for the quarter are Brother Jared Irwin W. P. and James Gray W. A.

Yours in L. P. F.

SAMUEL DENNIS, R. S.

Brunswick Hill Division, Pickering.

Contains 40 members. Robert Healey W. P. and John Elliott R. S. It is increasing rapidly.

BROUGHAM SOIREE.

The Brougham Division, Pickering, will have a grand celebration of their anniversary on the 15th May 1851. This division continues to increase rapidly and contains now about fifty members. Mr. Woodruff has turned his tavern, lately one in which spirituous liquors were sold, into a Temperance house. We wish him success.

The Soiree of this division takes place at Brougham a pleasant little village in Pickering on the above day. Addresses will be made by several gentlemen. Two good bands of music will be in attendance. No pains will be spared to make the soiree interesting. Dinner will be on the table at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. All surrounding Divisions and Cadets are requested to attend. We hope the Ontario, Toronto, Oshawa, Markham, Whitby and other Divisions will be largely represented. Sons in Toronto can go there and back in one day, and spend several hours at the soiree too.

Ayr Division Dumfries Halton No. 166.

This division has sent us a few names. It is in a very thriving way. The village of Ayr is one of the most thriving we have in Dumfries. Brother Currie the Post Master there is doing a very large business in the mercantile line. The division was formed January 21st, 1851 and now numbers 65 members. James McCray W. P. and George McDonald R. S. Night of Meeting Tuesday. We thank Brother McDonald for the interest he has taken in this paper, and will probably during May pay the division a visit.

Innisfil, April 4th, 1851.

By examining your last number we find you are not in possession of the Statistics of our division.

Innisfil Division No. 177 was formed October 11th 1850 and has 21 members in good standing. Night of meeting Thursday Joseph Ross W. P. James Ellis R. S.

Yours in L. P. and T.

JAMES ELLIS, R. S.

Newmarket, April 8th, 1851.

Newmarket Division No. 103 formed April 22 1850, 92 members night of meeting Tuesday. Joseph W. Collins W. P. Reuben Robinson R. S. and a large division room 22 by 40 well furnished; also a large Section of Cadets. I am happy to say that we are increasing in numbers fast and still expect to do so. We never miss a night without initiating some members.

I am, Yours, in L. P. and F.

HENRY FRATT.

SUMMARY.

Mounthope Division Albion, No. was formed by the Rev. Bro. Wheeler and numbers 12 members, James Monkman, Esq., W. P.

Caledon Division West and Olive Branch Division Caledon are both doing well and contain about 40 members each. The members of these divisions have as yet done nothing for this magazine. They would oblige by sending a list of names.

ORANGEVILLE DIVISION.—Garrafraxa, contains 30 members and is increasing.

TORONTO SECTION of Cadets Soiree tomorrow night. Our temperance friends must not forget this juvenile Soiree. It is the first ever held in Toronto and ought to be encouraged.

The New Brunswick Grand Division of Sons commenced its session on the 30th April.

The Grand Division of Western New York held its session on the 23d April and it seems the order is increasing very rapidly in all of the Western Counties.

LOUISIANA.—A convention of the Sons was held in this State on the 5th April.

POLITICAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The most important political news is that relating to the despatches of Earl Grey, whereby it seems the English Government have determined to pay the Governors salary, and to withdraw all troops from the Canadas except from a few forts. If the colonies require troops, the English Government say, the Canadians must pay for them.

There have been several destructive fires since our last issue which looks almost like a conspiracy to burn up our towns on the part of serect gangs of rogues. Fires have lately occurred in Kingston, Brantford, Galt, and some other places.

A serious fire occurred in this city on the 7th May, whereby Mr. Grantham a livery stable keeper lost his barn and stables some carriages and eleven horses.

Of Foreign news there is nothing important, unless it be that the noble Patriot Kossuth is still held in bondage in Turkey. We had hoped that this eminent and good man, would ere this have joined his friends in the United States.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

From some observations in different parts of the County, we are sorry to say that the wheat is very much winter killed. The crops for this season will be only about half what it otherwise would have been.

THE GREAT PLOUGHING MATCH.

Between Scarboro' and Vaughan has resulted in the defeat of Vaughan. Scarboro' seems famous for ploughing.

THE WEATHER.

In the latter part of April and for the first eight days of May was very cool. We had frosts every night during the first week in May, and on one day a slight fall of snow. The weather became warmer on the 9th May, and is now pleasant.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The letter of Br. McMillan of Bowmanville we could not find room for in this number. His remarks are good, but we think he takes too partial a view of the power of the divisions. Each division may make a by-law remedying the defect to which he alludes. We intend to discuss this point and several other matters of interest to the order in our next number. The difficulty the brother alludes to if not remediable by divisions themselves, should be moved in the Grand Division

which meets on the 28th May. Our next number will appear on the 27th May, in which we will insert the letter of Br. McMillan.

Br. J. Latham's and Br. Pipers's address are received and shall be attended to in our next.

The Address and Letter of Br. Bostwick of the Brampton Division has come to hand. This paper was not delivered to us until the 9th of May by the bearer Mr. Scott. We regret this very much. It shall appear in our next May number.

OUR AGENTS.

We would inform our readers in the county of Simcoe and the northern part of this County; as well as in the Counties of Halton and Wentworth, that Mr. Meredith Roundtree is authorised for six weeks to receive subscriptions and payments for this magazine at 5s. per year. Any persons giving their names to him shall at once have papers sent them. We can supply back numbers.

The following brethren have kindly volunteered to act as local agents for this periodical.

- Thornhill.....Josiah Purkiss
- Richmond Hill.....George Graham
- York Mills.....J. C. Moulton
- Weston.....David Maguire
- Streetsville.....Martin Deady
- Churchville.....Walter Davidson
- Brampton.....Lardner Bostwick
- Markham Village.....Thomas Wilson
- Duffins' Creek.....John Campbell
- Brougham Post-Office.....Calvin Sherrard
- Whitby Village.....J. H. Perry
- Brooklyn.....W. A. Kelly
- Oshawa.....John Boyd
- Bowmanville.....David Hay
- Oakville.....Francis Crooks
- Mimico.....William Field
- Bolton Village.....Charles Bolton
- Wellington Square.....John H. Sanders
- Waterdown.....James Griffin
- Palermo.....Gilbert Fliinn
- London.....H. A. Newcombe
- Barrie.....Angus Russel.
- Nwmarket.....Dr. Orin Ford.
- Sharon.....John Maguire.
- Uxbridge Mills.....John L. Gould.
- Dundas.....John L. Smith.
- Hamilton.....Edwin R. Owen.
- Chippawa.....John Rapelge
- Lloydtown & Brownsville.....John Hughes.
- St. Catharines.....J. G. Currie.
- Aylmer.....John Murdoch.
- Waterdown.....Reed Baker.
- Stoneycreek.....David Williamson.
- Buford.....L. D. Marks.
- Anthersburg.....Wm. Bartlett.

N. B. Persons wishing to enclose money to the Editor from one Village had better meet together and enclose the money in one letter to save postage.

NIGHT OF MEETING OF THE DIVISIONS OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

For the convenience of Sons of Temperance travelling from one part of Canada to another, and visiting neighboring towns and villages, we will give the names and days of meeting of all divisions, that may desire it, free of charge. When any alteration is made, in the days of meeting, upon being informed of it, we will notice it.

- YORK DIVISION, No. 24, night of meeting Monday.
- ONTARIO No. 25, night of meeting Monday. Edward Lawson W. P. Mathew Sweetman R. S.
- TORONTO No. 152, night of meeting Tuesday. Dr. G. Russell W. P. Mr. Boyd, R. S.
- COLSTREE, TORONTO, No. 212, night of meeting, Wednesday.
- MEXICO, No. 90; night of meeting, Tuesday.
- SOUTHFIELD DIVISION meet on Tuesday.

- BRAMPTON, No. 42, night of meeting, Wednesday.
- STREETSVILLE, No. 53, night of meeting Monday.
- CHURCHVILLE, No. 54; night of meeting, Saturday.
- CENTRAL DIV, YORK, No. 166, night of meeting, Friday.
- THORNHILL No. 82, night of meeting, Friday.
- SPRINGFIELD, No. 97, night of meeting, Saturday.
- MARKHAM, No. 87; night of meeting, Saturday.
- LAMBTON, No. 94; night of meeting Wednesday.
- WESTON, No. 95; night of meeting, Monday.
- NEWMARKET, No. 108; night of meeting, Tuesday.
- PORT CREDIT, No. 96; night of meeting, Thursday.
- CANTON DIVISION, PICKERING, No. 133; night of meeting, Tuesday.
- BROUGHAM, No. 104; night of meeting, Saturday.
- SALEM, No. 89; night of meeting, Thursday.
- BROOKLYN, No. 30; night of meeting, Monday.
- COOKSVILLE, TENT OF RECHABITES No. 240: night of meeting, Monday.
- BOLTONVILLE, No.—: night of meeting, Monday.
- OSHAWA, No. 35, night of meeting, Monday.
- WHITBY, No. 31; night of meeting, Wednesday.
- PRINCE ALBERT, No. 34; night of meeting, Saturday.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

- BRADFORD, No. 146; night of meeting, Wednesday.
- BARRIE DIVISION, night of meeting, Monday.

COUNTIES OF WESTWORTH AND HALTON.

- HAMILTON, No. 25; night of meeting, Wednesday.
- WELLINGTON SQUARE, No. 183, night of meeting Monday.
- OAENVILLE, No. 61; night of meeting, Friday.
- BRONTE, No. 142; night of meeting, Saturday.
- PALERMO, No. 143; night of meeting, Wednesday.
- BURLINGTON DIVISION, HAMILTON, No. 197, night of meeting, Monday.
- WATERDOWN, No. 102; night of meeting, Tuesday.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

- BOWMANVILLE, No. 39, night of meeting, Monday.
- MELVILLE and LINDSAT.—No account of these Divisions received as yet.
- OWEN SOUND DIVISION, No. 193.
- CUMBERLAND, No. 174; night of meeting, Saturday.
- RISING STAR, No. 176; night of meeting, Saturday.
- SPARTA, No. 44; night of meeting, Saturday.
- YORGE STREET, No. 20; night of meeting, Monday.
- BROWNVILLE KING, No. 150; night of meeting, Monday.
- WHITCHURCH—MITCHELL'S CORNERS, No. 106; night of meeting, Monday.
- ZION HILL—EAST FLAMBORO—HALTON, No. 198; night of meeting, Friday.
- STOFFVILLE DIVISION, No. 47, night of meeting Monday.
- FERGES DIVISION, No. 213;
- ROYAL DIVISION, No. 65: Port Sarnia: night of meeting Tuesday.
- MAPLE LEAF DIVISION, No. 223.
- SHARON DIVISION, meet on Saturday.
- UXBRIDGE DIVISION, No. 157.
- DUNDAS DIVISION, No. 67, night of meeting, Friday.
- West Flamboro, Mountain Division, No. 203, night of meeting Thursday.
- Pioneer Division, London, No. 53, meet on Wednesday evening.
- There are Divisions now at Westminster, Fingall, Southwold, St. Thomas and Port Stanley.
- Concord Division, on the line between Tecumseth and King: meet on Saturday evening.
- Mounthope Division, Albion, meet on Thursday.
- Caledon Division, Cheltenham, meets on Saturday evening.
- Olive Branch Division, Caledon, meets on Monday evening.
- Orangeville Division, Garafraxa, meets on Wednesday.
- Caledonia Division, Grand River, night of meeting Saturday.

Nelson Division, Twelve Mile Creek, night of meeting Thursday.
 Cumminsville Division, Nelson, night of meeting Wednesday.
 Brunswickhill Division, Pickering, meet on Saturday.
 Ayr Division, Dumfries Halton, meet on Tuesday.
 Innisfil Division, Simcoe, meet on Thursday.
 King Division, No. 151, mee. on Friday.
 Clineburgh Division, Vaughan, No. 245, meet on Wednesday.
 Berwick Division, Vaughan, No. 172, meet on Monday.

NIAGARA AND LINCOLN. *

Niagara Division, meet on Tuesday evening.
 Grantham Division, St. Catherines, meet on Friday.
 Table Rock, Drummondville meet on Tuesday.
 Rainbow Division, Chippewa meet on Friday.
 Monument Division, Queenston, meet on Friday.
 Ravine Division, St. Davids, meet on Wednesday.
 Hydraulic Division, Thorold, meet on Friday.

UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

SIR,

By inserting in your paper the following extracts from the Constitution of the New York and North American Grand Union, you will greatly assist in extending the Order of the Daughters of Temperance in Canada:

"Applications to open new Unions must be signed by at least eleven persons, who must be ladies of good reputation and standing in community. The Grand Union, may grant the same on the payment of five dollars as Charter fee, for which they will receive the same, together with the necessary books, &c., from the Grand Presiding Sister. Deputy Grand Presiding Sister, or from such delegate or delegates as the Grand Union may deem proper to deputize, (whose necessary travelling expenses must be defrayed by the Union so opened) who shall superintend the organization, and train them in the usages of of the Order: said delegates always to be subject to the instruction of the Grand Union.

No Union shall be required to pay the expenses of more than one officer or delegate to organize or install them, and no delegate or officer shall make any charge for opening or instituting a Union, except for necessary travelling expenses.

The respectable standing and character of the applicants for a Charter, must be certified to by some officers of the Sons of Temperance, or a Clergyman or a Justice of the Peace living in the vicinity, and accompanying the said application.

The following is the form of application for a Charter:

DATE.

The undersigned inhabitants of ———believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the New York and North American Grand Union to grant them a Charter to open a new Union to be called ———Daughters of Temperance of the Province of Canada to be located in ——— and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to be governed by the Rules and Usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter fee £1. 5s.

It must be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not —if they are. of

what Union, directed free of postage to "Miss Jane Leggo, Brockville, C. W."

As it is probable that a Deputy will leave Brockville about the 25th May for the purpose of opening Unions in the western part of Canada, it is desirable to have applications from that part of the Province forwarded before that time.

The Grand Union of Daughters of Temperance of the Province of Canada will be organized on the 22nd May, 1851 at Brockville. All persons eligible to seats in that Union are requested to attend.

JANE LEGGO,

D. G. P. S.

Brockville, 24th April, 1851.

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MEETING OF THE GRAND SECTION OF CADETS.

Office of Grand Section C. of T.
 Province of Canada,
 Brockville, 24 April, 1851.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

SIR,

I beg to request that you will insert in your paper—that the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of the Province of Canada, will meet in the City of Hamilton, on the 30th May next. All representatives are respectfully requested to attend.

By Order.

JNO. LEGGO,

Grand Secy.

THE NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

H. H. WILSON,

Begs leave to announce to the travelling community, the friends of Temperance, and the Sons in particular, that he has opened a convenient house in the village of NEWMARKET, C. W., a few doors south of Mrs. Davis' store, for the accommodation of travellers, &c. Strictly on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and the accommodation of those who may favour him with a call.

GOOD STABLING IS ATTACHED TO THE PREMISES.

April 28th, 1851.

6

Tenders for Leasing the Park.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the time for receiving Tenders for Leasing the Park, according to conditions to be seen in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, has been extended, by order of the Committee.

CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office,

Toronto, 24th April, 1851.

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LIFE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

NEW YORK PROTECTION FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital \$250,000,

J. Styker Esq., President, T. Jones, Jr. Secy

Office, Liddell's Buildings } J. MANNING,
 Church Street, Toronto } Agent.

Toronto, April 19th, 1851.

5

BIDDLECOMBE'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
 RIDOUT STREET, BETWEEN KING AND YORK
 STREETS,

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

Every Accommodation for Travellers.

GOOD FARE AND MODERATE CHARGES.

Tea, Coffee, Luncheons or Meals, at all hours of the day.

London, 14th April, 1851.

32-1y

CONNECTICUT
 MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
 COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Accumulated Capital \$200,000, besides a large surplus fund.

J. Goodwin, President. G. R. Phelps, Secy.

Dr. G. RUSSELL } JAS. MANNING,
 Medical Examiner. } Agent.

Office,—Liddell's Buildings, Church Street

Toronto, April 8, 1851.

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IMPORTANT TO

FARMERS AND GARDENERS!

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply in any quantities to suit purchasers,

GROUND BONE FOR

MANURE.

It is quite unnecessary to state here the superior qualities of Ground Bone over any other kind of Manure, especially for turnips, as it is well known to all practical agriculturists.

PETER R. LAMB,

Near the Toronto Necropolis, East of Parliament Street N.B. All Orders or Communications left at Mr. T. Laidley's Clothing Store, King Street, or through the Post Office, will be punctually attended to.

April, 1851.

33-3m

WILLIAM H. FELL.

ENGRAVER, &c.

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

Seals for Divisions of Sons of Temperance, engraved to Design, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Hamilton, April 10, 1851.

5-6m

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

BANDS SUPPLIED WITH INSTRUMENTS,
 MUSIC, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having a thorough and practical knowledge of every instrument used in BRASS and REED BANDS and having made arrangements with the best manufacturers, are now taking orders, and furnishing Divisions with a superior quality of instruments.

Parties forming Bands will be informed of the Instruments necessary and most economical method of getting up a band.

CADETS or Juvenile Flute Bands furnished. EMBLEMS on hand and made to order.

MORPHY BROTHERS,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,

83 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Toronto April 17, 1851.

5

MESSRS. BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto,

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and general Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain by Ourselves.

Garments Made to Order of every Description.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.
THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

READY MADE CLOTHING ;

	from	s. d.			from	s. d.	
Men's Brown Holland Coats,	4	4 1/2	Boy's Fancy	Vests	3		
do Check Holland do	5		do Silk	do	5		
do do Moleskin do	8	9	do do Satin	do	5		
do do Black Alpaca do	10		do do Tweed	do	5		
do do Russell Cord do	12	6	do do Cloth	do	5		
do do Princess Cord do	13	9	do do Cassimere	do	5		
do do Gambroon do	10		Men's Moleskin	Trousers	6		
do do Tweed do	17	6	do do Linen Drill	do	5	3	
do do Broad Cloth do	30		do do Check Drill	do	5		
do do Cassimere do	17	6	do do Tweed	do	5		
do do Oiled Water Proof do	12	6	do do Cassimere	do	5		
Boy's Brown Linen do	4	4 1/2	do do Doeskin	do	4	4 1/2	
do do Checked Linen do	5		do do Buckskin	do	4	4 1/2	
do do do Moleskin do	6	3	do do Satinett	do	4	4 1/2	
do do Fancy Tweed do	6	3	do do Ettoffe	do	4	4 1/2	
do do Alpaca do	7	6	do do Cassinet	do	4	4 1/2	
do do Russell Cord do	10		do do Cashmerette	do	4	4 1/2	
Men's Black Cloth	Vests	7	6	Boy's Drill	do	4	4 1/2
do do Black Satin do	8	9	do do Fancy	do	4	4 1/2	
do do Fancy Satin do	8	9	do do Drab Moleskin	do	5		
do do Holland do	3	4	do do Check'd do	do	5		
do do Fancy do	4	4 1/2	do do Doeskin	do	4	4 1/2	
do do Velvet do			do do Cassimere	do	4	4 1/2	
do do Plush do			White Shirts, Linen Fronts		4	4 1/2	
do do Marcelles do			Striped Shirts		2	6 1/2	
do do Barathea do			Cloth Caps		2	6 1/2	
do do Cassimere do			Red Flannel Shirts		4	4 1/2	
do do Tweed do			Under Shirts and Drawers.				

Carpet Bags, Umbrelles, Stocks, Silk and Satin Handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS.

	from	s. d.		from	s. d.
1,000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours)	3	11	Factory Cottons	2 1/2	
1,000 Parasols	2	11	White Cotton	3 1/2	
1,000 Good Straw Bonnets	1	3	Striped Shirting	4 1/2	
30,000 Yards of Bonnet Ribbons	5		Linens, Lastings, Bindings.		
Prints (fast colours)	5 1/2		Milliner's and Dress Maker's Trimmings		
Infants Robes, Caps, and Frock Bodies.			Heavy Gingham.		
Crapes and Materials for Mourning.			Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes.		
			Bed Ticks and Towels.		

Shol, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs and Orleans, Cloths, Cashmeres, Bereges, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses: including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New Styles, from 1 1/4d per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Artificial Flowers, Cap Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House.

Toronto, April 2, 1851.

CHARLES KAHN,

Surgeon Dentist, South side of King Street, one door west of Bay Street, Toronto. April 5th 1851.

J. McNAB,

Barrister, Attorney, &c.,

First Door North of the Court-House,

CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

March 25, 1851.

EXCHANGE

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

(LATE DOLSON'S EXCHANGE.)

St. Catherines, C. W.

By JOHN J. KIMBALL.

A good Livery stable is attached to the premises.

April 15th 1851.

GARDEN Agricultural, & Flower Seeds for 1851.

WILLIAM GORDON,

Seed Merchant, 34, Yonge Street Toronto,
BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers for the very liberal patronage they have favored him with, since he commenced business in the Seed Line, and has now the pleasure of informing them and the Public generally, that he has got to hand his supply of Seeds from England, and is now prepared to execute any Wholesale or Retail Orders he may be favored with, on his usual liberal terms.

W. G. having had many years experience, both as a practical Gardener and Seed Merchant, he is enabled from having personally superintended the selection of his stock, to offer such an assortment of Genuine Seeds as has never before been offered in this Province, and trusts that by strict attention to the execution of any orders intrusted to him, to give equal satisfaction to what, he is very happy to say, he has hitherto done;

Laying out of Pleasure Grounds and Gardens

William Gordon still continues to lay out Pleasure Grounds, Gardens, &c., and shall be glad to receive the orders of any Gentleman having anything of the kind to do. Numerous references can be given to Gentlemen residing in this City, for whom he has laid out grounds to their entire satisfaction.

Agent for the Toronto Nursery.

Toronto, March 10, 1851.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

AGNES STREET,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR MANUFACTURER

JOB WORK ATTENDED TO.

W. H. S. begs to inform his Country Customers that Lumber, Shingles and Cordwood, will be taken in part payment.

Toronto, March 22, 1851.



NEIL C. LOVE,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST

(SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR.)

No. 92, East side of Yonge Street, two doors

South of the Bay Horse Inn and opposite

Edward Lawson's cheap Tea Store,

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., &c.

N. C. L. has just received a fresh supply of English and Scotch Field, Garden, and Flower seeds which can be had at low prices by calling at his Red Mortar Drug store. Printed catalogues of the seeds will be sent to any parties desirous of obtaining them.

Toronto, February, 1851.

SAMUEL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

King Street, Toronto city, near the corner of Bay Street.

March 22, 1851.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE
BY CHARLES DAVIS,

Comfortable meals, and beds, furnished travellers. Good stabling for horses.

Feb. 22, 1851. 1-y

BRONTE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

(LAKE SHORE ROAD.)

BY WELLINGTON BELYEA,

Sons of Temperance and others are respectfully requested to patronize this house where every effort will be made to please and accommodate the travelling public.

Feb. 24, 1851. 1-y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BY

JOHN ALLEN,

EAST MARKET PLACE,

(One door from the corner of Front-street.)

TORONTO.

BOARDING AND LODGING ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Hot Joints, Soups, &c., &c., Tea and Coffee
ALWAYS ON HAND.

N. B.—This House will be conducted on strictly Temperance principles.

Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

NONQUON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

OSHAWA, WHITBY,

BY HENRY PEDLAR.

THE Subscriber having fitted up his house comfortably for travellers solicits a portion of the public patronage, especially of the Sons of Temperance. Having kept a public Temperance House in England for a long time his experience warrants him in saying that every comfort will be afforded his customers in the way of eatables, good beds, and attention, at moderate prices.

February, 1851. 1

BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS
FOR CADETS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE wanting Bye-laws and Constitutions in blank, for Sections of CADETS, can obtain the same, upon very reasonable terms, by applying to EDWARD LAWSON, Grocer and Confectioner, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

March 6th, 1851

B. WARD, JEWELLER,

No. 7, QUEEN STREET EAST,

TORONTO:

Sons of Temperance supplied with Emblems.

February 24, 1850. 1-y

Greater Bargains than Ever!!

AT

E. LAWSON'S CHEAP CASH STORE,
Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.

IN TEAS, FRUITS, &c.

E. LAWSON,

In returning his thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal support during the past year would respectfully inform them and the public, that he is now CLEARING OFF the balance of his splendid stock of *Genuine Teas, Fine Fruits, &c.*, at a *GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE*, to make way for a more extensive importation in the Spring. Parties wishing a supply of GROCERIES, would do well by calling and examining for themselves, as the goods are *cheaper than can be purchased in any other establishment in Canada West.*

CONFECTIONARIES

Of every description, manufactured on the premises, on an improved system, by first class workmen.

[NO SECOND PRICE.]

All Goods purchased at this Establishment are warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money refunded. Goods sent, free of charge, to all parts of the City.

Toronto, Feb., 1851. 1-y

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand Sons of Temperance Emblems. D. G. W. P's., Regalia and Emblems; lace, cord, ribbon, &c.

P. T. WARE & Co.

N. B., Also to be had of D. T. Ware & Co. London.

HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 24, 1

Sir Henry Halford's
IMPERIAL BALSAM,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic-Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, and all Diseases of that class.

THIS MEDICINE is pre-eminently calculated to alleviate and cure the above diseases—its success in every case where it had a fair, honest and impartial trial, fully confirms its general reputation of being the very best medicine in the world for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic-doloureux and diseases of that description.—References and Testimonials of the highest respectability are coming to hand from all parts of the Province, in favour of the Imperial Balsam. This medicine is warranted to contain no calomel, or any other mineral or ingredient of a deleterious nature.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills.

Toronto 13th Dec., 1849.

DR. URQUHART:

Dear Sir.—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to my bed, and the greater part of the time I could not move myself; some of my joints were complete-

ly dislocated, my knees were stiff and all my joints very much swelled; for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three months' work without suffering the most excruciating pains. I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profession, as well as in this Province, I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and, notwithstanding all the means used, I could not get rid of my complaint; indeed I was told by very respectable physician that I never could be cured so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, for the cure of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout—and DR. HOPE'S PILLS I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost miraculous, in three weeks from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada, since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you, Sir that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this you please; my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city, their names you know, and can refer to them, if necessary.

Yours, truly and gratefully,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

Parties referred to—William Gooderham, William Osborne, and Samuel Shaw, Esquires. For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

S. F. URQUHART,

Eclectic Institute,
69 Yonge-street, Toronto. }

25 February, 1851. 1

THE
CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE
AND
LITERARY GEM.

A semi-monthly magazine devoted to the discussion of the principles and objects of the order of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, and to the furtherance of the temperance reformation generally; as also to LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES and AGRICULTURE, is published on the Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Toronto, C. W.

The price of this periodical where single copies are taken or sent by mail is 6s. 3d. per year, payable in advance. Where 5 copies and under 25 copies are taken by clubs or divisions, or sent to members of divisions residing in or near a Village or City or to one Post Office, the price is 5s. a year in advance.

Where 25 copies or over are taken by clubs or divisions guaranteed in writing by letter and sent to one address, the price is 5s. payable quarterly in advance.

Where 40 copies or above are taken and paid for in advance and addressed to a division or one person, the price will be 4s. 6d. per copy only.

No pains will be spared to make this magazine a useful family record and literary miscellany.

Advertisements relating to the SONS OF TEMPERANCE or to the holding of Soirees will be inserted free. Other advertisements will be inserted on the last four pages on very reasonable terms and may be left with the printer.

All communications (except letters enclosing money) must be post paid and addressed to the Editor, Toronto.

CHARLES DURAND, Editor; Office opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Market Buildings, up stairs.

J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.