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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., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851.

NO. 19.



Poetry.

From the *Ulica Tectotaler*.

THERE WAS A SMILE.

"They sin who tell us love can die."—*Southey*.

There was a smile that once was mine,
In a brighter world it now doth shine—
Brighter, fairer, than it e'er could be
In this world of sorrow and misery;
No more!
Shall beam that smile as it did of yore

There was a voice that in music fell
Like the echo far of a fairy's bell:
Plaintive and low, it would always seem
Like the musical sound we hear in a dream;
No more!
Shall sound that voice as it did of yore.

There was a sad, yet soothing tear,
That would fall for me when my heart was drear—
When I mourned o'er the Past with its faded
flowers—
O'er the blasted hopes of my brighter hours:
No more!
Shall fall that tear, as it did of yore.

There was a heart that was ever true—
Tho' my friends were then as they now are—few—
But the heart is laid low with the mould ring dust
And the soul has fled to a world more just;
No more!
Can beat that heart, as it did of yore.

Smiles that beam in a brighter sphere!
Tea's that fell when my heart was drear!
Long-loved tones that no longer sound!
Heart that lies 'neath the cold damp ground!
Ever more!
Shalt thou be as dear as thou wast of yore.

OLIVE H. TRACY.

WESTERN ANTIQUITIES.

Vast regions of ancient ruins were discovered last year at the head of the Gulf of California. In describing them it was said at the time, "that portions of temples, dwellings, lofty stone pyramids (seven of these within a mile square) and massive granite rings of circular wall, round venerable trees, columns and blocks of hieroglyphics—all speak of some ancient race of men now forever gone, their history utterly unknown to any of the existing families of mankind. In some points these ruins resemble the recently discovered cities of Palenque, &c., near the Atlantic or Mexican Gulf coast; in others, the ruins of ancient Egypt; in others again the monuments of Phenicia; and yet in many features they differ from all that I have referred to. The discoverers deem them to be antediluvian, while the present Indians have a tradition of a great civilized nation, which their ferocious forefathers utterly destroyed. The region of the ruins is called by the Indians "The Valley of Mystery."

In connection with this very curious and interesting subject, it occurs to us to draw special attention to the singular terms in which the following well known passage in Plato's *Timæus* is indited. In place of taking the original, which, we suspect might now admit of a little improvement in translation, we merely adopt the first English translation that happens to come in the way, preferring it, in the meantime, to any re-translation of our own, even with all the—it may be equivocal—advantages of this suggestion, as objection might be taken to a re-translation made under such circumstances. The passage occurs as will be recollected, in the detail, by Critias, of his great grandfather's version of his kinsman Solon's intercourse with the priests of Egypt, to whose ancient "sacred records" or traditions the allusion is made by one of these priests in the outset, who narrates the tradition as one even then of extreme antiquity:—

"Our sacred records relate what a prodigious force your city once overcame, when a mighty warlike power, rushing from the Atlantic sea, spread itself with hostile fury over all Europe and Asia. That sea indeed was then navigable, and had an island fronting that mouth which you in your tongue call the Priars of Hercules; and this island was larger than Lybia and Asia put together; and there was a passage hence for travellers of that day to the rest of the islands to the whole opposite continent that surrounds that the real sea. For as respects what is within the mouth here mentioned, it appears to be a bay with a kind of narrow entrance; but that sea is indeed a true sea, and the land that entirely surrounds it may truly and most correctly be called a continent. In this Atlantic island then was formed a powerful league of kings, who subdued the entire island, together with many others, and parts also of the continent; besides which they subjected to their rule the islands of Lybia as far as Egypt, and Europe also, as far as Tyrrhena. . . . The At-

lantic island itself was plunged beneath the sea, and entirely disappeared; whence even now that sea is neither navigable nor to be traced out."

The mud of the subsiding island, and the earthquakes and deluge made to account for the disappearance of this transatlantic land, may well be excused a place in so momentous a record; and had the loss of the power or skill on previous generations to navigate the "real sea,"—the Atlantic, and hence to cross from and to the disappeared land been placed among its consequences, Plato, or Critias, or Solon's priest, would have been a little more local, and nearer the truth, perhaps over which the "mud" or dust of ages has cast its obscurity.

At all events it would almost really appear as if it were here recorded, in something else than mere ideal terms, however much obscured by error or tradition, that at one time, our own hemisphere, or a very considerable portion of it was overrun (just as America has been since the Atlantic has again become "navigable") by a great and enterprising people, who navigate the Atlantic ocean from "the great Atlantic islands," or, in fact from the transatlantic continent or one or other of its island dependencies, of whose actual and wide spread civilization (and hence possible skill in navigation) in the most remote antiquity even of what we call the ancients of our own hemisphere, we are now attaining for the first time some important and unequivocal glimpses, in at least singular and heretofore unlooked for accordance with Plato's obscure tradition,—hitherto denounced as "a mere myth" full of improbabilities.

ANCIENT CLOTH TAKEN FROM THE MOUNDS OF OHIO.

In 1838, Mr. Foster, U. S. Geologist, procured from a resident of Charleston, Jackson county, Ohio, several fragments of cloth taken from a mound in that vicinity. They were found near the bottom, enveloping several copper rings, and were greatly decayed; though some were sufficiently preserved to evidence their having been woven. Fearing deception or error, Mr. Foster refrained from making public, at that time, a fact so novel in itself, and so repugnant to prevailing ideas as to the degree of civilization possessed by the mound-builders; but having lately received from Mr. John Woods, of Ohio, a gentleman high in office, and of unquestionable veracity, additional samples, accompanied by a descriptive letter, all doubt as to the propriety of publishing the discovery is removed. In his letter, Mr. Woods states that the fragments of charred cloth, together with an arrow, and a considerable quantity of charcoal and bones, were taken from a mound on the western bank of the Great Miami River, two miles north of Middleton, Butler county, Ohio, during some excavations rendered necessary in constructing the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. The mound was originally twenty feet high, and, fifty years ago, was covered with large forest trees. About ten

fect from its surface there was a compact layer of lime, red, and apparently burned clay, about an inch thick; underneath which, near the middle of the mound, was another layer of fine, cream-coloured clay, differing from any in the neighbourhood. Under this latter, the charcoal, cloth and bones were found. The bones were few and small. Little earth was mixed with the coal and cloth, which evidently remained as they had been placed when burned and covered up. The charcoal appeared to be on the outside of the cloth, which was frequently in folds of half a dozen thicknesses. The layers of burned and cream-coloured clay did not occur but about five or six square feet of the mound. As to the period when the charcoal and cloth were deposited in the mound, the only question occurring to Mr. Woods was, whether the mound erected by a former race may not have been made a burial place by the Indians living here when America was discovered. Thinking of this question while at the mound, he was careful to examine the condition of the earth around and above the relics, and came to the conclusion that it could not have been disturbed after it was placed in the mound. On this question Mr. Foster further remarks, that there is no evidence that the North American Indians possessed the art of spinning and weaving when first known to the whites; consequently, they never possessed it; for an art so useful, when once acquired, would not be lost. That the cloth was obtained from Europeans by the Indians and then placed in the mound, at a comparatively recent period, is improbable for the following reasons: The layers of earth surrounding it were undisturbed;—its material, being less adapted for clothing and more costly than wool, is not such as a civilized race would manufacture for a barbarous one; and, moreover, the texture of some of the samples could not have been formed in an ordinary loom, but, was undoubtedly woven by hand. From these facts, Mr. Foster infers that the mound-builders who have left memorials of their existence from the shores of Lake Superior to those of the Mexican Gulf, were a laborious, intelligent people, far more civilized and advanced in the arts than the present race of Indians, with whom they appear to have no connection. The fabric in these samples of cloth, seem to be of some material allied to hemp; and the separation of the fibre from the wood is as complete as if done by the modern processes of rotting and heckling. The thread, though coarse, is regularly spun. The texture of the samples from Jackson county, is formed by the alternate intersection of the warp and woof; but in others from Butler county, the woof is wound once round the warp—a process only to be accomplished by hand. There is no reason to doubt that these woven fabrics are the work of the mound-builders. The art of spinning and weaving was practiced by the ancient Peruvians. At Pachacamac, thirty or forty miles from Lima, where stands the temple of the sun, there are numerous remains of walls built by sun-dried bricks indicating the site of a once large and compact town. In the burial-place here, are found numerous mummies in a sitting posture crapped in many folds of a woven cloth, with an exterior covering of coarse matting. The fabric consists of the wool of lama or alpaca, and a cotton, which here grows spontaneously.

MADAME LORENZO, THE SECOND SIGHTED LADY.

The "second sight" was heard of in Scotland long before phrenology and mesmerism advanced their claims to the faith or the doubts of a discerning public. Our poets and novelists drew largely upon this faculty which was understood to be possessed in the highest degree by our Highland neighbours. But Highlandmen have no longer a monopoly of this gift, if one might credit his senses, which he is sometimes at a loss whether to do or no. For the last two evenings, there was presented in the Guild Hall here, a spectacle which, to say the least of it, was fitted to make one pause before laughing at the Highlanders for believing in the second sight in the dark ages. Madame Lorenzo, a tall, delicate lady, is introduced to the audience, and to guard against collusion between her and Mr. Lorenzo, her eyes are bandaged, and then, for further security, she is seated in a chair, with her back to the Assembly. She is then mesmerized by Mr. Lorenzo, which he does in less than a minute. The audience was then told that her spirit is in such close communion with his, that she not only sees with his eyes, but can read the thoughts suggested to his mind by any person who whispers them to him at the outside of

the room. We had an opportunity of seeing this bold assertion put to the test on Tuesday evening last.—After the process which we have described, Mr. Lorenzo, taking a watch from a gentleman, asked what o'clock it was by it? Madame Lorenzo answered without hesitation and to a minute. Another watch was handed to him and again the answer was prompt and correct, though there was the difference of about an hour between this and the former one. Gentlemen were told that they might set their watches to any hour; and now at half-past nine o'clock, Madame Lorenzo, read off, in rapid succession, twenty-five minutes to one, a quarter past eight, seven minutes past two," as the case might be, and in every instance with perfect accuracy. One article after another was handed to Mr. Lorenzo, and the second sighted lady told what they were, and minutely described them. For instance, "What coin has this gentleman just handed to me?" "A half-crown." "When was it coined?" To which the answer was ready and correct. "What is this I hold in my hand?" "A bit of paper." "What is it worth?" "Twenty shillings." "Where was it issued?" "At Perth;" and then to further questions, the date of the month and the year, and the number of the note, were given." A gentleman took Mr. Lorenzo, to the door, and coming in, the gentleman asked Madame Lorenzo, what number he had mentioned? The answer was 1851. We give these facts as a specimen of the exhibition; we leave it to the philosopher to explain them. Madame Lorenzo is then easily awaked from her mesmeric sleep, and bows gracefully to the audience. We see that this strange spectacle is to be repeated in the Guild Hall for a few more evenings; after which Madame Lorenzo departs, by command, for Balmoral, to appear before Her Majesty.—*Peithshire Advertiser.*

A PREDICAMENT—MONKEYS.

Major Rogers once accepted the invitation of a brother officer, in a different part of the Island, to try a few days hostility against the elephants of that neighborhood; and had arrived after a few days' sport, to within a mile or two of the bungalow, where his host and hostess were awaiting his arrival, when, passing by a delightful cool-looking river, he thought a plunge would be the most renovating luxury in existence; so a plunge he determined to take, sending on his servants with his guns, and an intimation that in ten minutes he would be home to dinner. So stripping and placing his things very carefully on a stone, he began to luxuriate in the water. He was a capital swimmer, and had swam to some distance when, to his horror and dismay, on looking to the place where he left his habiliments, he perceived a dozen monkeys overhauling his entire wardrobe. One was putting his leg through the sleeves of his shirt; another was cramming his head into his trowsers; a third trying to find if any treasure was concealed in his boot; whilst the hat formed a source of wonderment and amusement to some two or three others, who were endeavouring to unravel its mystery by ripping the linings and taking half a dozen bits out of the brim. As soon as he regained his mental equilibrium, (for the thing was so ridiculous that it made him laugh heartily,) he made with all haste towards the shore; but judge of his horror when he saw these precious rascals catch up what he could lay hold of, and rattle off full speed into the jungle, not leaving poor Rogers even the vestige of an article of raiment to cover himself. All he heard was a glorious chattering as they, one by one, disappeared, the last one lugging off his shirt, which, being rather awkward to carry, was continually tipping it up by getting between its legs. Here was a pretty pickle for a Christian, under a broiling sun! And here he stayed till the inmates of the bungalow, beginning to suspect some accident, came out in search, and found poor Rogers sitting up to his neck in water, in a frame of body and mind which we may conclude to be more easily imagined than described.—*Reminiscences of Major Rogers.*

THE BOOK TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to an estimate in *The Book Trade*, an excellent literary journal published monthly in this city, by H. Wilson, the number of volumes issued in the United States, from the first of July, 1850, to the same date in 1851, was 1,293. The number of pages in these volumes, amounts to 213,049. The distinct works composing the volumes are 1,176. Of these volumes,

817 were published in New York, 223 in Philadelphia, and 203 in Boston. The department of fiction, including every class of novels and tales in prose comprises 249 distinct works. Of juvenile publications, there are 52; of gift books 32; and of poetical works, including hymn-books for the use of churches, 80. The number of religious and theological histories; travels and works descriptive of countries 170; not strictly geographical, we may put their number at 121. Of biographies there are 96, of scientific works 50, and of metaphysical treatises, strictly so called, 8. Of mathematical works there are 17; classical books, 7; dictionaries and treatises (not grammars) on language 13; school 50; agricultural 20; practical mechanics, 18; artistic, 6; architectural, 8; political, 16; commercial, 12; orations, 3; works entitled essays in general, 11; manners and morals, strictly so called, 18; social economy, comprising cook-books, and works for house-keepers, 15; natural history, 8; miscellaneous, embracing works not within the scope of either of the above divisions, and often possessing considerable literary merit, 48.

This list is valuable as showing in part the character of the mental ailment most in request with the people of this country. Its interest would have been enhanced by a comparative statement of the number of reprints and original works, as an evidence of the degree of native literary productiveness. Another important item would have been the proportion of female writers, which we imagine, in the case of original American works, is larger than can be found in the literature of any other country.—*Tribune.*

VISIT OF INDIANS TO THE EXHIBITION.—Mr. Catlin, the Indian traveller, conducted a party of Iroquois Indians, now in London, to the Crystal Palace, showing and explaining to them the many wonderful works it contains, which excited their highest admiration and surprise, and repeatedly elicited the war-whoop, attracting impassable crowds around them. In the midst of their excitement and pleasure, they were conducted to the statue of the "Dying Indian," in the American Division, which seemed to produce an evident dejection leading their minds back, most probably, to the painful legends of their forefathers. They then were led by Mr. Catlin to view the statues of two of their own countrymen, which he had constructed with great labor, the size of life, and elevated upon the end of the bridge standing in the American department. On approaching the spot, he found them missing, and the crumbled fragments of the chief and his wife, gathered and shrouded in a curtain, and lying on the floor, under the bridge on which they had stood, and from which they had been hurled down by a drunken woman the day before, as was soon explained, and dashed completely to pieces. Nothing could exceed the sudden dejection of the spirits of those poor superstitious people, on seeing the only two representations of their own race in the World's Fair, lying thus demolished. In a conversation which ensued amongst them, the words *rum* and *whiskey* were repeatedly pronounced; and the old chief, addressing Mr. Catlin, said—"This thing my friend makes us very sad. We have been long used to see rum and whiskey throwing down our red brethren, and our hearts have been grieved at it; but we never before knew that the images of the red men were to be destroyed also by fire-water."

DISCOVERY OF THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

A Greek servant, M. Simonidis, pretends to have discovered in the different convents in his country the archives of which he has been collecting, the place where the original of the Acts of the Apostles is hid. It is, according to his account, in the small island of Antigonon, situated at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. M. Simonidis has demanded from the Porte through the Sardinian Minister, an authorization to make research on that spot, in the presence of the learned men of Constantinople; he particularly wishes to have some geologists with him, in order to be better able to prove that the earth has not been moved for ages in the spot which he points out. It is said that the Greek patriarch, fearing that such an important discovery might lead to fresh schisms in the church has besought the Porte to refuse the authorization asked for. It is, however, thought it will be granted, and that the search will commence immediately.—*Gallian's Messenger.*

RELIGIOUS POPULATION IN U. CANADA.

The following is an official abstract of the Religious population of Upper Canada, as taken by the Assessors in 1850:

Methodists, - - - - -	147,758
Baptists, - - - - -	31,195
Presbyterians, - - - - -	161,016
Church of Rome, - - - - -	130,156
Church of England, - - - - -	182,623
Lutherans, - - - - -	10,292
Quakers, - - - - -	6,279
Independents, - - - - -	5,824
Unitarians and Universalists, - - - - -	3,538
Jews, - - - - -	262
Other Creeds, - - - - -	19,607
No Fixed Religion, - - - - -	43,251
Unaccounted for, - - - - -	58,043
	799,847

Of the Presbyterians, 97,224 belong to the Free Church and Seceders, and 63,792 to the Church of Scotland.

The above statement includes the families of the several denominations.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

A Madras Government paper has been publishing a series of statistical tables of the health of the European and native troops of that Presidency, from 1842 to 1849 inclusive, together with returns showing the influence of intemperance on sickness, morality and crime, and the comparative ratio of punishments awarded to the tee-totalers, the temperate, and the intemperate men of the European force. These documents exhibit a decided improvement in the general health of the men, both European and native. The returns of the relative state of intemperance in the former show that there were, in 1849, 450 teetotalers, 4318 temperate, and 942 intemperate soldiers in the 15th Hussars, 25th, 51st, 84th, and 94th foot. Of these, 586 teetotalers 6114 temperate and 2024 intemperate men were admitted into hospital; of the first, five died; of the temperate, one hundred, and of the intemperate, forty-two. On this, a Bombay editor remarks—"Thus though the intemperate only number a trifle over double the teetotalers, they had nearly four times as many sick, and upwards of eight times as many deaths, during the year? while the temperate, numbering above ten times as many as the water-drinkers, had exactly twenty deaths to their one, or, in other words, two moderate drinkers died for every teetotaler. This shows the great importance of encouraging teetotal societies in every European corps in India." The return of the number of punishments awarded in 1849, in the royal regiments, shows that 159 teetotalers 3882 temperate, and 2498 intemperate were punished. The number of courts-martials during the year were,—on teetotalers, none! temperate, 143; intemperate, 289.

Lord Bacon beautifully said, "If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

The following epitaph may be found upon a tombstone in Staffordshire, Eng:

"Beneath this stone, a lump of clay,
Lies Arabella Young,
Who on the 29th of May,
Began to hold her tongue."

A poor orphan girl entered a printing office three years ago in Cincinnati, and was permitted to learn the art of setting type. She worked two years at the business, during which time she earned, beside her board, \$200, and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editress of a popular paper, and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio.

The Columbus Insurance Company of Ohio is insolvent. The Company had numerous policies in Canada.

Youths Department.

THE FIRE SIDE HINT.

FOR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

It is pleasant to sit with one's wife
By the light of a brilliant taper,
While one's dear companion for life
Looks over the family paper—
And now and then reads a song or a story,
A marriage, or death, or a tragedy gory.

To feel that one's nothing to do
But sit and philosophise gravely,
Each murderous deed to eschew—
Applauding the Editor bravely
For his tact and his talent, his taste and his shears,
Now waking to laughter, now moving to tears.

Oh, happy the man who is blest
With a wife who can tastefully read,
Who will give his newspaper no rest—
Till its items have all gone to seed—
Who exclaims, now and then, as she picks up
The taper,
"My dear, won't the printer want pay for his paper?"

WHAT CAN I DO!

What! if the little rain should say,
"So small a thing as I
Can ne'er refresh the thirsty fields,
I'll tarry in the sky."

What! if the shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its single light alone
Cannot create a day.

Does not each min-drop help to form
The cool refreshing shower?
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower?

BOYS, LOOK HERE.

Boys! look here, and remember that perseverance conquers all things. You have read of Henry Clay; how did he acquire his greatness? Let him tell. In a speech at the exhibition at the National Law School, at Ballston Spa, he said:

"Constant, persevering application will accomplish every thing. To this quality, if I may be allowed to speak of myself, more than to anything else, do I owe the little success which I have attained. Left in early life to work my own way alone, without friends or pecuniary resources, and with no other than a common education, I saw that the pathway before was long, steep and rugged, and that the height upon which I had ventured to fix the eye of my ambition, could be reached only by toil the most severe, and a purpose the most indomitable. But, shrinking from no labour, disheartened by no obstacles, I struggled on. No opportunity, which the most watchful vigilance could secure, to exercise my power, was permitted to pass by unimproved."

SCRAPS FOR THE CURIOUS.—If a tallow candle be placed in a gun, and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired into water, it will rebound, and be flattened as if fired against any hard substance. A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making the hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk 200 feet in the ocean, will not raise on account of the pressure of the water. In the Arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles on a still day, and with perfect distinctness, every word of a mother talking to a child.

THE REFORMED CROWS.

Col. B. had one of the best farms on the Illinois river. About one hundred acres of it were covered with waving corn. When it came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed, it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral, and though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo. The Col. at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggists for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn, and scattered it over his field. The black-legs came and partook with their usual relish, and, as usual were pretty well "corned," and such a cooing and cackling, such strutting and swaggering. When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at their staggering gait, and zigzag way through the air.

At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there being joined by a new recruit, which happened to be sober, they united at the top of their voices in hawhaw hawing, and shouting either praises or curses of alcohol. It was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without thyme or reason. But Col. saved his corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadfastly against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field.

The following calculation of the respective numbers engaged in the different principal occupations in life in the United States, we take from the Quincy Patriot:—

No. engaged in internal navigation,	33,076
No engaged on the ocean,	56,022
No. engaged in the learned professions,	65,255
No. engaged in commerce,	11,967
No. engaged in manufactures,	291,749
No. engaged in agriculture,	3,719,951

A bickering couple, residing near Manchester, were recently overheard in high controversy; and the repentant Benedict exclaimed; "I am determined to have one quiet week with thee!" "But how wilt thou get it?" said his taunting spouse, with that reiteration which some married ladies so provokingly practice.—"I'll keep thee a week after thou art dead," was the tender rejoinder.

A man named Watson, an habitual drunkard, being in a public house at Brigg, Lincolnshire, Eng., was encouraged by a person from the country to try how many glasses of brandy he could drink in rapid succession. He drank ten; and while he had the eleventh in his hand he died in his seat. Another melancholy instance of the ends of intemperance!

A NEW WAY OF GRATIFYING ONE'S VANITY.—Some sensation was caused at Orleans two days ago by the statement that a shoe maker in the Rue Taboury had won the grand prize of 100,000 francs in the Lyons Lottery. Immediately all his friends and acquaintances, together with many persons whom he scarcely knew, hastened to congratulate him, and speculations were made as to what he could do with his fortune. He was earnestly solicited not to leave the town, and was sumptuously entertained at a cafe. The day after he quietly informed his friends that he had not gained the prize, but had hoaxed them, in order to receive during the 24 hours the homage paid to wealth.—Galuzani.

BLOOMERISM IN GLASGOW.—We have to announce the advent of Bloomerism in our city during the present week. On Monday afternoon considerable excitement was occasioned in Jamaica, Street, by the appearance of two young females passing along, dressed in the new garb. Their trousers, which were formed of yellow silk, were tastefully fringed with white lace, while the upper portion of their dress was of a darker hue, and somewhat in form like an ordinary polka, although rather longer in the skirts. Their head-dress was of the ordinary feminine fashion, and contrasted oddly enough with the usurped article of attire. The wearers of this novel costume who were of course the "observed of all observers," were young girls of from twelve to fifteen years of age, and seemingly strangers in the city.—Citizen, 23rd ult.

NIAGARA ECLIPSED.—The river Shirhawati, between Bombay and Cape Comorin, falls into the Gulf of Arabia. The river is about one-fourth of a mile in width, and in the rainy season some thirty feet in depth. This immense body of water rushes down a rocky slope three hundred feet, at an angle of forty-five degrees, at the bottom of which it makes a perpendicular plunge of eight hundred and fifty feet, into a black and dismal abyss, with a noise like the loudest thunder. The whole descent is, therefore, eleven hundred and fifty feet, or several times that of Niagara.—The volume of water in the latter is somewhat larger than that of the former, but in depth of descent it will be seen there is no comparison between them. In the dry season the Shirhawati is a small stream and the fall is divided into three cascades of surpassing beauty and grandeur. They are almost dissipated and dissolved into mist before reaching the bed of the river below.

QUARRELS.—In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint, as well as a steel. Either of them may hammer on wood for ever, no fire will follow.—*Bellenden.*

Said one apprentice to another, "Bill, I'd much sooner work for my boss than your old man." "Why so?" "Because my boss ain't always round the shop interfering with his own business."

A census taker in going the rounds requested a person on whom he called to fill up the blank under the head where born. He put down one of the children as having been born in the "parlor" and the other "upstairs."

We should act with as much energy as those who expect everything from themselves; and we should pray with as much earnestness as those who expect everything from God.

H. L. Ellsworth, formerly commissioner of the Patent office, is farming it at Lafayette, Indiana. One item of the product of his farm, is 100,000 bushels of corn. He keeps 120 yoke of oxen at work.

A number of whales, of vast dimensions, have been sporting themselves in the bays of Sligo and Donegal, during the past week, in the pursuit of herrings and their fry.

The mind sheds its own hue on everything around it, and as it were, with the wand of a magician, converts a paradise into a desert and a desert into a paradise.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

Spell murder backwards and you have its cause.—Spell red rum in the same manner and you see its effects.

Texas derives its name from an Indian word signifying "beautiful."

In several cases, it is stated, young ladies have been attacked with partial paralysis of the hands and arms after having devoted some time to modeling in wax—the subtle poisons in the wax being frequently absorbed through the pores of the hand. This caution is deserving of attention.

On the 29th ult., there met at Boston ten sisters, whose united ages amount to 702 years. Their mother lived to near one hundred, and they are themselves hale, straight and hearty. They belong to the old Puritanical school, and were reared among the sand-hills of Cape Cod.

What sort of a lady is that who is always missed the moment you speak to her? She is a lady who is not a Mrs.

THE FOUR BOXES.—At a military banquet, in New York, a day or two since, the following toast was given:

The Four Boxes which govern this world—The Ballot Box—the Jury Box—the Cartridge Box—and the Band Box!

What shape is a kiss? Elliptical—(a lip tickle.)

CHAPS AND LIPS.—A pretty little girl was lately complaining to a friend that she had a cold and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obudiah the Quaker, "thee should not suffer the chaps to come near thy lips."



Agricultural.

Fattening Animals.

The following hints should be observed in the treatment of fattening animals:

1. They should be kept comfortable and quiet, and suffered to take no more exercise than is necessary for their health. All exercise, more than this, calls for an expenditure of food, which does not avail anything in the process of fattening. Everything which serves to make an animal uneasy and discontented, should be avoided, for under such circumstances they thrive but very poorly.

2. Where several articles of food are to be used, the least palatable and nutritious should be fed first, and the most nutritious reserved to complete the process.

3. They should be fed regularly, and their food should be given in the proper quantity, so that none is wasted, and that the animal shall be in no danger of suffering from surfeit on the one hand, or hunger on the other. Their food should be given by a careful and observing hand, and they should be closely watched, so that all their wants may be seasonably met.

4. Their food should be suitable, and it should be suitably prepared. Nearly all domestic animals thrive better on a variety of food, and they become cloyed with a single article, when fed exclusively on it for a great length of time. Most farmers may very easily secure for all their fattening animals the requisite variety of food.—Potatoes and apples, or potatoes and pumpkins, boiled and mashed together, with the addition of a little meal may be used with advantages for fattening swine.

5. Care should be taken that animals do not become dyspeptic and unhealthy, as they sometimes do, owing to errors in feeding. The health of swine is promoted by supplying them with charcoal while fattening. They are also more fond of food which has been slightly fermented, as they appear to fatten faster upon it, if it is fed to them in this state.

6. For fattening neat cattle, the advantage of cooking the food is not so great or so evident as it is in the case of swine. For the former, corn and cob meal ground together, is better than the corn alone—as the nutriment is diffused through a greater bulk, lays lighter in the stomach, and is more thoroughly digested. For swine, the benefit of the cob is not so apparent; although some prefer corn and cob meal for swine. In whatever form we give Indian corn to swine, there is considerable advantage, we think, in

having it boiled or steamed. Swine are said to be much more quiet, and consequently gain flesh much faster when fed on mush, or hasty pudding well cooked, than when the same ingredients are fed to them uncooked.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE FLAX INTEREST.

The late Fair at Rochester was indebted to Springfield for one of the most interesting, important and valuable machine exhibited. This was the "Flax Dresser" of Mr. S. A. Clements. The rush to see it while operating was perfectly crushing, and the interest in it increased to the last. A correspondent has already informed the public through our columns that the inventor secured a premium on his machine.

But we notice the matter particularly, because that during the operation of the machine, at Rochester, a new fact was developed, having a most important bearing upon the entire flax interest. It was demonstrated that the machine of Mr. Clements will dress unrotted flax equally as well as rotted. Specimens of both varieties have been shown to us, and the unrotted certainly looks the best, being free from all discoloration, and equally clear of woody fiber.

It will thus be seen that all the flax-grower has to do, is to raise his crop, harvest it, run it through the dresser, which may be driven by a common horse power upon his farm, or by water power near it, and, when the product is baled, it is ready for market. The resinous substance, which the rotting process is designed to remove, is much more easily removed after the woody fiber has been separated than before, and can be extracted at almost a nominal cost by the manufacturer. This machine must, therefore, place the flax interest on a new basis. The material is produced so cheaply that it must have an effect also upon various manufactures—paper, cordage, and all linen fabrics.—[Springfield Republican.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The renewed project of forming a telegraphic communication between England and France will shortly be carried into effect, with a promise of complete success. It will cross from the South Foreland, on the English coast, to the village of Sangatte, about four miles to the South of Calais, a spot selected on account of sandhills extending along the coast, protecting the adjacent country from the inroads of the sea. The following will give some idea of the nature of the electric conductor—

"The line of communication which is now being manufactured at Wapping, consists of four copper wires of the thickness of an ordinary bell wire, cased in gutta percha, and twined with a corresponding number of hempen strands steeped in a mixture of tar and tallow into a rope of about an inch in diameter. Another strand similarly prepared is wound transversely round this, and finally ten wires of galvanized iron, about the third of an inch thick, are twined round this central core, and form a solid and at the same time flexible casing. The whole, when thus completed, has the appearance of an ordinary 4½ inch metallic cable. The machinery by which this is effected is extremely simple and the work proceeds night and day, with the utmost regularity. A huge coil is thus being formed in one continuous piece at the rate of about one and a half miles per day, and will finally attain the length of twenty-four miles. The weight of the entire rope, when finished, it is estimated, will be from 170 to 180 tons.

THRASHING MACHINES IN AUSTRALIA.

A letter from Australia mentions that for two or three years, at least, a machine has been in use for thrashing the grain out of the standing corn without waiting for the usual process of reaping. The letter says—"We have taken off all our wheat crop, forty acres for myself, and about forty-five acres for Alexander, and fifty-two acres for others, with two teams of bullocks, eight each, one man to steer, and two boys to drive. We can reap and thrash eight or nine acres per day, in good, hot weather; it is certainly an excellent machine for such a climate as this. We paid £70 for the machine. There are light machines made for horses, but ours is a strong, substantial article, and is drawn by bullocks and a chain attached to the near cor-

ner. There is a comb in front of about 44 feet wide, the teeth of which are only wide enough to take in the straw below the ears; a drum works on the back end of the comb, thrashing out the wheat, and throws it into the machine. We keep the winnowing machine going at the end of the field, and by this means we have the wheat ready for the market at once. The straw, of course, is left in the field, but that is not much regarded in this country; most people burn it, but when the weather is very hot and dry it can be easily harrowed off."

METAL KETTLES AND OTHER VESSELS.—The crust on boilers and kettles, arising from the hard water boiled in them may be prevented by keeping in the vessel a mangle or a potatoe tied in a piece of linen.—The plate vessels are cleanly and convenient, but unless dried after washing will soon rust into holes. Iron-coal scoops are liable to rust from the damp of the coals. Cast-iron articles are brittle, and cannot be mended. If cold water be thrown on cast iron, when hot (as the back of a grate) it will crack. The tinning of copper saucepans must be kept perfectly clean and dry, in which case they may be used with safety. Copper pans, if put away damp, or a boiling copper, if left wet, will become coated with a poisonous crust or verdigris. Untinned copper or brass vessels, even if scoured bright and clean are always dangerous. A German saucepan is the best for boiling milk in; this is a saucepan glazed with white earthenware instead of being tinned. The glaze prevents its tendency to burn.

THE CIVILIZED INDIANS.—The hunting ground no longer affording a supply of the former accustomed game, the Indian has diverted his attention to agriculture, and from a correspondent we learn the names of several of the Mohawk agriculturist, and the result of their years' labour.

Peter Smith,	Onondaga,	1600	bush.	wheat
Aaron do	Tuscorora	1300	"	"
Jas. Powless,	"	1100	"	"
John Garlo,	Onondaga,	1700	"	"
John Johnson,	"	800	"	"
Peter Garlo,	"	500	"	"
Thos. Puring,	"	400	"	"

This is a gratifying contrast to a period not many years past, when all these Sons of the Forest were living in a wild erratic life, depending more for a livelihood upon their instinct than their intellect.

We shall be happy to receive and publish any further information, respecting the progress and prosperity of our red brethren.—[Hamilton Gaz.

A GREAT CALF.—The Keene News states that Mr. Elias Lyman of White River, Hartford, Vt. has a calf which, on the 28th of May, weighing 5962½ pounds. He was then a little short of four years old. The News adds:

This animal, the greatest of its kind, has been a "sucker" all his life time, having taken the milk from one to six cows. At the time our informant saw it weighed, May 28th, it took the milk of six cows daily.—The cows, in turn, were driven upon a stand at a convenient height, and his calfship helped himself as other calves are wont to do. The price asked for him was \$1000—which had been offered for him on condition that Mr. L. would deliver him safe at Brighton Market, which condition Mr. L. did not see fit to comply with.

DURABILITY OF WOOD.—The piles under the London bridge have been driven five hundred years, and on examining them in 1846, they were found to be a little decayed. Old Savoy-place, in the City of London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, elm, beach, and chestnut, were found upon recent examination, to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan over the Danube affords a striking example. One of these piles was taken up, and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch; but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven 1600 years.

MACHINE FOR MAKING BLINDS.—Mr. Daniel H. Thompson, Springfield, Mass., has taken measures

to secure a good improvement in machinery for manufacturing blinds for windows, &c., whereby the different operations required upon the several parts composing the blind are conducted at the same time. This is done by platforms, the motion being communicated to them by cranks which operate the boring bits, the cutters for forming the tannons the points for pricking the holes, all of which are done so systematically, that we may expect a considerable reduction in the price of blinds by this invention. It is a useful improvement.—[Scientific American.

A SINGULAR OBJECT—One of the most singular mechanical inventions displayed at the world's Fair, is the model of a man, by Count Damin. It represents the figure of a man five feet high, in the proportion of the Apollo, and from that size the figure can be increased in all its compartments to six feet eight inches. It is intended to facilitate the clothing of an army; and it is so ingenious that the emperor pardoned and recalled Count Damin, who is a Pole, on seeing this result of many years' labour. The number of pieces composing this model is 7000.



The Literary Gem.

THOUGHTS ON A NIGHT SCENE IN THE FOREST—A THUNDER STORM—GOD.

The scene is changed—a dreadful silence now
Is on the earth—precursor of the storm,
Untimely night hath rear'd aloft its brow,
And gathering tempest clings around its form;
Gleam after gleam of yellow light pervades
The distant skies from yon volcanic cloud
Where tempest's spirit thrond within its shades
Glances in anger through the misty shroud.

How wildly grand thou thunderstorm—thy roar
Like naught of earth beside, or naught of heaven
The soul can picture, could its glance sweep o'er
Creation's dawn. See far along are driven
The flaming clouds—and now the skies are riven
With thunders awful chorus. Lightnings flash
Along the vault of night whose womb is shriven,
While sweeps the tempest on—crash after crash
Come down the forest pines before its mighty rush.

O spirit of the storm thy paths are dread,
And terrible thine anger, when thy flight
Is on the wings of flame—or thunders tread
Around thy chariot pealing forth thy might;
The liquid fire descends in sheets of light
One horrid glare—how dread! Now all is gloom,
Now rolls the muffled thunder o'er the night,
And gush the torrents from its flaming womb
As if the heavens would find one grand chaotic tomb.

'Tis o'er—where is the storm—the wind that swept
In phrenzied mirth along the flaming skies?
Where are the clouds from whence the thunder leapt?
All—all have hushed their giant sympathies.
O Thou! before whose voice the tempest dies
Still I'll adore thee, in the calm or storm
When liquid flame before thy presence flies,
Or when in darkness Thou enwrapst thy form,
Or genial sunbeams glow and natures prospects
charm.

I've traced thy finger o'er yon pathless sky,
I've sung with stars thy glories and thy might,
I've seen Thee in the calmest sweeping by,
In calm, in sunshine, and in sable night.
Where forest mountains in their lofty height
Uplift their heads against the breast of heaven,
Where joyous fountains leap unseen to light,
And foaming waters on the shores are driven,
There thine unrivaled hand hath all their glories
given;

And I have seen Thee—but where art Thou not—
Invisible, and yet apparent in thy deeds,
Beyond the flight of man's sublimest thought—
Or thunder rolls—or fire wing'd lightning speeds
Thou art! Even in the gloom my spirit reads
Jehovah's presence! O my feeble lyre!
Unless the light unquenchable, that feeds
Yon glorious orbs, thy quivering chords inspire
Vain are the songs of praise and vain the poets fire.

Innisfil, Simcoe, Oct., 1851.

SYLVICOLA.

Part second of this Poem will be given in our next.

A MASTODON'S REMAINS FOUND.

A few days since some workmen who were digging in a sort of bog near a small stream in the town of Green, Sussex, N. J., came upon the bones of some enormous animal. After a deal of labour they succeeded in exhuming a tusk measuring ten feet in length, and weighing 165 pounds; some teeth weighing over 7 lbs. each, 10 inches long, and 20 in circumference; and a fore leg or shin bone, measuring 3 feet 6 inches from the fetlock joint to the knee. From these specimens we presume the remains to be those of some monster of the Mastodon genus, and it is well known that the valley of the Delaware and the tributaries of that river were frequented by these animals, and that the finding of their bones is quite a common occurrence. The traditions current among the Indians who inhabited this region are strong evidence that these monsters were at an early period well known about the Delaware, and that they suddenly migrated westward, probably to the valley of the Ohio, as their bones are often found there. We learn that these New Jersey bones are in a good state of preservation, and will probably be collected and the skeleton re-constructed. Some persons think they are not the bones of a Mastodon because there are tusks; but this is an error, the tusks being a chief feature of animals of this genus.—*American Paper.*

We have frequently of late years seen accounts of discoveries of this kind. As the country gets cleared up, more of such discoveries will be made. The remains of the Mastodon are found in all parts of America, Northern Asia, and even in the frozen regions of the extreme north. Some years ago we saw an account of a tusk found back of Toronto. They are, however, generally found along the banks of the Western rivers, sunk into the alluvial soil some feet. It is a curious thing to speculate on the time when these enormous animals dwelt on our continent, and what was the cause of their disappearance. The races of Indians that dwelt in America, when it was discovered and settled, between the year 1608 and 1700; and those still remaining, had no information concerning the existence of such animals. These tribes and their forefathers had probably dwelt in America, for some thousands of years before Columbus arrived. It is believed that a superior race of men inhabited North and South America (of which some remains and monuments are alluded to in the two first articles of this number.)

he Indian savages dwelt here. The Mastodon was evidently a species of the Elephant, but of a much larger size than the one now existing. One of these animals was found many years since, we think, in some part of Russian Asia, frozen into the ice, near a hundred feet from the water. It was nearly perfect in its organization, and protruded from the ice. From this specimen a general idea could be formed of the species of the animal. Its skin, tusks, head, and general appearance, very much resembled the elephant tribe. This relic of a bygone age had no doubt hid there in his icy grave thousands of years, and had been left there when the waters were much higher than now. Immense quantities of the tusks and bones of the Mastodon are strewn over the greater part of Siberia and Northern Asia; so much so that their discovery and sale of ivory form a profitable branch of commerce and revenue to the Emperor Nicholas. In some places they lie in vast heaps or mines, as if washed there by water. In the extreme north there are vast mines or heaps of the remains of these animals. We intend to give in a future number an account of one of them. The Mastodon was probably twice or three times the size of the largest Elephant, and fed on grass and vegetables. It is supposed by many that it was capable of living in a northern as well as southern climate, and congregated in vast herds, as do the Buffaloes now; going to the north in the summer and to the south in the winter. The appearance of things all over America and Northern Asia seem to indicate three, or certainly two epochs, or eras in their history. One when the whole face of the country was covered by an immense ocean, extending from the extreme west, over a great part of Asia and all of Europe. The ocean subsided and dry land appeared, which so remained, perhaps for thousands of years. During this period the Mastodons probably lived, and perhaps America was settled by a civilized race of men; whose remains are seen in vast piles of ruins and mounds in California, Central America, Oregon and North America. Then one would suppose that some great desolation or flood had swept our land and destroyed the vegetation and animals. The third epoch was when a vast tract of country extending across the Atlantic from Spain and the Azore Islands to South and North America and to Africa, by some great convulsion of nature, was sunk, leaving an ocean in place of it. Of the last there are still faint traditions to be found in ancient Egyptian records. See the article on the two first pages of this number. This sunken land was called the Island or land of the Atlantides. It may be that the second and third epochs are all one, but geology would seem to say not; for the third was

much more recent. During the second the vast coal fields were formed. These coal fields are the remains of vast forests and plains or marshes of immense reeds or vegetables. Geologists have proved that coal originates from vegetable matter. When did that vegetation exist? In England and America coal beds extend for hundreds of miles in extent, and for hundreds of yards deep; lying under deep earth and even beds of rock. The traditions of ancient times, Indians, Egyptians, and Grecians speak of a great flood that took place many thousands of years before their time. It was probably during that flood, the same one described in the Old Testament by Moses, that the destruction of the Mammoth took place; whose bones are strewn everywhere; and perhaps the remains found in California are of the same date. There must have been an era before this, when coal beds were formed from forests and vegetables united with the action of water and fire. The California and Central American ruins may, however, be the remains of a race living subsequent to the flood.

The Book of Genesis according to received opinions and constructions, shows that about two thousand years elapsed between the creation of man and the flood. Chronology also informs us, drawing its conclusions from Jewish history up to the time of Christ, assisted by Grecian accounts; that about 4,000 years have elapsed since the flood.

The grand object of Scripture history is to prove and show the existence of God,—man's fallen moral condition, and the moral government of God over man and the universe; the grand consummation of which on earth was the appearance of Christ, who came from God to declare the will of God and the truths of immortality to man. Incorrect conclusions as to the Chronology of the world may have been drawn from Mosaic and profane history, as to the time elapsing between certain events in the world. Moses did not pretend to declare with infallibility all astronomical or geographical facts. He was a man like ourselves. Consequently longer periods may have elapsed between the flood and man's creation, and also between the flood and the time of Christ than is supposed. Moses appeared 1500 years before Christ, and at that time Egypt was an old settled kingdom. In Abraham's time, about 400 years before Moses, Assyria was full of tribes, and Egypt was a well settled kingdom. This interesting subject will be again alluded to.

☞ The Hon. Adam Ferguson has given the Sons of Temperance of the Fergus Division a valuable piece of land for a site for a Temperance Hall.

BRIGHTER HOURS WILL DAWN.

For the Canadian Son of Temperance.

When woes sharp darts assail the mind
And fate begins to lower
Bereft of hope no peace we'd find
With sweetly soothing power;
Still tho' bereft of all that's dear,
May hope from heaven be drawn
Then cheer thee, mourner, cheer thee, cheer
For brighter hours will dawn.

The darkest hour's, ere morning breaks,
So hope's obscured in fears,
And Joy is hushed while Pity speaks
Yet smiles behind her tears.
Then manfully drive fear away
And bid wan grief begone,
And cheer up, mourner, cheer thee, cheer,
For brighter hours will dawn.

And when upon the sea of life,
Our frail, frail bark is toss'd
And we, 'mid varying passion's strife,
Have yielded all as lost,
Tho' boisterous billows may o'erwhelm,
Or gulphing whirlpools yaw,
Let Hope but still direct the helm
And brighter hours will dawn.

Our sky may often be o'er cast
By many a gloomy cloud,
And the dark future o'er the past
May fling a mystic shroud;
But Hope's bright sun shall still appear
To light life's flowery lawn:
Then mourner be of better cheer
For brighter hours will dawn.

And when thy soul is sunk in woe,
Or sorrow clouds thy mind:
Beware lest rebel tears shall flow
Thy reason's sight to blind,
Then let thy woes to heaven appear,
Thence may thy hope be drawn:
Then let this thought the mourner cheer
For brighter hours will dawn.

Then angels whispering in the air,
The flood—the field—the streams
Shall bid thy heart defy despair,
And tranquilize thy dreams:
Thou then wilt find the path once drear
To be with flow'rets strewn;
And angels whisper cheer thee, cheer
For brighter hours will dawn.

Then may the soul triumphant soar
Above the ills of life,
Find fortune's apathy no more,
Nor trembling bow to strife:
And though a frowning world is near
From whence no comfort's drawn,
Be God thy hope—thy heart shall cheer—
And brighter hours will dawn.

And though should tardy wealth withhold
Her coffer'd dross to drain
Still we despite her needful gold,
May competency gain.
With competence content us here;
While Hope shall urge us on:
Then let this hope thy spirit cheer,
That brighter hours will dawn.

But if for fame, more tardy still,
The tameless spirit sighs,
Seek not to urge thy labouring will
That dies as fancy dies.
Prepitious yet may Fate appear
And Fame by her led on,
May stoop a Bard's sad heart to cheer;
When brighter hours shall dawn.

FOREST BARD.

Great preparations are making to receive Kossuth in London and elsewhere. He has issued an address to the French nation against the refusal of the despot government that rules that unfortunate land. An Editor has been imprisoned for alluding to the fact in France.

LINES ON A KISS.

BY S. PARK.

PART SECOND.

The Spirit then left, for the boy had awoke,
Not a soul, not a stir, the silence now broke,
And the breeze that sighed now slept in its lair,
Like thoughts in the mind all depressed by their care;
The moon left its silver white fleece on each tree,
And shone 'midst the stars like a pearl in the sea,
With the swiftness of thought as mandate of power,
She eagerly sought the lovers lone bower,
The vines that encircled it grew down in the dell,
While the shadow of night demure on it fell.
Like a glimpse of a ghost we have pictured in dream,
Anon at its side sadly murmured the stream
As cool as the zephyr as clear as the sky;
And there the moon slept like a tear in the eye,
While over the bank the thick willows that hung,
All darkly its shadow now lazily flung
Down into the water and left there its gloom
Like a cloud on the sky, like sound in the tomb.
So drooping it hung that it seemed there to weep,
For beauty it shaded unconscious in sleep.
How fit was the place for the lover to build
A bower of peace where the sunshine could gild
With its deep yellow tints the flower and the leaf,
In summer's still eve as radiant as brief.
The lattice work thick of its leaf mingled woof,
Had flowers there spread like the stars in the roof
Of the sky, and the moon shone through their dark
leaves.

Like a smile through the tears when beauty lone
grieves;

And now 'neath its shadings sat Emina the fair,
Through black was the tress of her thick glossy hair,
And the dark loving glance dropped keen from her
eye,

Like light falls from heaven swift through the blue
sky;

And her deep fringing brows o'erhung, as a shade
The blue liquid sea when the tempest is laid,
Yet soft was the glance of her deep touching look,
When love from its gloom asperity took
The roseate nectar blushed pure through her skin,
So delicately clear so olive and thin,

As sky roses blush through the gold burnished east,
In glow of the sun where his fervor is least,
Her look was all love or all anger or scorn,
As cold as repulse or as calm as the morn.

And tenderness gushed from her eye, ken so dark,
'Till the sickness of love her features would mark,
And her blood coloured lips were ripe with the sweet
That flowed from her heart with her bosoms soft beat,
So sad did she look and so gentle and bland,
As her lover's wrapt face she earnestly scanned
His open frank features at every look,

Declared that his mind no deception could brook,
His lofty broad brow was as fair as the snow,
His full lustrous eye like the violets blow,
His figure was supple and graceful as youth.
So calm were his features thus marked by their truth,
As thus fondly they loved, still did they gaze,
Their eyes closer, drinking each other's kind rays.

THE DEVELOPMENT THEORY OF NATURE.

In the sixteenth number of this paper we made some remarks on this subject which we resume now according to promise. The strongest evidence of the existence of mind is design. Mr. Paley gives the instance of a watch being found by a man, who had never seen such a thing before, and reasonably asks, could any one hesitate to believe at once that the watch did not make itself? It is true this may not be a fair way of reasoning in reference to theory on nature. It must be admitted that nature has a tendency to fit every thing for its particular purpose or en-

Water will find its level. The rolling stone will grow round: A warm climate has a tendency to blacken the skin, as a cold climate has to whiten. The animals of the North in sympathy with nature turn white; as instances see the polar bear, the hare, the weasel, the snow-bird, and the owl. This rule does not, however, universally hold true as we find black races as the Esquimaux and Indians in the extreme north and again find white races in Asia. The advocates for the development theory believe that nature works from imperfection or from crude to perfect organization. They believe this because they see evidence of it in creation and the past history of the earth. In this belief they might be justified to some extent if they were not obliged to admit that nature stops at a certain point of development. Why does nature stop at this point? Will they contend that nature will ever develop a more perfect animal form on earth than man? If this world were to last a million of years would there be on earth at that time a being more perfect in form than man? Man in his organization combines the perfection and imperfections of all other animals. He seems the *Apex* of creation. He is both canine and granivorous. He can live in all climates and on all kinds of food and can endure all elements. He has both instinct and reason and is powerful in muscle. His eye rests on the horizon, on the earth, or on the heavens with equal ease. No climate causes him to degenerate. His form is perfect in the Hindoo, Japanese, Chinese, Patagonian, Polynesian, African, or North American Indian. This form was as perfect in the days of Nimrod and Abraham as now. Nothing in nature or history proves that our form was ever less developed. The mind has been less so. Yet the hieroglyphics of Egypt 5000 years old all show that the habits and senses of man were the same then as now. If nature produced all the animals and plants we see she would have produced in the course of 5000 years in Asia some new production not then known. Yet what animal, fish, serpent, or quadruped is there now in existence in Asia, that did not exist in the time of Abraham? Can one be named? It is true animals once existed that do not now exist, but this does not prove the theory or that nature does not act from design or with a view to an end. When she acts it is merely to adapt or combine blindly and by accident. If all men were destroyed off of the face of the earth, would nature ever produce a race like man again? Some theorists say man sprang from the baboon or orang outang tribes of Asia and Africa. Do we not find the two races still existing distinct in those origins—as indeed they have existed for perhaps upwards of four thousands of years. Destroy every human being in the interior of Africa, and on the continent, and sealude it by a barrier from all intercourse (say with a wall of fire) from the rest of the earth; leaving orang outang and monkey tribes, to reign in silence unmolested, for ten thousand years; would they ever arrive at reasoning powers or the perfection of even savage man? Never. Because they are essentially a different race. Man such as he is in form and mind was always what we see him. Cultivation never made us have one finger less or more or made us walk upright. The verriest savage is as perfect in form as the tenant of a throne. If the body be left naked, exposed to the elements of nature; it is true that nature will, by her adaptive powers, clothe it with hair, and harden it to its situation, but nature will

not bend it on all fours, nor will she lengthen the teeth, or give us a different organization. The Arabian horse, that eats at his masters door—that allows his masters children to fuddle him like a cat, and sleep upon him; that is as it were one of the inner house, in cleanliness of hide, and delicateness of taste; although since the days of Ishmael the great progenitor of the Arabs, he has thus been treated, never became and never would become, in millions of years, less a horse than now. If a man were once a monkey, a monkey once a dog; a dog a lower animal—the lower animal a bird;—a bird a serpent, and a serpent a fish, according to the development theory, why should not the Arabian horse or the Laplander's dog, become a man? It is true that place nature in a certain position certain effects will follow. For instance in tropical climates tropical plants will se from the earth. But their seeds were in the earth. Nature of itself did not produce the seeds. The bowels of the earth contained the seeds and they grew. The seeds were there by some wise decree of mind. When the earth was made it was filled with seeds and plants adapted to the climate and locality. Nature being nothing but blindness and chance, can only act as it is moulded by a superior essence which is mind. The advocates for the development theory we know will say in reply to our arguments, that we limit them to too short a time. That their development of nature takes place in hundreds of thousands of years. Hundreds of thousands of years ago they say man did not exist because then he was not developed. His period had not yet come. He existed in embryo in some other animal, perhaps a baboon. The baboon had thousands of years before been a kangaroo. The kangaroo a bird. The bird thousands of years before had been a polawog or a fish, and the fish originally a muscle or an oyster. Thousands of ages were consumed in these changes they say. Man, they say, has yet in his system the seeds or germs of the four grades of creation. The quadruped—the bird—the reptile—the fish. Now we have before said that the experience of six thousands of years which is the period that any authentic history of men covers, proves that man is essentially different in one respect from all other animals. His mind is different. His mind was the same in the days of Jubal Cain or Nimrod as now. Melchisedeck, Job, Abraham, and the ancient kings of Egypt and Chaldea, were intelligent, hospitable and ingenious. The only difference perceivable in nations, is in their industry and energy. Action, energy and industry made the Greeks and Romans superior to the Asians of the same age. There has been no essential change in man's mind, within six thousand years, or in his formation.

To be Continued.

THE EX-OFFICERS OF OUR GRAND DIVISION.—The last Brockville *Reader* speaks in complimentary terms of ex-G.S., Wm. H. Ellerbeck, Esq. We are glad to see this, for the order of the Sons in Canada, are greatly indebted to him, for its present prosperity. He has always we believe exhibited, as have the Leggo family also, the most commendable zeal for the promotion of our good cause. Those who help on a cause in its infancy are the most to be praised. In connection with this subject we cannot omit to state, what we personally know of our G.W.P. Wm. S. Burnham Esq., of Chippewa. The cheerance, patience, good sense, zeal and courteous demeanour, of this brother upon all occasions to all in the order we most cheerfully bear witness to. Such men as must elevate any cause which they espouse.

THE FATHER MATHEW FUND.—It is said that W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of Washington, has contributed five hundred dollars to the Father Mathew fund. If other wealthy gentlemen respond to the call in the same manner, the generous design of the projectors will be accomplished. The concert to be given by Miss Hayes for the same purpose will no doubt realize several thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE CANADIAN Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Saturday, November 8, 1851.

"My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—*Proverbs, Chap. 23.*

COME, COME AWAY.

O come, come away,
Intemperance forsaking,
The poison cup, surrender up,
O come, come away.
Disease and death are in the bowl,
And swift destruction to the soul,
Then from it's base control,
O come, come away.

When sparkleth the wine,
When roddeneth the colour,
Then lift not up—the fatal cup,
But turn, turn away;
Look not upon it then, forsooth,
It biteth like a serpent's tooth.
Old age and blooming youth—
O come, come away.

When sweet Temperance,
Wife, husband, children blessing,
With evening songs—her note prolongs,
O come, come away:
For surer far is he to cure
His ill, where drink is waterpure,
And life's toils well endure,
Then come, come away.

Away to the polls,
Old men and young advancing,
With nerves of steel, and hearts that feel,
O come, come away:
Like freemen, take a noble stand,
A true and faithful temperance band,
And vote *Rum* from the land,
O come, come away.

RESPECTABLE TIPPLING.

How many families of respectability in Canada during the last 30 years have gone to ruin by drunkenness? We ask ourselves this question, and others have asked us the same, often within a year. In May last, at the Brougham demonstration, where we and the two Messrs. Campbell of Brooklin, Whitby, magistrates, and one of them formerly a member of Parliament, spoke on temperance subjects; a remark fell from one of them to the effect that near Kingston, we think, where he had been brought up, he had been acquainted with several hundred promising men many years ago, and that now nearly one half of them filled the graves of drunkards. Yet this speaker had not seen sixty winters. Now we can look back upon the lapse of twenty years or more with vivid recollections. We can call to mind our school-boy days from 1824-8 in Canada, and remember hundreds of promising young men, just about to start in life; some with glowing ambition in their souls, and genius on their brows; strong in health, hopes, and determinations. Where are they? Echo answers where. Go to the silent church yards of their

native counties and you will see their voiceless hillocks of green, where the wind moaneth and the cricket sings itself to rest. They were stricken down in youth by the hand of drunkenness. Had many of them lived sober men, their heads would have been black with the ungreyed hairs of youth. We saw them pollute our city streets with swollen faces, until the dogs considered them a nuisance and the grave all but refused them sepulture. Dozens of such instances are now in our mind's eye. Dozens of our youthful friends—schoolmates, have fallen before the power of intoxicating drinks. Some have left helpless wives and penniless children. Some brought a father to ruin and a mother to an early grave by drunkenness; which brought on bankruptcy. In our native county we knew two men, gentlemen of finished education, fine families and enlarged intellects, both intimate friends of ours, at whose hospitable boards we have often sat. These men were both cut down before the age of forty, like Byron, of whom one was a great admirer; they fell in their youth before alcoholic poison.

When we heard of the death of one of them, we wrote the verses many years since, that appear elsewhere in this number. *The respectable drinking usages* of society caused all this! Yet strange to say others with their eyes open follow on, heeding not the pit into which their fellow mortals fall. Why? They say within their hearts "we will not do as they have done—our strength is greater." Their example is followed, and a new generation of men—rising, promising young Canadians, are fed for *the ground* to be *swallowed up in youth!* Our schoolmates once thought as do these self-sufficient moderate drinkers, but where are they? "What means all this preaching" sounds in our ears. Gentle reader hold; we hold thee by the button for a moment. You are in danger, and if you are not you are leading others into it by an example. "What is that word? Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Ah friend we know the age in which we live is noted for its selfishness, and that hypocrisy is a cardinal virtue with many; but we would have thee believe in better things. Turn thine eye on the heavens, within thy heart, and on thy wife and little ones around a quiet fireside. Ask thyself if these sayings be true, right and just. Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy mind and soul; and love thy neighbour as thyself." As men of sense, whether is it better for us to abandon a custom of *respectable tippling* and thereby promote our own and fellow men's interests, or persevere therein and carry out the motto of the heart's depravity. "Every man for himself?" We ask no man to sacrifice his interests or real good. The man that will not provide for his household is worse than an infidel; but we ask for the abandonment of a custom in society by genteel women and men; useless to them—expensive—unwholesome, and injurious by example. The middling, genteel, and educated

classes of Great Britain and America, control the fashions of society, and as they do, so will the labouring classes do. An example of total abstinence is exacted of you respectable men of society, upon the ground of humanity, and in view of christian duty. Banish from your sideboards, ladies, the wine bottle; let your little ones not taste the wine. Treat your visiting friends to other things than alcohol; and on New-year-days commence not a happy year with dissipation and tottering steps—with brains be-dizzled with wine or rum. Let not the wine bottle pollute the funeral meeting or alcohol wet the cup of the holy communion.

Live in joy but yet be wholly temperate. We have tried both ways and know that total abstinence is the better one. At public dinners toast your Queen or your friends in good cold water or in some other way than over the tinkling wine cup.

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👉 "LOOK AROUND AMONG MANKIND AND WARN YOUR FELLOW MEN FROM ERROR'S PATH. 👉

Brother, did your ear ever catch these words in a Division Room? Did you ever reflect as a good Son of Temperance that in the community in which you live our principles and order require at your hands some exertions? Think of these words and your duty to all men. Remember the barren fig tree cursed by Our Saviour. What is a Son worth who among all his acquaintances has not sufficient influence to get one, yea two, yea three, to join his Division? Of what material must a Son be made if he so little love his order, that he will week after week allow time to pass without making one convert to our principles of *eternal* sobriety, from drinking alcohol? Give us the man of useful zeal, give us the Son who like General Carey of Ohio, burns *in the glory* of the cause; and whose eye flashes fire when speaking of the thousands of men whom the sword of intemperance has stricken down. Look around among your fellow men and warn them from error's path! Oh ye Sons of the Divisions of Canada! You have listened to our beautiful ceremony, and you have felt as if the hand of God was in them; and as if his all-seeing eye was gazing upon your hearts. Let the soul take fire at that altar of purity, and raise the scimeter as did the Moslems on the fields of Arabia, or as did the Crusaders brandish their swords under the lion hearted King of England, and cry, we battle against the enemy to the death. Maine! Maine! the total annihilation of the traffic is our watch-word. Oh brother thinkest thou that by simply joining a Division—folding thy arms in lassitude—keeping thy light hid under a bushel—keeping a bridle upon thy tongue and coward fear within thy heart that our cause will ever triumph? Arouse and awake at my voice ye men of principle; and if ye believe ye are right, stand up before men and say and act, and by a burning zeal—a steady activi-

ty and fidelity to the cause, with a fixed determination to let no small differences drive you from your Division Rooms or from your purposes; say with an everlasting resolve, *right shall conquer*. Oh has not the hungry grave swallowed up enough victims yet! Ye wave-beaten cliffs of Albion—ye green and ought to be happy fields and mountains of Erin—ye rugged mountains and lovely lakes and valleys of Scotland—ye mighty forests lakes and plains of America, answer with a voice of thunder, and let the pale armies of the departed myriads of drunkards rise from their graves, wet with the showers of women's tears and the wails of orphaned starving children, and prove the mighty slaughter of drunkenness. Who that listens to my voice that warneth, hath not lost some member of his family, near or distant, by liquor's pestilence? "I have not" crieth a voice—you have not. Did not one of your uncles fill a hungry drunkard's grave? Didst thou watch thy mother's tearful eye when she heard of her brother's death. Thy grandfather, hast thou heard him tell of the brightest of his brothers' early grave? We tell thee there is no family that has been wholly free from this all pervading evil. Come out my brothers and be ye separate!! Speak when you speak, feel like new and renovated men, strong in the presence of God, with the conviction of truth. Every man has his power, his influence, his friend whom he can bring to a Division Room. Try once, and twice, yea, for six months, until you conquer. We have a work to do and that work must be done. Our Division Rooms are the rallying points, and our Sons are the soldiers of Thermopylae amid the Persian hosts. "Look around among mankind and warn your fellow men from error's path."

NIAGARA CIRCULAR.

TO THE OFFICERS AND BROTHERS OF ADHESIVE DIVISION, NO. 118, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

According to the Constitution of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, by which all Subordinate Divisions are necessarily in a great measure governed, a member of a Division on removing from any locality, and becoming a member of another Division, is not entitled to benefits until the expiration of six months from the period of entering such Division. This, in the opinion of your Committee appointed to enquire into the matter, is injurious to the interests of the Order. Members have frequently occasion to remove from one place to another, and, were this Regulation generally known, it is probably many persons would be deterred from associating themselves with the Institution.

As it is desirable to remove every hinderance out of the way of the successful operation of an organization so benevolent in its object, and so beneficial in its results, as that with which we have the happiness to be connected. Your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved,—That it is manifestly unjust, and calculated to retard the prosperity of the Sons of Temperance, to require a member who joins any Division by card, to remain six months before he can be entitled to the interests of the Order.

Resolved,—That it is highly expedient, that every brother in good standing, who may have occasion to remove from one Division to another, should, on paying a fee of five shillings, be placed in the same position, in regard to privileges, as he occupied in the Division to which he had previously belonged. And in the event of such brother becoming sick, during the first six months of his connection with such Division, the expenses to be chargeable on the Division which he left.

Resolved,—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Grand Division accompanied by a request that,

if agreeable to them, they will, as early as convenient, take the necessary steps to have the Constitution amended, in conformity with these Resolutions.

Resolved,—That a circular be printed and a copy sent to every Subordinate Division in the Province, respectfully requesting their co-operation in effecting the desired improvement, should they concur in the sentiments above expressed. All of which is respectfully submitted.

COMMITTEE.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, ROBERT CONNOR,
WILLIAM H. GILLAN, DAVID MILLER,
F. M. WHITELAW, A. P. CARPENTER.

F. M. WHITELAW, R. S.

Niagara, 29th Sept. 1851.

Adopted unanimously by the Division, 30th Sept. 1851.

This Circular was crowded out of our last.—It was adopted in the Ontario Division. We think the amendments good, and all we fear, is the difficulty of working out the second Resolution. We believe the matter is laid before the Grand Division.—[ED. SON.]

YOUNG STREET PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING AT DAVIS CORNERS.

The members of the Young Street Division and its friends intend holding a public temperance meeting on Friday evening, the 14th of Nov., 1851, at Davis corners. The meeting would be open and free to all. All members of surrounding divisions are invited to attend, as well as the public generally. Several speakers from the city will be present, and many from the country. We earnestly advise all to attend and give the Division and the cause a push ahead.

THE SONS AT VITTORIA.

Held a pleasant Soiree, largely attended, on the 14th Oct. A bible and banner were presented, and some good addresses read. P. W. P. Wm. Roche read one of the addresses. If we can find room we will insert a portion of the addresses during November.

GAINSBORO' DIVISION NEAR BEAMS-VILLE.

Brother Geo. Gilmour, W. P. of this Division informs us that it was lately opened under good auspices. It meets on Tuesday.

GRAND DIVISIONS OF NEW YORK STATE.

These bodies have recently held their sessions. There are 425 divisions in the State. The cause is progressive. We see that Lloyd Mills, Esq., of the *Oswego Palladium*, is elected G. W. P. of western New York, and Brother Jarmain is elected G. W. P. for the eastern section. Wesley Bailey of the *Utica Teetotaler*, G. S. Western New York. These brothers are all active and talented friends of our good cause. Our citizens know Brother Mills personally.

THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE OF NEW YORK STATE.

Are also active and are about getting up petitions to the State Legislature to put down the license system. The Daughters of Temperance

in Canada are also constantly increasing. There is no good reason why ladies should refuse to join temperance unions. We see every day instances of Sons of Temperance being induced to break their pledge through intemperate wives. Women in Canada are doing much harm by upholding the moderate use of Alcohol. Thousands of women in Canada use it daily. Yet we hear some say that unions of daughters are useless.

BROTHER W. MURRELL.

We have not heard from this brother for some time, and give below some extracts from a letter received from him. He has been for a few weeks past labouring on the Grand River. He gives a vivid account of a poor man who died at Dunnville while he was there of *Delirium Tremens*, which we will insert in our next. This letter was the address we alluded to in our last as received from Cayuga.

CAYUGA, GRAND RIVER, OCT. 24th, 1851.

To the Editor of the Son.

There must be no concession—no compromise—no endurance any longer of the blighting, blasting curse of the vile liquor traffic, and unless we can rouse the Province of Canada, and shame into action many of its pliant population, who now yield the field to the liquor seller—unless we can thrill the bosoms of the wronged, degraded and oppressed people with a sense of the atrocities of the liquor trade, and start the war cry of no quarter to the traffic, till it shall fly though the Province like a Prairie fire—till this is done the liquor vender will only laugh at our abortive measures, and pursue their death-dealing craft without check or remorse.

The whole history of the Temperance Reform proves this, for nothing can be done to any great utility while the liquor traffic is permitted. Talk of reasoning to a rum seller while they are upheld by a license law—which is a complete scandal to humanity, as well as a libel on common sense. We might as well reason with the storm as it strews the ocean with wrecks, and buries their shrieking crews in its unfathomable depths—as soon persuade a powder magazine to explode with moderation, and spare the bystanders. When did the liquor traffic ever pity or spare. An orphan's prayer should ever find its way to the heart, but even this is of no avail in addition to the sighs and tears of the broken hearted drunkard's wife. His vile occupation steals his heart to the dictates of common humanity.

I am aware, dear sir, and brother I have been rather lengthy in this article, and will conclude by stating I am, thank God, still prospering in my labours. Since last communication I have put in operation Daughters of Temperance at the following places:—

Canning, Ayr, Mount Pleasant, York village, St. Johns, Crowland village, Dunnville, and Rainham.

Also, Cadets of Temperance, at Glenmorris, Troy, and York village.

Believe me to remain,

Fraternally yours in L. P. F.

WILLIAM M. MURRELL, the London Sailor.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE BY SONS. We have always thought that our rules and constitution should be such that any Son, in good standing going, from one Division to another, should be admitted a member of the new Division upon paying a mere nominal admission fee, say 1s. 3d.

LAW AND INTOXICATION.

For the last year many of our Provincial papers have been teeming with letters and remarks on the abuses and grievances of law and lawyers. There is much truth in what they say and also much exaggeration. The last *Oshawa Reformer* contains a long and well written letter on the subject of doing away with some of our Courts and increasing the jurisdiction of others. The writer (who we believe is a particular friend of ours, and with whom we have corresponded on the subject of law) has overlooked one great cause of law and law suits in Canada. If lawyers are employed and money be paid them, as fees, whose fault is it? From what cause do two-thirds of our litigation arise? We have been familiar with courts and their practice since 1829 in Canada, and know of a truth, that two-thirds or more of civil and criminal suits arise directly and indirectly from the use of alcoholic drinks. Men quarrel over the glass—crimes are committed over the glass—business is neglected over the glass—debts are accumulated over the glass—men grow indifferent to the payment of debts through the glass; passioned by its influence they refuse to settle peaceably, and run to courts and lawyers; and hence are costs and suits originated. If men would always keep sober, they would be more discreet, and less apt to go to law. Do away with the license system entirely in Canada and you stop at once one half of our law suits civil and criminal.

The *Temperance Magazine* says there are 6200 divisions in the United States and Canada;—that the number of contributing members is 238,908 and the number joined the order during the year 91,776. The money paid in during the year, \$800,000, and the money paid out for benefits \$200,000. The order is in a rapidly progressive state.

The *American Temperance Magazine* for November, has come to hand, and sustains its character for ability. We are glad to see on its pages a good likeness of the Hon. P. S. White, and also a short sketch of his life. Bro. White is a noble and patriotic friend of our order, and a most eloquent advocate of temperance. It also contains a good likeness of the Hon. Mr. Olds of Ohio. The more we see of this Magazine, the more are we convinced of its great ability. What we admire more particularly, is its beautiful style of writing. All who write in it seem to be finished scholars.

THE STOUFFVILLE DINNER TO THE REV. L. KRUEBS.

A few remarks on this subject made by us, were crowded out of our last issue. We could not attend owing to ill health and other engagements. A very large attendance of the friends of the Rev. gentleman and of temperance was present. The evening was passed in the most agreeable manner, and good results to the cause must flow from the meeting, as well as great gratification to the worthy brother for whose benefit the dinner was got up.

THE RISING STAR SOCIAL DINNER.

This article in our last, was partly disarranged. All of the article did not appear as it should. We supply the remarks omitted now.

After the dinner was over the company adjourned to the Methodist Chapel in the neighborhood; when being joined by many of the neighbors and Sons of temperance of neighboring divisions; a most pleasant temperance meeting was held. The Rev. Mr. Nichol & brother Dyer, D.G.W.P., of Richmond hill made some very useful remarks. We addressed the meeting for an hour and the evening's entertainment was concluded by a short but most excellent speech from the chairman bro. Lever. The division is situated in the lovely township of Markham amongst a happy thriving set of farmers and numbers 30 most worthy brethren, farmers, mechanics—ministers and doctors. It will no doubt increase to one hundred within a year. We enjoyed ourselves as did all on this occasion very much.

Orono, Oct. 25, 1851.

BROTHER DURAND:

Dear Sir,

The Orono Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the month of February, 1849, and now numbers one hundred and ten members, and meets on Wednesday evening. The present W. P. is William Thompson, J. Steward, R.S. In our ranks we number five ministers of the Gospel, and many other influential brethren. Our prospects are good for the present.

Yours in L. P. & F.,

J. B. ROLF.

RICHMOND HILL CADETS.

For the Son of Temperance.

Mr. Editor:—The cause of Temperance at Richmond Hill received a fresh impetus on Wednesday evening, October 8th, when the Ladies of this place gave palpable evidence of their desire to promote the Order of Cadets of Temperance, by presenting to the Section here a neat and beautiful flag; with an appropriate address; which was replied to by the Worthy Archon of the Section. The audience was also highly gratified by listening to the eloquent speeches of Brothers Beasley, Swallow, and Diamond.

Nor was the performance of Masters Willoughby, Retary, and associates from the Toronto Section, in vocal music, the least interesting part of the entertainments of the evening. Both the Sons and Cadets are receiving accessions to their numbers as the fruits of this meeting. Without a more lengthened introduction, I hasten to lay before you the address with the reply.

Fraternally yours,

E. DYER, W. Patron.

Richmond Hill, October 24th, 1851.

This address will be published in our next.

GO SURE AND STEADY

To the Editor of the *Canadian Son of Temperance*.

The rapidity with which the Order of the Sons has spread over our country, is perhaps without parallel in the history of popular movements having for their object the amelioration of society. Three years ago, when the beautiful star of our order first threw its benign beams on our slumbering land, the most enthusiastic could scarcely have dreamed that in 1851, Upper Canada would have been dotted over with 325 Division Rooms, radiating the light of the blessings of teetotalism from the Detroit to the Ottawa, and from Georgian Bay to the shores of Erie.

Such a fact speaks volumes in favor of the intelligence and patriotic self-denial of our Countrymen. But there is danger that, in the splendor of our present success, we may lose sight of the fact that, hitherto, uninterrupted progress has not characterized any great moral institution however excellent, and that apathy and dissension may succeed, to check our advance, and bring a cloud over the bright prospect of our country's early emancipation from the thralldom of Intemperance.

Should a disaster so deplorable result from causes which human prudence might have foreseen and removed, a heavy responsibility will rest on those who are placed at the head of our affairs.

The Grand Division is about to meet in annual session, and I hope it will not separate without taking definite action on a matter which has an important bearing on the interests of the Order. A glance at the map is enough to convince any one that Brockville can no longer, with advantage, remain the chartered location of the Grand Division. It is impossible for the Subordinate Divisions in the western part of the country to be represented there; for the expenses of a representation would be too heavy a draft on the funds of the larger Divisions, and would exhaust the treasury of the smaller. Hence, a heavy percentage being drawn quarterly from the receipts of each Subordinate, over the expenditure of which it has no control, we have a system of taxation without representation, which cannot fail to engender discontent.

FILIUS.

Middlesex, Oct. 20th, 1851.

A few of the remarks of the brother, bearing immediately on the removal of the Grand Division officers, we omit since what he desired has been accomplished.—(EDITOR SOX.)

THE LATE STEPHEN RANDAL.

MY OLD FRIEND AND PRECEPTOR.

These lines of poetry were written in the far west, on the 6th of June, 1841, on hearing of his death, in Canada. He died on the 27th of April, 1841, in Lower Canada, near Montreal, at the early age of 36. With great natural abilities and quickness of intellect, he united two prominent faults—carelessness of the morrow, and intemperate habits. No man knew better the evil of the wine cup, but yet "he looked upon the wine when it was red, when it gave its colour aright." Shakespeare says "O thou invisible spirit of rum" "I call the devil!"; yet he sought the wizard bowl. Solomon says "look not on my son upon the wine"; yet the enchanter encircled his soul.

Oh he has gone! rest poet, rest,
In thy silent grassy grave,
O'er thee, thy mother earth is prest,
The cricket chirps, the grasses wave.

Bright Son of Song! Thee who could save
From hungry death—'twas nature's call;
She has assumed her own; thy grave
Is all that's left, sad mem'ry's pall.

Randall! thou art gone where Byron went,
Byron, thy favorite bard;
Like his, thy life was early spent
Without the world's regard.

Thy loved Canada and mine
Suffers its flowers to wither and to die.
Lo! it hath no literary shrine,
Where genius worships, poets sigh.

The fire of genius lit thine eye,
And generous was thy soul,
It soared a while, then droop'd to die
From the poison of the bowl.

Alas poor Randal, tho' years have fled,
Since last on earth we met to part;
Old memories call to mind the dead:
Old friendship bids the tear-drops start.

Light lay the sod upon thy clay,
Gentle breath the winds around thy tomb;
Bless'd be thy soul where all is day,
In a bright and heavenly home.

G. M. D.

RECEIPTS.

Br. A., Brockville, \$1. D. C., Oshawa, \$1. G. D. P., Queenston, \$7. J. C., Glanford, \$4. Br. W., Hornby, \$1. Br. D., Streetsville, 2s. od.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Lines on "Bam" from Norwichville are too long for this number, will appear in next number. F. B. R. "Sketch from real life" in our next. Poetry from W. T. Rising Star Division, letter from Columbus Division Library communication and resolutions, D. M.'s Bradford poetry, will appear in our next. Br. W.'s letter from Bowmanville, Br. C.'s from Glanford, communication from Stouffville received. An acoustic is received. These communications will be duly attended to in course. Some addresses are still on hand.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The Temperance Telegraph says that James Johnson Esq., has been elected G.W.P. of New Brunswick at its session just closed and Thos. W. Bliss G.W.A. A very large attendance of delegates was present. There is a Grand Section of Cadets also in New Brunswick. Great activity is exhibited in the order. A letter appears in the paper approving of Sons voting for temperance men only.

For the convenience of Sons of Temperance traveling 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.

- St. Lawrence Division meets on Friday.
- YORK DIVISION, No. 24, night of meeting Monday.
- ONTARIO, No. 26, night of meeting Monday.
- TORONTO, No. 159, night of meeting Tuesday.
- COLDSTREAM, TORONTO, No. 212, night of meeting, Wednesday.
- MIMICO, No. 98, night of meeting, Tuesday.
- SMITHFIELD 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.
- MARHAM, No. 87, night of meeting, Thursday.
- NEWMARKET, No. 106, night of meeting, Tuesday.
- PORT CREDIT, No. 96, night of meeting, Saturday.
- CANTON DIVISION, PICKERING, No. 133, night of meeting Tuesday.
- BROGHAM, No. 104, night of meeting, Saturday.
- SALEM, No. 39, night of meeting, Thursday.
- BROOKLYN, No. 30, night of meeting, Monday.
- COOKSVILLE TEST OF RECIPIENTS 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.
- LAMBTON, No. 94, night of meeting Wednesday.
- WESTON, No. 95, night of meeting, Monday.
- Yonge Street Division changed to Monday.

DERHAM DIVISIONS.

- Tyrone Division meets on Wednesday.
- Mellville Division meets on Thursday.
- Orono Division meets on —
- Newcastle Division meets on Monday.
- Port Hope Division meets on Friday.
- Cobourg Division meets on Tuesday.
- Brighton Division meets on Tuesday.
- Colborne Division meets on Monday.
- Haldimand Division meets on Wednesday.
- Grafton Division meets on Monday.
- Keene, Otanabee, Peterboro, Division meets on Saturday.

NORFOLK.

- Jervis Division, Haldimand, meets on Saturday.
- Port Dover Division meets on Thursday.
- Simcoe Division meets on Wednesday.
- Kiennia Division meets on Monday.
- Port Rowen Division meets on Friday.
- Fredericksburgh Division meets on Friday.
- Scotland Division meets on Wednesday.
- Waterford Division meets on —
- Barford Division meets on Tuesday.
- Wentworth Division meets on —
- Paris, Dumfries, Division meets on Tuesday.

OXFORD.

Otterville Division meets on Saturday.
 Norrichville Division meets on Monday.
 Tolsingburgh Division meets on Saturday.
 Keene Division, No. 128, has 120 members and as Section of Cadets, 30. Cannot some Brother there give us full particulars?
 Otterville Division, Oxford, No. 257. It contains 85 members and a Section of Cadets. This is a large and growing Division of sterling brethren.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

BRADFORD, No. 146, night of meeting, Wednesday.
 BARRIZ DIVISION, night of meeting, Monday,

COUNTIES OF WENTWORTH AND HALTON.

HAMILTON, No. 25, night of meeting, Wednesday.
 WELLINGTON SQUARE, No. 193, night of meeting Monday.
 OARVILLE, No. 61, night of meeting, Friday.
 BROSTE, No. 142, night of meeting, Saturday.
 PALERMO, No. 143, night of meeting, Wednesday.
 BURLINGTON DIVISION, HAMILTON, No. 197, night of meeting, Monday.
 WATERDOWN, No. 192, night of meeting, Tuesday.

COUNTY OF DURNHAM.

BOWMANVILLE, No. 39, night of meeting, Monday.
 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.
 YONGE STREET, No. 20, night of meeting, Monday.
 BROWNSTON, KING, No. 150, night of meeting, Monday.
 WHITCHURCH—MITCHELL'S CORNERS, No. 106, night of meeting, Monday.
 ZION HILL—EAST FLAMBORO—HALTON, No. 199, night of meeting, Friday.
 STOUFFVILLE DIVISION, No. 47, night of meeting Monday.
 FERGUS DIVISION, No. 213;
 ROYAL DIVISION, No. 65, Port Sarnia, night of meeting Tuesday.
 MAPLE LEAF DIVISION, No. 223.
 SPRINGFIELD, No. 97, night of meeting, Saturday.
 SHARON DIVISION, meet on Saturday.
 Uxbridge Division, No. 157, meet on Saturday.
 Dundas Division, No. 67, night of meeting, Friday.
 West Flamboro, Mountain Division, No. 293, night of meeting Thursday.
 Pioneer Division, London, No. 53, meet on Wednesday evening.
 Concord Division, on the line between Tecumseth and King, meet on Saturday evening.
 Mounthope Division, A lion, meet on Thursday.
 Caledon Division, Cheltenham, meets on Saturday evening.
 Olive Branch Division, Caledon, meets on Monday evening.
 Orangeville Division, Garafraxa, meets on Wednesday.
 Nelson Division, Twelve Mile Creek, night of meeting Thursday.
 Cuxminsville 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, meet on Friday.
 Cliaeburgh Division, Vaughan, No. 215, meet on Wednesday.
 Berwick Division, Vaughan, No. 172, meet on Monday.

LINCOLN AND WELLAND.

Adhesive Niagara Division, meet on Tuesday evening.
 Grantham Division, St. Catharines, 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.
 Lawrenceville Division meet on Thursday.
 Beamsville Division meet on Thursday.
 Grimsby Division meet on Saturday.
 Smithville Division meet on Friday.
 Pelham Division meet on Wednesday.
 Star of Bethlehem Division meet on Tuesday.
 St. John Division meet on Monday.

Loughboro Division, county Frontenac, No. 78, meets on Saturday.
 Bellerville Division meets on Monday.

HALTON DIVISIONS.

Hornby Division meets on Tuesday.
 Stewarttown Division meets on Monday.
 St. George Division meets Thursday.
 Naval Division meets on Saturday.
 Williamsburgh Division meets on Monday.
 Milton Division meets on Thursday.

MIDDLESEX DIVISIONS.

St. Andrew's Division, Westminster, meets on Friday.
 Port Stanley Division meets on Saturday.
 Aylmer Division meets on Wednesday.
 Fingall Division meets on Wednesday.
 London Division, No. 248, meets on Tuesday.


HALDIMAND DIVISIONS.

Caledonia Division meets on Saturday.
 Oneida Division meets on Saturday.
 Cayuga Division meets on Wednesday.
 Canby Division meets on Saturday.
 Dunnville Division meets on Thursday.
 Louth Division meets on Friday.
 Middlesex Division meets on Saturday.

OUR AGENTS.

We would inform our subscribers and others that the following brethren will receive subscriptions and payments for this paper on our behalf at 5s. per year in advance. Any persons giving their names to them shall at once have papers sent to them. We can supply back numbers only of the 7th issue.

- Thornhill.....Josiah Purkiss
- Richmond Hill.....George Graham
- York Mills.....J. C. Monlon
- Weston.....David Maguire
- Streetsville.....Martin Deady
- Churchville.....Walter Davidson
- Brampton.....Lardner Eastwick
- Markham Village.....Thomas Boswell
- 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.....Robert Baimar
- Mimico.....William Field
- Bolton Village.....Charles Bolton
- Wellington Square.....John H Sanders
- Palermo.....Gilbert Flinn
- Barrie.....Angus Russel.
- Newmarket.....Dr. Orin Ford.
- Sharon.....John Maguire.
- Uxbridge Mills.....John L. Gould.
- Dundas.....John L. Smith.
- Chippawa.....John Rapelge
- Lloydton & Brownville.....John Hughes.
- St. Catharines.....J. G. Currie.
- Aylmer.....John Murdoch.
- Waterdown.....Reed Baker.
- Stenevreeck.....David Williamson.
- Barford.....L. D. Marks.
- Amherstburg.....Win. Bartlett.
- Bytown.....Crawford Ross
- Niagara.....Robert Connor
- Queenston.....J. D. Prest
- Prince Albert.....Prosper Hard
- Cobourg.....Mr. Haigraff
- Beamsville.....John Roberts
- Grimsby.....John Bailie
- Smithville.....Abisha Morse
- Townhall, Pelham.....S. W. Folgar
- Loughboro, Frontenac.....W. A. Wood
- London.....H. A. Newcombe
- Pontheil, Pelham.....John B. Crowe
- Pelham Village.....Charles W. Hart
- Peterboro.....Robinson Rutherford
- Elora.....C. Clarke
- Glanford.....Jonathan Cook
- Caledonia.....William H. Hume
- York.....John O'Neil
- Cayuga.....O. S. Phelps
- Canboro.....J. C. Clarke
- Dunville.....Joseph R. Brown
- Mr. Vaallien.....Georgetown
- Mr. Thomas Donaldson.....Norval
- J. H. Watkins.....Hon. Trafaigar
- S. J. Lancaster.....Delaware
- Erastus Jackson.....Guelph

NORTHERN DIVISIONS AND ORANGEVILLE SOIREE. 

October 10th 1851.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—You will confer a favor to the Orangeville Division (as they are so little known) if you will insert the following in the "Son":

On the 1st of this month we had a public Soiree and Procession, at which the Ladies of Orangeville presented to the Sons a neat Flag and Bible. Though the weather had been hazy and doubtful for some days previous, the 1st turned out as propitious as could be desired—it seemed as if the Heavens were smiling on our cause. For this remote location a good number arrived in due time, consisting of Sons, Speakers, and lookers on. The Brampton, Erin, Centre Road, and Olive Branch Divisions were tolerably represented, especially the latter. At 11 o'clock Mrs. Thos. T. Armstrong and Miss Lawrence, presented the address with the Bible and Banner, which was ably responded to by our W.P., Walter Bosfield. After which the Procession was formed and marshalled by Brother Holiday; after promenading the Village for some time we (as is the custom at such times) partook of an excellent repast—that done speaking commenced, Br. Dr. Johnson, of Brampton, was unanimously called to the chair and ably did he fill his position; he opened the meeting by a telling speech which must have gone home to some of those who were present, who still persist in the use of thatbane to happiness, ardent spirits. The Chairman was followed by Br. Berry, of Brampton; the Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Centre Road Division; Rev. R. Parsons, of Orangeville Division; and Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Methodist Episcopal Minister, though not a Son, he advised all to become Sons, which advice he intends to follow by becoming one soon. The last speech was by the father and principle proprietor of our Village, Mr. Orange Lawrence, he is not a Son but he drove the nail in the proper place and who knows better than such. He is a friend to our Division but cannot be prevailed upon to forego the practice of taking the "least drop in life." I wish from my heart he could be persuaded, he would be a great stimulus to our Division.

The Orangeville Division was organized June 5th, 1850, numbers 17 members, we at one time numbered 22, but through pecuniary causes we have receded. But, Mr. Editor, you must not imagine we are not in a healthy state, we are a first rate little band. Walter Bosfield, W.P.; Thos. T. Armstrong, R.S.; meets on Mondays.

CALEDON DIVISIONS. 

Onward Division, situated in Caledon, 4th Con. West of Centre Road, was organized in June last, numbers 17 members and is doing well. Easus Shrigley, W.P.; Jacob Harsell, R.S.; meets on Saturdays.

Centre Road Division organized in May last, numbers 22 members; this Division deserves credit from all friends of Temperance for their perseverance and benefit that has been derived in the short time they have been organized. Br. Harkness, W.P.; W. Bell, R.S.; meets on Fridays.

Yours in I. P. & F.

THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, D.G.W.P.

To C. Durand, Esq.

MONO MILLS. 

I expect soon to open a Division at Mono Mills, situated on the upper corner of Abbot and Caledon corner of Mono. I will advise you when they are organized and send you parts wires.

T. T. A.

I T E M S .

17 A team of oxen, driven by two amateur gentlemen in a carriage, passed through Main Street, Buffalo last week, and excited great curiosity.

27 Adam McKay, a doctor of eminence, lately in a temporary fit of insanity, caused by the immediate use of alcohol, took poison and died, leaving a family.


27 The Mexican Revolutionists are progressing at last accounts.

TEMPERANCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN TORONTO.

A spirited meeting of the members of the various Divisions in Toronto, was held in this city on the 30th ult., to form a Temperance Atheneum or Library association for the use of all friends of temperance; yearly admittance fee 7s. 6d. for a Son, and 5s. for a Cadet. Subscription lists are laid before all the Divisions and Sections in the city. It is got up on a joint stock plan, and should be supported. We will publish the resolutions next week.

NIAGARA RESOLUTIONS AT GRAND DIVISION.

A committee was appointed at the late meeting of the Grand Division, to report on the prayer of these and similar resolutions from other Divisions and the matter has been referred to the Grand Division.

OUR GRAND SCRIBE.  All Sons will recollect that Bro. H. W. Jackson, resident in Hamilton, now holds this office.

ONTARIO DIVISION.

A soiree is to be held by this Division about the 20th inst. at 1s. 2d. per ticket. All prepare. It is said that the Daughters will patronize it.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Margaret Garrity a servant Girl in New York city who assassinated in a fit of insanity her seducer, Drum, in August last has been acquitted by a jury.

A horrid murder has just been committed in Boston by a brother on his sister it is said whilst laboring under *delerium tremens*.


Trade in England by the last accounts is very healthy and bullion in the bank of England increasing.

A vessel has performed the journey from Liverpool to China in 30 days, the quickest passage on record.

The Hon. John Young a merchant of Montreal is the Commissioner of Public Works. The new ministry were gazetted ten days ago and consist of Hincks, Rolph, Cameron, Richards, Ross and Morris for Upper and Lower Canada, Caron, Drummond, Young and Cartier for Lower Canada.

The *Pilot* the organ of the Government of Lower Canada is counselling the *North American's* platform—what does this mean?

The Legislature of Nova Scotia met on the 4th Nov. 1851.

Mr. Genin of New York City, a hatter, is the originator of the Kossuth fund which is progressing nobly. A citizen of Cincinnati has given \$1000 to it and others have given large sums—this is noble and grand.  Louis Kossuth is only second to the American Washington. He is a bright meteor of patriotism worthy of a better fate and age. The world cries shame on France for refusing him an entry or passage through that down trodden country. How noble are the examples of England and the United States in comparison.

Metternich the angel of despotism in Europe is again at work in Vienna.

The consumption of Tobacco is decreasing materially in England.

A sale of teas grown in the East Indies has just taken place in London.

The Crystal Palace is to be pulled down. It closed on the 14th October.

The Hon. D. Daly of Canadian notoriety has been gazetted Governor of Trinidad at a salary of £1250 a year.

Lord Elgin has been received in Quebec with great demonstrations of joy and triumph all of which this truly popular man deserves. He is the greatest man that ever governed British America.

The Steamship 'Pacific' left New York city for Liverpool 27 Sept. and returned to New York on the 26 Oct., all in one month.

A. M. Montherwin lately deceased has left a legacy of £400 to any one who will find out a way to propel a balloon in the air in a straight line.

A great rebellion is now in progress in China which threatens to destroy the reigning family's power. The Chinese standing army consists of only 60,000 men.

Snow fell in considerable quantities in St. Johns city New Brunswick 27 Oct. Some snow fell in Toronto on same day and also in New York city.

A railroad is talked of from Constantinople to India. Austria is threatening to invade Turkey on some frivolous pretext.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence the American Minister in England has made a tour through Ireland.

The French ministry have resigned and Louis Napoleon talks of restoring Universal Suffrage in France.

One hundred and twenty six American prisoners had arrived in Spain to work in the mines.

A Polish tailor had been flogged for visiting the Crystal Palace contrary to his passport.

All of Europe, except Great Britain, seems to be trodden down by oppression and the rulers are constantly alarmed by intended conspiracies.

What a blessing to a people is constitutional liberty!

QUININE SUPERSEDED !!

PRO BONO PUBLICO !!!

HEWLETT'S ANTIPAROXYSMUS !!

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

ALSO FOR

HEMITTING AND INTERMITTING FEVER

THE Proprietor in offering to the public the above medicine, which is the result of a series of experiments that have engaged his attention for years, feels confident that he has at last discovered a remedy for the above diseases superior to any that has hitherto been made known. The Anti-paroxysmus is a vegetable medicine and may be used by any one as it contains nothing at all which is injurious to the constitution. The medicine has been tested lately by various individuals and has not failed in any one instance of effecting a cure. The Proprietor is so satisfied with the merits of his medicine that he will

RETURN THE MONEY

in all cases in which it fails to effect a cure if the directions for taking it have been attended to.

Price 2s. 6d. per packet.

Sold in Toronto by the Proprietor, 95 York street, and by the following druggists:—W. H. Doel, King street; J. Bentley and S. F. Urquhart Yonge street.

N.B.—Respectable storekeepers in various parts of the Province wishing to become agents will please apply to the Proprietor, John Hewlett, if by letter, postpaid. 52-2m

71) YONGE STREET (71

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Four Doors below Adelaide St.

W. BOONE CLARK & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

BEG to announce to the public generally that they have JUST OPENED a well-selected Stock of CLOTHING, &c., &c., which cannot be surpassed for cheapness, quality and style; having spared no pains in getting them up to suit the Canadian trade, which they offer at the

Lowest Remunerating Prices, for Cash.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the Subscribers feel confident that their prices will be an inducement to purchasers.

E7 N. B.—Garments made to order.

NO SECOND PRICE.

Toronto July 1851.

11

VARS AND THORNER.

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Hamilton.

(Corner of King and James' St., over the Drug Store.)

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

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

THE CO PARTNERSHIP advertised between Alexander McKenzie and H. S. Leavens as TANNERS, &c., in Sparta, has not been consummated, and does not exist.

H. S. LEAVENS.

Markham, October 4th, 1851.

Mr. C. Durand's Law Office

IS removed to his new office near his private residence on Yonge Street; where he will be happy to attend to any calls of a professional nature from his city or country friends.

Sept. 23, 1851.

THE RAIL ROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET, EAST.

JUST opened with an immense and magnificent New STOCK of Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Bonnets, Cloaks, Sacks, &c., &c.

Stock and Premises are entirely new, large, and attractive.

THOMAS LAWSON, Proprietor.

PRICES DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH.

Do not mistake the Rail Road House, No. 33, King Street, 4 doors from Toronto Street.

Toronto, October 6th, 1851.

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 Grand Union, of the Province of Canada you will greatly assist in extending the Order of the Daughters of Temperance:—

Applications to open new Unions must be signed by at least eleven persons, who must be ladies of good reputation and standing in the community. The Grand Union, may grant the same on the payment of five dollars as a 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 a 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 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 Grand Union of the Province of Canada to grant them a Charter to open a new Union to be called _____ Union No. _____ 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 Louisa Leggo, G.S.S., Brockville, C.W."

Brockville, 24th May, 1851.

6-11

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,

New the Toronto Necropolis, East of Parliament Street

N.B. All Orders or Communications sent to Mr. T. Laiter's Clothing Store, King Street, or through the Post Office, will be punctually attended to.

April, 1851.

33-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW, 60 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

J. CHARLESWORTH having enlarged, and otherwise improved his premises, would respectfully intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally, that he has, in connection with his **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS**, commenced

The Millinery Business.

in which will be found an extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy Silk Bonnets, Silk and Cotton Velvet Bonnets, Satin Bonnets, &c.; Cloaks, Caps, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, &c. &c., of the latest styles and Fabrics.

This Department being Superintended by Mrs. Charlesworth, nothing, therefore, on her part will be wanting to merit a share of public patronage.

J. C. has received a part, and will continue receiving until his **FALL AND WINTER STOCK** of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is Complete.

In which will be found, in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery, and Haberdashery, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Blouse, Quillings, Laces and Edgings, Cap Nets and Muslin, Gimp and Fringes, Jenny Lind Bands, and other Trimming, Black and White Lace Veils, Gala Plaids, Orleans, Cabourgs, Cashmires, DeLaines, and other Fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, Woollen Scarf Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Canadian Cloths and Satinets.

Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres and Broad Cloths, Blankets and Horse Cloths, Bleached and Factory Cotton, Shirting and Sae-ting, Striped Shirting, Plain and Striped Bagging, Linens, Prints, and Ginghams, with all that is necessary for family use, and personal wear; all of which will be offered at the lowest advance on Cost price.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Wholesale and Retail. No. 60, King Street, East, Toronto.

Millinery Show Rooms up stairs.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

54-3m

Toronto, September, 1851.

CANADIAN MEDICINES.

FOR THE

CANADIAN PEOPLE

AT THE

NEW MEDICAL AND DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

IN

Elgin Buildings, 85 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

DRS. RUSSELL AND FOWLER

HAVE received from the Country a supply of **ROOTS, HERBS, SEEDS &c.**, from which they have prepared in their own Laboratory a number of **CURATIVE COMPOUNDS**, according to the most approved Eclectic Formula.

It is not intended that these Remedies should supersede the necessity of every family having its own experienced Medical Adviser, in whom implicit confidence should be placed; they are rather designed in some measure to provide a safe and an efficient substitute for many of those secret and foreign nostrums with which the country is flooded, and the unacquainted use of which has done much harm.

Every intelligent person must be aware that no medicine can be so general in its application as to be able to control even the same disease under different temperaments and conditions; in dispensing these remedies, therefore, Drs. Russell and Fowler will be ready to afford adequate advice as to their proper use without extra charge. Ordinary directions will be printed on the label of each bottle or package.

THE CORDIAL,

This compound contains no Opium yet it will ease pain and promote moderate perspiration. It is good for delicate females as well as restless children, removing Flatulence and Wind Cholice, and it is also very useful in Hysterics and Nervous Affections generally.

DR. RUSSELL'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

This preparation is an excellent antidote against Cholera in any form. It speedily arrests bowel complaints by restoring the natural functions of the alimentary canal so liable to be deranged during the summer months.

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

This is a very excellent purgative in all ordinary complaints, it acts on the bowels effectually without producing debility or leaving them in a costive state.—Two or three taken at bed-time.

ANTISPASMODIC AND AGUE DROPS,

This is a powerful medicine for arousing the vital energies to throw of disease—such as Spasms, Fits, Suspended Animation from Lightning, Drowning, &c. Taken in conjunction with the Ague Powders it affords in most cases a certain remedy for Fever and Ague.

AGUE POWDERS.

For a common case of Intermittent Fever these Powders, during the Intermittion will be found quite sufficient of themselves to cure the disease.

TONIC DROPS,

This is an excellent Preparation for Female Debility, Dyspepsia, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE,

This preparation is very beneficial in loosening a hard Cough and promoting expectoration. Try it.

NERVOUS MIXTURE.

This is good for delicate females—Fainting, Hysterics and all Nervous diseases.

Diuretic Drops,

These Drops are good for Scalding Urine whether arising from Gonorrhoea or other disease. In irritability of the Bladder and the Whites they have been found to afford prompt relief.

THE ANTISCROPHULOUS PANACEA.

This preparation has been well tested and can be recommended as a certain cure for Scrophulous sores in conjunction with the Healing Ointment.

THE HEALING OINTMENT

This is an elegant salve for healing Burns, Scalds, and Ulcers. Spread thinly on a piece of linen and apply Morning and Evening.

Rheumatic Liniment.

To Rheumatic Pains of a local inflammatory character this Liniment affords speedy relief. It is a good application in Quinsy, White Swelling, Inflamed Breasts, &c.

NERVOUS PILLS.

These Pills are invaluable in Neuralgia and all painful Nervous affections—being devoid of Opium they have rather an appetent than a consipating effect.—One or two every two hours, or as it may be necessary.

DIAPHORETIC POWDERS

This is a valuable Anodyne and Diaphoretic. It promotes perspiration without increasing the heat of the body or the rapidity of the circulation. It will generally be found superior to the Dover's Powder.

THE RINGWORM OINTMENT.

Dr. Russell has cured several cases of Tinea Capitis and other inveterate diseases of the Scalp with this Ointment.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,

This is a powerful compound of Botanic Elements. It purifies the blood and is one of the best remedies that can be employed in some cases of Asthma and Chronic Pulmonary complaints.

Drs. R. and F. have also prepared

MEDICATED SOAPS

For the treatment of inveterate Skin Diseases, to which they would call the attention of those who may be so afflicted.

The Epedermoid Solution,

Valuable for cuts and burns as prepared by Drs. Russell and Fowler, if applied to fresh cuts or burns will effect a cure without any further dressing or trouble, it supplies the loss of the skin occasioned by a cut or burn excluding the air and throwing a perfect waterproof covering over the parts affected, which may be washed without injury.

ALL OTHER MEDICINES OF THE BEST QUALITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

N.B.—Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Drs. Russell & Fowler can be consulted at all hours.

NOTICE TO DENTISTS.

Drs. Russell & Fowler have been appointed agents for the sale of the most approved kinds of Artificial Teeth, both of American and English Manufacture; also Gold and tin foil, and Dentists materials generally.

FOWLER'S PRESERVATIVE SOLUTION FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

If more attention was paid to the preservation of teeth there would not be so much necessity for those expensive artificial contrivances with which the modern Dentist endeavors to supply the place of nature's own beautiful productions.

Toronto, June 5th, 1851.

40-1y

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Division Street, near the Wharf,

COBOURG.

Good Stabling attached.

Sept. 23, 1851.

16

HENRY LATHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his **OLD OFFICE**, over Henderson & Co.'s store, corner of King and Nelson streets.

Toronto, 18th August, 1851.

Shop to Let in Sparta Village, MARKHAM.

SITUATION for a Tailor Shop, Grocery, Bakery, or Store,—in the thriving village of Sparta, Markham. Rent Cheap. Apply for particulars to the Editor of this paper or to Alfred Tomlinson, owner.

October 18, 1851.

A SPLENDID TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

AND SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING.

BY GEN. S. F. CARY.

Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of North America.

THIS Magazine will be particularly devoted to Temperance Literature of a high character, consisting of Tales, Essays, Biographies of eminent Temperance Men, Poems, &c. It will be issued on the first of each month, and each number will contain *sixty-four pages of original matter*, prepared expressly for this work by our most popular and talented writers, and will be **EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS** (engraved on steel in the best style) of the distinguished Temperance Champions of our country. Among the Portraits already engraved for this work are the following, viz:—

Edward C. Delavan; Rev. Nath. Hewit D. D.; Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D.; Deacon Moses Grant; Gen. John H. Cocke; Hon Theo. Frelinghuysen; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.; Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.; Rev. Albert Barnes; Rev. E. N. Kirk; Rev. John Chambers; L. M. Sargent, Esq.; E. Nott, D. D.; L. L. D.; Dr. R. D. Mussey; Gov. Geo. Briggs; Hon Neal Daw; A. M. Gorman, G. S. of N. C.; Thos. J. Evans, G. S. of Va.; John B. Gough, Esq.; Dr. Chas. Jewett; F. W. Kellogg; T. M. Gally, P. G. W. P. of Va.; A. Campbell, P. G. W. P. of New Brunswick; A B Morean, G W P of Ill.; WS Willford, P G W P of Ga.; Hon Geo Hall, P G W P of N Y; BS Edwards, P G W P of Ill.; A M Baker, F G W P of Mich.; W A Hannaman, P G W P of Ind.; Hon C N Olds, G W P of Ohio; ND Elwood, P G W P of Ill.; Jas. Patterson, P G W P of La.; J McCaleb Wiley, P G W P of Ala.; Wm R Stacey, M W T of the Temple of Honor; Christian Keener, Esq.; Gen. Jos S Smith, P G WP of N. Y. WH Ellerbeck, G S of C W.; E M Gregory; PGPW of Ohio; Gen R L Caruthers, PGWP of Tenn.; Hon Sam Houston, Texas; Hon J W Johnston, G W P of Nova Scotia; John Dougal, Esq. C E.; Hon J B O'Neal, G W P of South Carolina.

The Contributions will be *entirely original*, and by the ablest writers of the country, to consist of Tales, Essays, Biographies, Poems, &c.

This work will be issued Monthly, printed on fine paper, of extra quality, with new and beautiful type.

TERMS.—Two dollars per Annum, invariably in advance, ten copies for sixteen dollars, twenty copies for thirty dollars to one address.

The publisher will be happy to receive applications for Agencies for all parts of North America, very liberal terms to good canvassers. Please address, (post paid.)

R. VAN DIEN, Publisher.
No. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

Specimen copies now ready, and will forwarded to those wishing to act as Agents.

W. H. ELLERBECK, Esq., (G. S. of C.W.)
BROCKVILLE, C. W.

General Agent for the Canada West, To whom all orders should be addressed.

SAMUEL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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

March 22, 1851.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S
VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.
AND
ORIENTAL BALSAM.

THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tryed efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, AND THOSE DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

The usual symptoms of which are, Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of fullness after eating, Dimness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Pain in the Side, in and between the Shoulder, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medicinal Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

A very few doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will soon regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and for Elderly People they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine offered to the public.

Females at a certain age should never be without them—they are warranted to contain no Calomel, or any other deleterious ingredient.

For Sale by Butler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLauchlane & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, 508, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

October, 1851. 16.

THE CASTILIAN HAIR INVIGORATOR.

IT IS HEREBY WARRANTED that this elegant preparation for the Toilet will be found to excel all others ever offered to the public, for the preservation and restoration of the hair, for promoting its growth and softness, and for preventing baldness or grey hair, or its falling out; for the certain removal or prevention of scurf or dandruff, and for the cure of tetter or ringworm, and various other skin diseases which frequently attack the head: and what is of the first importance, it is perfectly harmless but yet completely successful for the purposes for which it is recommended. Its use gives the hair a beautifully soft, smooth and glossy appearance.

The CASTILIAN HAIR INVIGORATOR has been used for more than a century by the Nobles of Spain, but more particularly by the ladies of that Nation, who are so justly famed for their beautiful and dark glossy hair: it will remain or restore to the latest period of life, the original colour of the hair; only causing it to assume a darker shade, it originally very light.

When the hair gets into a diseased state, it either loosens or falls out or turns grey: this occurs frequently in the young, or in the middle period of life; and, if not attended to, the head becomes either prematurely bald or the hair prematurely grey. The CASTILIAN HAIR INVIGORATOR alters this condition of the hair, and restores it to its original state.

For Sale by BUTLER AND SON, London.

Price 1s. 3d. 2s. 6d. & 5s. per Bottle.

And by

S. F. URQUHART,

General Agent, Toronto, Canada.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

USEFUL Horse and Cattle Medicines, Prepared by Messrs. Leach & Paul, Veterinary Surgeons, Queen St., near Yonge Street, Toronto. From upwards of twenty years' experience in extensive Practice, beg to inform the Gentry, Farmers, Livery Stable Keepers, Stage Proprietors, and others that they have commenced establishing agents in the different Towns and Villages through the Province for the sale of their superior Horse and Cattle Medicines which they can confidently recommend to the Public. Each medicine will be accompanied with proper directions for use and the various symptoms of disease plainly described.

Toronto, June 25th, 1851.

We, whose names are undersigned, do hereby certify that we have known and employed Messrs Leach and Paul, as Veterinary Surgeons, for several years, and believe them to be skilful practitioners, and Medicines, &c. for Horses and Cattle, prepared by them, may be safely relied on by the public.

W. B. Jarvis, Sheriff, County of York.
J. B. Marks, President, Provincial Association.
Geo. Buckland, Secretary of Provincial Agricultural Association.
R. L. Denison, Vice-President, C. Y. A. Society.
G. D. Wells, Secretary of York County Agricultural Society.

W. B. Crew, Assistant Secretary.
Nath. Davies, Director of York County Agricultural Society.

Thomas Elgie.
John Dew, Secretary of York Township Agricultural Society.

William Weller, Stage Proprietor.
Thomas Davies, Don Brewery.
Edward Musson.

John Grantham, Livery Stable Keeper, Toronto.
Wm. Baker do do
C. & J. Mitchell, do do
James Mink, do do

C. B. Hewitt, Carriage Manufacturer.
Wm. Gorrie, Wharfinger, Toronto.
James Browne, Wharfinger.

John Davis.
Richard Tinning.
Charles Gates.

Robert Beard.
H. G. Barnard.
A. B. Thorne, Lt. Col.

John Elgie.
John Watson.
John G. Spragge.

Thomas Chettle.
Charles Thompson.
Alexander McEwen Steward to His Excellency the Governor General.

John Smeaton, Coachman do do
Toronto, July 14th, 1851. do

YORKVILLE! YORKVILLE!!

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY!

I, LLOYD BAKER,

EMPEROR of all the BARBERS in Canada West, take this method of making known to my LOYAL SUBJECTS and patrons that I have taken the south end of the RED LION Inn and fitted it up very neatly for their especial comfort and convenience; where they can pay their court to me as occasion may require; and where I shall be happy to see them at all times; assuring them that my efforts will be unabated to render their visits agreeable.

Ladies' hair shampooed at their respective residences. Best of oils and perfumes kept for sale.

Given under my hand and seal of my Province of Canada, at Yorkville, the 26th day of August 1851, in the first year of my Reign.

LLOYD BAKER.

CHARLES KAHN,

SURGEON DENTIST.

South side of King Street.

One door West of Bay Street Toronto.

April 5th 1851.

CAMBRO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
J. G. GLARK.

COMFORTABLE MEALS AND GOOD BEDS.
☞ Good Stabling, Hay and Oats, and attentive Hostlers.
August, 1851.

STREETSVILLE
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.
Good accommodation afforded to Travellers, and good Stabling for horses. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
Streetsville { 8
June, 1851. }

EXCHANGE
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
(LATE DOLSON'S EXCHANGE.)
St. Catherine's, C. W.
BY JOHN J. KIMBALL.

A good Livery stable is attached to the premises.
April, 15th 1851.

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 Boarders 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.

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,

J. H. BAILEY, } Proprietors. **BUFFALO.**
D. B. HULL, }
BOARD, ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

Passengers and baggage conveyed to and from the House free of charge. Accommodation for Horses.

THE BROUGHAM TEMPERANCE HOUSE
Bentley's Corners, Pickering.

JAMES WOODRUFF

Respectfully informs the travelling public and the friends of Temperance, that he has opened his house for their accommodation, on strictly **TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.**

He will try to please all who may give him a call, with good Board, Beds and *Cheer of all kinds, except Spirituous Liquors and Drinks that Intoxicate*; which are forever banished from his house.

Good Stabling for horses.
May, 1851. 7

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. 3

COOKSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
BY WILLIAM STEPHENS.

HE solicits the patronage of all friends of Temperance.
☞ **GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.** ☐
July 15, 1851.

TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE, HAMILTON.

A SAVAGE Proprietor of this House, is prepared to accommodate quiet, respectable people, with meals and beds at a cheap rate. Good warm meals at all reasonable hours, for 7½. Cleanliness, comfort, and good attention.
June 7, 1851. 10

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
LONDON, C. W.

(Near Anderson's Foundry.)
BY JAMES LOVELESS.
Good Stabling attached.
June 1851. 10-1y

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 furnished his customers in the way of eatables, good beds, and attention, at moderate prices.

Good Stabling attached to the premises.
February, 1851. 1

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 25th, 1851. 6

BEAMSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL

BY JOHN ROBERTS.
Situating on the main road from Hamilton to Queenston. The best accommodation can be had here. Also good stabling for horses.
June 6, 1851. 8

LLOYDTOWN TEMPERANCE HOTEL

BY ROBERT B. MACARTNEY.
GOOD Accommodation for Travellers and Stabling for Horses.
July 1851. 10

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA.

Competition Defied!

COWAN, LAWRENCE & Co., Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 117, Yonge Street Toronto, *Sign of the Large Frame.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

REGALIA FOR
SONS, CADETS AND TEMPLARS,
FOR SALE BY L. BEEMER,
WATCH MAKER, KING STREET HAMILTON CITY, C. W.,
And by Timothy Parsons, Buffalo, N.Y. ALSO:
Emblems, Certificates, &c., at reduced prices.
May, 1851. 8

B. WARD, JEWELLER,
No. 7, QUEEN STREET EAST,
TORONTO:

Sons of Temperance supplied with Emblems.
February 24, 1850. 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

WILLIAM 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

J. McNAB,
Barrister, Attorney, &c.,

First Door North of the Court-House,
CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.
March 25, 1851.

TERMS OF OUR PAPER.

This paper is published Semi-monthly on the 2nd and 4th. Tuesday of each month, on superior paper and in good typographical style; containing sixteen pages of three columns each. It is devoted to general Literature, Agriculture, Temperance and News; giving full accounts of the doings and principles of the Sons in all parts of the world. Terms 5s. per annum, in advance.

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J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.