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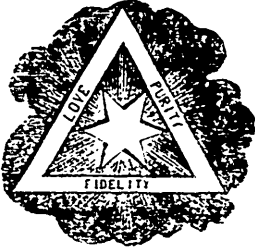
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CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE



AND LITERARY GEM.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

NO. 17.



Original Poetry.

It was a dream too blest to last,
That filled my midnight hours;
The place I thought was paradise,
My couch a bed of flowers.

Around me hovering angels flew,
To guard me while I slept;
And through that long delicious dream
Their quiet vigils kept.

And thou my love wert by my side,
Thy heart was pressed to mine;
Whose wildest throbs of love and joy
Were answered each with thine.

Thy cheek was nestled on my breast,
Thine arm around me thrown,
While softly on thy loving face,
The holy moonlight shone.

How blest my fate! thou wert my love,
Where thou shouldst ever be.
No cankering cares disturb my soul;
I thought alone of thee!

'Twas scarce a dream, to heaven I vowed,
And here again I vow:
That never to my dying hour
I'll love thee less than now.

Biblical Antiquities—The Kings of Assyria.

Colonel Rawlinson, the celebrated English antiquary the greatest of living archaeologists, has, of late, as is well known, devoted all his learning and efforts to the task of deciphering the inscriptions obtained by Layard and the French explorers from among the ruins of Nineveh and other Assyrian towns. His success has been considerable; but he announces in the last received number of the London Athenæum a triumph which transcends all previous ones in importance, being nothing less than the discovery of records of the reign of Sennacherib and of his war against Jerusalem and King Hezekiah. "I have succeeded," says he, "in determinately identifying the Assyrian kings of the Lower dynasty, whose palaces have been recently excavated in the vicinity of Mosul; and I have obtained from the annals of those kings contemporary notice of events which agree in the most remarkable

way with the statements preserved in sacred and profane history." From this paper, which is a pretty long one, in the Athenæum, we abbreviate some of the more interesting particulars.

The king who built the palace of Khorsabad, excavated by the French; he says, is named *Sarainia*; but he also bears, in some of the inscriptions the epithet of *Shalmaneser*, by which title he was better known to the Jews. One of the tablets, which is much mutilated, records his going up, in the first year of his reign against the city of *Samarina*, (Samarra) and the country of *Beth Houri*. Omri was the founder of Samaria; whence he carried off into captivity in Assyria no less than 27,280 families of the conquered, settling in their places colonists from Babylonia. This event, which is commemorated in the Bible as having occurred in the sixth year of Hezekiah, Col. R., supposes must have taken place subsequently to the building of the palace of Khorsabad, on one of the tablets of which the monarch styles himself "conqueror of the remote Judea."

Sennacherib, the son of Sarginia or Shalmaneser, is the King who built the great palace of Koyunjik, which Mr. Layard has been recently excavating. The inscriptions on one of the colossal bulls at the grand entrance of the excavated palace, shows that in the third year of his reign, he conquered *LULIGA*, King of Sidon, and then, while turning his arms against some other cities of Syria, learned of an insurrection in Palestine, where the people had risen against their King *PADUYA*, who had been placed over them by the Assyrians, compelling him to take refuge with Hezekiah at Jerusalem, *Padya* was restored by Sennacherib; and a quarrel then arising with Hezekiah about tribute, the proud King of Kings chastised him by ravaging his kingdom, threatening his capital, compelling him to pay a heavy and ignominious fine, and taking away a portion of his lands and villages and transferring them to other more faithful, or more prudent vassals. The inscriptive history here tallies so perfectly with the biblical that "the agreement," says Colonel Rawlinson "extends even to the number of the talents of gold and silver which were given as tribute." The inscription only covers seven years of Sennacherib's reign, and, of course, does not reach the event of the miraculous destruction of his army, which Colonel R., supposes to have happened fourteen or fifteen years later. The discovery of a complete set of stone annals, shows, however, to be fortunately made by Mr. Layard, will prove an event of incalculable interest.

Col. R. tells us there is in the British Museum an Assyrian relic, containing a tolerably perfect copy of the annals of *Essar Haddon*, the son of Sennacherib, in which is recorded a further deportation of Israelites from Palestine; which he says, explains a passage in *Ezdra*, in which the Samaritans speak of *Essar Haddon* as the king by whom they were carried into captivity. Many of the relics sent home by Mr. Layard from Nineveh refer to *Essar-Haddon*, whose wars were, fortunately for the Jews, directed chiefly against Baby-

lonia, Susiana, and Armenia. He was the father of *Saracus*, or *Sardanapalus*, the last of the Assyrian kings, with whom the great empire in fact, and the vast city, its metropolis, fell, never to rise again.

"One of the most interesting matters," says the learned antiquary, "connected with this discovery of the identity of the Assyrian kings is the prospect, amounting almost to a certainty, that we must have, in the bas-reliefs of Khorsabad and Koyunjik representations from the chisels of contemporary artists, not only of Samaria, but of that Jerusalem which contained the Temple of Solomon. "I have already," he adds, "identified the Samaritans among the groups of captive portrayed upon the marbles of Khorsabad; and when I shall have accurately learned the locality of the different bas-reliefs that have been brought from Koyunjik, I do not doubt but that I shall be able to point out the bands of Jewish maidens who were delivered to Sennacherib, and perhaps to distinguish the portraiture of the humbled Hezekiah."

There is something of a character of sacred grandeur almost, as well as a most solemn interest, which attaches to these researches of Col. Rawlinson.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator, became a member of the legislature in one of the Eastern States. In speaking, he was addicted to an odd habit of handling his spectacles; first placing them on his nose—sufficing them to remain a minute or two—throwing them up on his fore-head, and then finally folding them up and laying them before him on the desk. One day a very important question came up for consideration, and he commenced a speech in opposition. A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag, determined to spoil the effect of the hon. member's remarks, and accordingly, before he entered the House, provided himself with a dozen pair of spectacles. The member commenced his speech with his usual ability. But few minutes elapsed before he was at work with his spectacles, and at length got them upon his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood ready, laid another pair upon the desk before the orator. These were taken up and by gradations, gained a place on his forehead—just below the first. A third pair, a fourth, and also a fifth were disposed of in the same manner. A smile settled upon the countenances of the honorable members, which gradually broadened into a grin, and at last, when the speaker had got warmed into one of his most patriotic and elegant sentences, he deposited a sixth pair with the others: then arose one roar of laughter from all quarters of the hall—president, members, and clerks, all joining in chorus. The speaker looked round in astonishment at this interruption, then, raising his hand he grasped his spectacles, and the truth flashed upon his mind. He dashed the glasses upon the floor, and rushed from the hall.

A PICTURE OF DRUNKENNESS.

We take the following touching extract from 'A Plea for Drunkards, and against Drunkenness,' by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie:

"Give that mother back her son as he was on the day when he returned from his father's grave, and in the affection of his uncorrupted boyhood, walked to the house of God with a weeping mother leaning on his arm. Give that grieved man back his brother, as innocent and happy as in that day when the boys, twined in each others arms, returned from school, bent over the same bible, slept in the same bed, and never thought that the day would come when brother would blush for brother. Give this weeping wife who sits before us wringing her hands in agony, the tears dripping through her jewelled fingers, and the lines of sorrow prematurely drawn on her brow—give her back the man she loved, such as he was when her young heart was won, when they stood side by side on the nuptial day, and receiving her from a fond father's hand, he promised his love to one whose heart he has broken, and whose once graceful form bends with sorrow to the ground. Give me back, as a man, the friends of my youthful days, whose wrecks now lie thick on the wreck-strewn shore. Give me back as a minister, the brethren I have seen dragged from the pulpits which 'ney adorned, and driven from the manses where we have closed in the happy evening with praise and prayer, to stand pale, haggard at a public bar. Give me back, as the pastor, the lambs which I have lost—give me her, who, in the days of her unsullied innocence, waited on our ministry to be told of the way to heaven, and was led from that to hell, and whose unblushing forehead we now shrink to see as she prowls through the streets for her prey. Give me back the life of this youth who died the drunkard's death—and dread his doom—and who now, while his mother by the body rocks on her chair in speechless agony, he is laid out in a chamber where we care not to speak of comfort, but are left to weep with those that weep, 'dumb opening not the mouth.' Relieve us of the fears that lie heavy on our hearts for the character and souls of some who hold party with the devil by his forbidden tree, and are floating on the edge of the great Gulf Stream which sweeps its victim onward to meet the most awful ruin."

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

Time was when the the dance was *decent*, if it was wildly and foolish. That time has passed away. The modern imported dances, such as the "Polka," "Redowa," "Scottish," and "German cotillon," are redolent with the lasciviousness of Paris and Vienna. And the drawing-rooms of Saratoga, Newport, and Cape-Mey, furnish exhibitions too shamefully indelicate for description. Perhaps a counterpart may be found in the splendid parlors of Fifth Avenue or Chestnut-street. Fashion has placed its *imprimatur* on this offence; and what has native modesty or purity, or the catalogue itself, to do with the diversions of the families of millionaires?

The gloomiest aspect of fashionable society is furnished in this readiness to sacrifice the proprieties and even deficiencies of life to the Moloch of the day. Bitter repentings are at hand. Parental indulgence and ambition thus directed cannot but result in disgrace and ruin. That beloved daughter whirling in the arms of that bewiskered villain, is on the brink of perdition. O, save her before virtue shrieks over the shrine she has left, and you curse the hour when you destroyed a soul to win a smile.—*Amer. Messenger.*

AFFECTION OF THE WHALE FOR ITS YOUNG.

I have heard of one of these whales with a cub, when driven into shoal water, being seen to swim around its young, and sometimes to embrace it with her arms, and roll over with it in the waves, evincing the tenderest maternal solicitude. The, as if aware of the impending peril of her inexperienced offspring, as the boat neared her, she would run round her calf in decreasing circles, and try to decoy it seaward, showing the utmost uneasiness and anxiety. Reckoning well that the calf once struck, the dam would never desert it, the only care of the harpooner was to get near enough to bury his tremendous weapon deep in its ribs, which was so soon done, that the poor animal darted

away with its anxious dam, taking out an hundred fathoms of line. It was but a little time, however, before being checked, and the barb lacerating its vitals, it turned on its back, and displaying its white belly on the surface of the water, it floated a motionless corpse. The huge dam, with an affecting maternal instinct more powerful than reason, never quitted the body, till a cruel harpoon entered her own sides, then, with a single tap of her tail, she cut in two one of the boats, and took to flight; but returned soon, exhausted with loss of blood, to die by her calf, evidently, in her last moments, more occupied with the preservation of her young than herself.—[The Whaleman's Adventures in the Southern Ocean.

PLEASURES OF MATRIMONY.

I was married for my money. That was ten years ago, and they have been ten years of purgatory. I have had bad luck as a wife, for my husband and I have scarcely one taste in common. He wishes to live in the country, which I hate. I like the thermometer at 75 degrees, which he hates. He likes to have the children brought up at home instead of at school, which I hate. I like music, and wish to go to concerts, which he hates. He likes roast pork, which I hate; and I like minced veal, which he hates. There is but one thing we both like, and that is what we cannot both have, though we are always trying for it—the last word. I have had bad luck as a mother, for two such huge, selfish, passionate, unmanageable boys never tormented a feeble woman since boys began. I wish I had called them both Cain. At this moment they have just quarrelled over their marbles. Mortimer has just torn off Orville's collar, and Orville has applied his colt-like heel to Mortimer's ribs; while the baby Zenobia, in my lap, who never sleeps more than half an hour at a time, and cries all the time she is awake, has been roused by their din to scream in chorus. I have had bad luck as a housekeeper, for I never kept a chamber-maid more than three weeks. And as to cooks, I look back bewildered on the long phantasmagoria of faces flitting stormily through my kitchen, as a mariner remembers a rapid succession of thunder gusts and hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico. My new chamber-maid bounced out of the room yesterday, flirting her duster and muttering, "Real old maid, after all!" just because I showed her a table on which I could write "slut" with my fingers in the dust. I never see my plump, happy sisters, and their glance in the mirror at my own cadaverous, long, dental visage, without wishing myself an old maid. I do it every day of my life. Yet half of my sex marry as I did—not for love, but fear—for fear of dying old maids.—[Mrs. E. B. Hall.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.

The Rev. —, who is a Baptist preacher and Lieutenant governor had at one and the same time been in the service of the Lord, and of the State of Illinois, becoming dissatisfied with the honours or profits, or both, of the posts he held determined to resign them, and devote his time and talents to the assistance of the administration in carrying out the general government of the country. Accordingly, he came to Washington, and laid his case before the president. He stated his pretensions and his wishes, narrated at some length all the prominent events of his political life, dwelling especially upon his untiring devotion to the democratic party, the sacrifices he had submitted to, the exertion had made in its behalf, and its consequent indebtedness to him, but said not a word of what he had done for the cause of religion. Gen. Jackson heard the clerical aspirant through in silence, and after musing a moment, put the following question to him: "Mr. K., are you not a minister of the Gospel?" "I am sir," was the reply. "Then sir," said the General, with his usual quiet dignity, "you hold already a higher office than any in my gift, an office whose sacred duties, properly performed, require your whole attention; and really I think the best that I can do for you will be to leave you at liberty to devote your whole time to them; and for, from what you tell me, I fear that hitherto they have been somewhat neglected."

The best hit ever made at an impropriety in a lady's dress, was by Talleyrand. When asked by a lady his opinion of her dress, he replied that "it began too late and ended too soon!"

LOVE—HUMAN AND DIVINE.

Love is one of the brightest, purest, and highest principles implanted in the heart of man. It teaches him to look forward to the "better land," where he may meet the departed, the loved and cherished ones of earth. It bids his spirit soar to those realms of bliss, and commune with "the spirits of the just made perfect." It joins man to his brother man, and causes him to sympathize in all his feelings; throughout the whole world its cheering and sanctifying influence is visible. It sheds its mild radiance over our pathway, and throws its resplendent light around the hour of deepest sadness and darkest disappointment. In vain does the world look coldly upon us, if we have one to whom we can turn in the day of sorrow; one whose love will never wax or wane, and one whose heart will never grow cold.

Deal gently with thy loved one, for she shall comfort thee in the hour of gloom; she shall cheer thee in the dark and stormy day of sorrow, console thee in the season of affliction, and when all around thy path is drear, her love shall shine like the beacon on the lone height, that sheds its calm and placid light over the trembling billows of the ocean, and guides the storm-tossed mariner to the port of peace and safety.

But there is a higher, nobler love than that of earth, there is a Being who bends over us from heaven, and whispers in sweeter accents than those of mortals. There is an eye that never sleeps; an ear that never tires; a hand that is never withdrawn. There is one who sees our sorrow, who hears our sighing, and is ever ready to help. The fire of His love burns the brightest beneath the tempest of affliction, the cords of His affection are drawn the most closely around the heart amid the dark and blighting storm of sorrow. Earthly friends may deceive; earthly hopes may vanish; earthly pleasures may depart, but this love shall ever stand. Let us then seek to secure this friendship, let us strive to obtain this love, and amid all the griefs and woes of this troubled world, the sunshine of joy and happiness shall ever rest upon us.

RATHER COMICAL, BUT TRUE.—The minister of a country parish in Old Bay State, had a favorite dog, the constant companion of his footsteps except on the Sabbath, when he was usually kept in close quarters. He also had a son who never suffered to pass a good opportunity to play off a joke upon any one; it mattered not if his father or some one else was the victim—such children are sometimes found even among ministers' sons and deacon's daughters.

One Sabbath, as the rest of the family had gone to church, this artful youth takes a suit of clothes from a younger brother's wardrobe, and dressing out the dog cap-a-pie, lets him loose. The dog's parson was in the midst of his discourse, pursuing his subject with much animation, when lo and behold, his canine favorite passes up the broad aisle, ascends the pulpit stairs, and facing the audience, takes his seat on the topmost step, apparently an attentive listener.

It need not be said this scene so excited the risibility of the audience, that before the parson could gain their attention, he was obliged to request the *Bloomer* visitant to be taken from the synagogue.—*Rock. Dem.*

A negro, in Boston, had a very severe attack of the rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot. He bathed it, and rubbed it, and swathed it—but all to no purpose. Finally, tearing away the bandages, he stuck it out, and with a shake of his fist over it, exclaimed—"Ache away, ole feller—ache away. I shant do nuffin more for yer; dis chile ken stan' it as long as you ken—so ache away!"

A female writer says—"Nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings." Allow us to observe that stockings which need *darning* look much worse than darned ones—Darned if they don't.

SINGULAR GROUP.—We saw at the Daguerrean Rooms of E. W. Munson, a singular group, consisting of a great great grand-mother, great grand-mother, grand-mother, daughter and daughter's daughter—five generations upon the same plate. Such a picture must be a valuable keepsake to the friends, and it is but seldom that five generations are seen in a picture.—*Hanilton Rev. stor.*

THEY SLEEP APART.

BY DR. W. BOWEN,

They sleep apart—they sleep apart—
Four faded floes, from one stem;
They sleep apart—they sleep apart—
One resting place was not for them.
Fair were they all—in one parterre
To beautiful life and light they burst—
One gentle hand, with kindly care,
The tender, bright-hued blossoms nursed.

They sleep apart—they sleep apart—
Their "narrow house" is drear and lone—
O'er them, to bid the tear drops start,
Is reared no monumental stone.
As priceless gems lie scattered round,
The gross earth of the mine amid,
So lie the loved, with lowly o'und,
By waving grass and wild flowers hid.

They sleep apart—they sleep apart—
Two fairy girls, two cherub boys,
The broken idols of the heart,
The faded lights of household joys.
They sleep apart—Oh! it hath sooned
As if their guardian angels thought
Such blessed forms might aye be deemed,
Too sacred for one burial spot.

They sleep apart—each loved one sleeps:
Affection may not clasp them more—
They sleep apart—yet memory keeps
Them all within one bosom's core.
They sleep apart—sweet be their rest—
A bright and cherished hope is ours,
That in the gardens of the blest
Will bloom again our faded flowers.

MASSILLON, OHIO

THE Home and grave of the Author of the Declaration of Independence. A Correspondent of the *Uniontown Democrat*, who has recently visited Monticello, the residence of Jefferson, thus describes it:

The interior of the house is just as Jefferson left it, except the furniture, which is all gone, save some paintings, mirrors, &c.—The house, both outside and inside, bears all the evidence of neglect and decay, but it still retains all its fair proportions, and its venerable outline grown gray and mossy by time and neglect, perhaps adds, rather than otherwise to its appearance, particularly to a stranger. And the venerable aspen trees growing around, throw a kind of melancholy over every thing, that seems to whisper in your ear, and point you about three hundred yards down in the woods, to the grave of him who planted them—to the humblest grave in appearance that ever held the ashes of human greatness. I made a sketch over it.

I inclose you a little flower from a branch of vines planted by Jefferson himself, beneath the window of the room in which he died; they have spread all over the side of the house.

The Concealed Dagger.

The soldiers, too, were forbidden to go out alone into the villages to buy food or get grain ground; no one was to go out without his comrade, and both well armed. For my own part, I remember that, some years ago, Runzet's own grandson, Nao Nihal Sing, was twice very nearly assassinated in Bunnoo, while at the head of Sikh armies. Once a poor looking lad, with a basket of flowers was admitted into the tent to lay his humble offering of roses and jessamines at the prince's feet. As he approached, a suspicious bystander thrust his hand into the basket and pulled up a pistol, which was concealed under a garland, full cocked, and loaded to the muzzle. Another step nearer, and he would have discharged it. A second time a whole band of Bunnooches concealed themselves under some mulberry-bushes in a water cut, which ran past the prince's sleeping tent; and, when he had retired to rest, fired a perfect volley of bullets in the direction of his bed. Several of the attendants were wounded, and the "charpia" on which Nao Nihal Sing was sleeping was splintered, but he himself escaped with a severe fright. These examples, coupled with the late attempt against General Cortlandt and myself in the court-marshal tent, determined me to be more cautious; and from this time I always carried a double-barrelled pistol in my belt when out of doors,

and in the tent made a paper weight of it while writing, or laid it beside my plate at meals. A long cavalry sword usually stood sentry in the corner, and real live sentries stood over each door of the tent. One might have thought these precautions sufficient for the Emperor of Russia, but it will be seen presently that they were no discouragement to the patriots of Bunnoo. —*Edwards's Year on the Punjab Frontier.*

Result of the Suppression of Sutteeism.

And I may here remark, that, when English readers hear or read of the unpopularity of British rule in the east, it is well that they should know that by far the greatest share of this unpopularity arises from such interference as these with the barbarous prejudices of the natives. The Hindoo no longer feels himself a person of vital importance in his own house. His death will not shorten the days of his young wife. She will not adorn his funeral pile, nor her screams give solemnity to his exit from the world. She will happily survive as long as her maker intended, and regret her lord only if he treats her well. Far be it from me to insinuate that, if he treats her ill, his curry may even disagree with him. The Mahomedan feels equally aggrieved by these benevolent rulers. He is now obliged to treat his wife as a woman should be treated, lest she presume to seek a kinder home, in which case, so low has liberty fallen, he cannot kill her without being hanged. Neither may either Hindoo or Mahomedan buy girls any longer by the pound; nor those sacred races who cannot degrade themselves by giving their daughters in marriage to meaner men be permitted to strangle them. In short, British rule has undoubtedly deprived the natives of many of the most valued luxuries of life. It has protected woman from man; and that great reformation is as odious as it is honorable. —*Edwards's year on the Punjab Frontier.*

SAGACITY.—A Brooklyn paper tells a story of Mr. Robinson, of Flatbush, L. I. who has two dogs, one a small spaniel, and the other a large half-bred deerhound. The small dog was playing with Mr. R.'s child near a sifter, when the child fell, head foremost, into the water; the agonized mother, who from a window witnessed the occurrence, saw the spaniel run to the kennel of the hound, who instantly ran to the spot and before the mother could reach the child, the noble dog had placed it in safety. Instinct might have induced the small dog to attempt a rescue, but evidently knowing his inability to do so, what prevented him from trying, and caused him, quick as thought, to fetch the stronger dog.—*Flag.*

A SHREWD ONE.—A deacon in a certain town in Connecticut complained to a landlord of some bad conduct of his boy in his absence. The boy denied the charge, and said it was like the deacon's other stories; on which the landlord ordered the boy to be silent, and learn better than to contradict a person of the deacon's age and standing. Soon afterwards the deacon addressed a physician present, and wanted to know what would be good for a sore finger which pained him very much. The doctor replied that he would find benefit by putting it into lye. The boy being called on to prepare the medicine, shrewdly observed—"Doctor, let the deacon put his finger in his mouth and tell that story again—it must answer the same purpose!"

A DOUBLE HEADER.—In the *olden times* the meeting houses were fitted with two galleries, one for each sex. A minister at Newbury was interrupted one Sunday by a talking. He stopped short in his discourse and remarked that he "wished the talking would cease up in the gallery," at the same time directing his eye to the woman's side.

At that instant a venerable spinster arose and said: "It is not in our gallery, but on the men's side."
"I am glad of it then," replied the parson,—"for now it will stop the sooner."

AN AGED LADY.—There is a female now residing in Clarke county, Georgia, who is 133 years of age. She is quite active, lively and cheerful, converses fluently, reads well without the use of glasses. She says she does not feel the effect of her age, except as regards her hearing—she is slightly deaf. This, too, is partly

the result of accident. She has now living within one mile of her residence, grand-children to the sixth generation.

TEETOTALISM.—In the last number of the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London* there is an elaborate article by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., on the morality and chief diseases of the troops under the Madras Government. The total disease of intoxicating drinks is stated to be attended with the following results. The deaths per cent., in the year 1849, were amongst

Teetotalers	-	-	-	1-1
Temperate (moderate drinkers)	-	-	-	2-3
Intemperate	-	-	-	4-4

Thus, amongst moderate drinkers, the mortality is double, and, amongst the intemperate, it is quadruple what it is amongst teetotalers. The writer remarks—"The statesman, the economist, and the philanthropist, have their interest in such statements. The first in relation to securing his political objects in the most efficient manner, by the smallest agency; the second desiderates a system to secure the State from a wasteful expenditure of European life in India, for, it is understood, that each European costs £100 by the time he joins his regiment, and the 10,025 lives lost from 1845 to 1849 in all India, occasioned a loss, therefore, of above a million of money; and, finally, the philanthropist is shocked by the conviction that much of the waste of European life in India is self-imposed, and that much of the intensity of the mortality might be within human control." It is also stated that the punishments per cent. are found to be amongst

Teetotalers	-	-	-	23-6
Temperate	-	-	-	58-7
Intemperate	-	-	-	170-9

LIQUOR DRINKING IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Greely thinks that the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors is more universal in England than in this country. The aristocracy drink almost to a man; so do the middle class; so do the clergy; so do the women! We are apprehensive that Greely has fallen into bad company since he has been in England. Drinking women are to be found there no doubt, but not in such circles as a staid and well behaved Yankee would be likely to scrape acquaintance with."

Such is the opinion of the Cincinnati 'Gazette.' We often draw conclusions pertaining to matters of fact, from our own ideas of what ought to be. In England nine-tenths of the Ministry of all denominations, together with an equal proportion of the laity, not only drink themselves, but oppose the entire temperance movement.

By a special decree of the Wesleyan Conference, for example, all the chapels of that denomination are not only closed against temperance lectures, but even the reading of notices of such lectures in said chapels is prohibited. Dinner tables at the ordination of ministers, dedication of churches, and other similar occasions, are uniformly covered with wine and brandy bottles, and ladies drink with gentlemen on all such occasions.

Similar remarks are equally applicable to other occasions, public or private. An individual is seldom invited to dine without witnessing the drinking habits of men and women alike.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIANA.—In Indiana there are three hundred and seventy-three Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. The Temple of Honor has lately been introduced; and at the present time, twenty-four Temples have been chartered.

Dr. Tyng, an eminent clergyman of the City of New York, at his recent anniversary, said that of the 600 members of a Church he did not know a single person who either drank liquor or offered it to others. And he further stated that he never saw at any of the dwellings any of the paraphernalia of drinking. Would to God that the same could be said of every society of Church members.

INTEMPERANCE.—Dr. Howe, of Boston, commissioned to prepare a system for the education of idiots, estimates their number in Massachusetts at over 1200, and that three-fourths of them are born of intemperate parents. "Many under his care, children of such

people, have the air, gait and appearance of drunken men."

Youths Department.

RUB OR RUST.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOT.

Idler, why lie down to die?
Better rub than rust.
Hark! the lark sings in the sky—
"Die when die thou must!
Day is waking, leaves are slaking,
Better rub than rust."

In the grave there's sleep enough—
"Better rub than rust.
Death perhaps is hunger-proof,
Die when die thou must;
Men are mowing, breezes blowing,
Better rub than rust."

He who will not work, shall want;
Nought for nought is just—
Won't do, must do, when he can't—
"Better rub than rust.
Bees are flying, sloth is dying,
Better rub than rust."

A RIDDLE.

BY MACAULEY.

[One of the best we have read,]

Cut off my head, and singular I am;
Cut off my tail, and plural I appear.
Cut off my head and tail, and strange to say
That while my body's left, yet nought is there.

What is my head cut off? a sounding sea—
What is my severed tail? a flowing river,
Within whose peaceful depths my whole doth play
And parent of sweet sounds is mute forever.

ANSWER TO THE MACAULEY RIDDLE.

By a lady of Virginia, skilled in solving mysteries.
My head you'll find a letter C,
And my body a nought, or O,
My tail, or end, the letter D;
Now place them rightly in a row,
And God's the thing they'll surely spell;
A fish of savory taste and smell,
Some parts of which 'tis strange to tell
Is called "sweet sounds," though salted well.

Take C from Cod,
And 'twill be odd:—(odd singular,
Take off the D.

And you will see
The plural term of Co., Co.,
That's often used on signs you know;
Then if both letters you efface,
Why only "naught is there" in place.
My meaning further to unfold,
A simple truth must yet be told.
C sounds like sea, ("a sounding sea.")
And D like Dee, ("the flowing Dee.")

IMMENSE FLIGHT OF GRASSHOPPERS.—On Sunday last, at about twelve o'clock noon, a flight of grasshoppers passed over our city, continuing some three hours, and extending some miles to the east and west, which, in point of number, exceeded all computation. The sky was perfectly full, and in the rays of the sun, myriads could be seen, looking like snow-flakes, moving about in circles, and apparently going southward. Some eight years ago, a similar phenomenon was observed in this city, but this is said to have been on a much larger scale.—*Reading (Pa.) Press, 12th Sept.*

A SHARE IN THE CONCERN.

A little chimney-sweep, all washed and clean, was once seen running along the Strand in London, in great haste. A gentleman that saw him asked him where he was going, that he was in such haste.—"O! I am going to the children's missionary meeting in Exeter Hall!"—"What have chimney sweeps to do at missionary meetings, I should like to know?"—"Why sir, I have a share in the concern!"—"A share in the concern! What do you mean?"—"Why I paid my penny sir, and so I have a share in the concern."

And so dear reader have you, if a missionary collector or subscriber. Each penny that you give and each effort you make, gives you a share in the concern.—"And what a concern!" The concern of saving souls—of spreading the gospel of Christ—of establishing the kingdom of God in all the world—of banishing idolatry, and superstition and sin, from the earth! This is the certain, and in great day of God this will be the honor most to be desired, to have had a share, however humble in the concern.

Advice to young men: Live temperately—go to church—attend to your affairs—esteem all virtuous women—marry one of them—live like a man, and die like a Christian.

BOY'S MARBLES.—There is something strange in the manufacture of these toys. The greater part of them are made of hard stone found near Saxony. The stone is first broken with a hammer into small cubical fragments, and about 100 to 150 of these are ground at one time in a mill somewhat like a flour mill. The lower stone, and which remains at rest, has several concentric circular grooves or furrows; the upper stone is of the same diameter as the lower, and is made to revolve by water or other power. Minute streams of water are directed into the furrows of the lower stone. The pressure of the runner on the little pieces rolls them over in all directions, and in about quarter of an hour the whole of the rough fragments are reduced into nearly accurate spheres.

DESCRIPTIVE NAME.—A philologist informs us, that Manhattan, the name of the Island on which the city of New York stands, is taken from the name given by the Indians to the original Dutch settlement, and means *the place where they all got drunk.*

HOW TO ADMONISH.—We must consult the gentlest manner and softest seasons of address; our advice must not fall like a violent storm, bearing down and making those to droop, when it is meant to cherish and refresh. It must descend, as the dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind. If there are few who have the humility to receive advice as they ought, it is often because there are few who have the discretion to convey it in a proper vehicle, and can qualify the harshness and bitterness of reproof, against which corrupt nature is apt to revolt, by an artful mixture of sweetening and agreeable ingredients. To probe the wound to the bottom with all the boldness and resolution of a good spiritual surgeon, and yet with all the delicacy and tenderness of a friend, requires a very dexterous and masterly hand. An affable deportment and a complacency of behaviour will disarm the most obstinate, whereas, if instead of calmly pointing out their mistake, we break out into unseemly sallies of passion we cease to have any influence.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

HOME AND WOMAN.—If there has been a more touching eloquent eulogium upon the charms of home, and its dearest treasure—woman—than is contained in the following extract from the *Christian Enquirer*, it has not been our good fortune to meet it:—

"Our homes, what is their corner stone but the virtue of woman, and on what does social well being rest but on our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civil life to the door of our private dwellings? Are not our hearthstones guarded by holy forms of conjugal filial, and parental love, the corner-stone of Church and State, more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and our academies decay, let our public edifices, our halls of Justice, and our capitals of State be levelled with the dust, but spare our homes! Let no socialist invade them with his wild plans of community. Man did not invent and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover up two hearts dearer to each other than all the world—high walls to exclude the profane eyes of every human being—and the place for children to feel that mother is a holy and peculiar name—this is home, and here is the birth-place of every sacred thought. Here the Church and the State must come for their origin and support. O! spare our homes! The love we experienced there gives our faith in an infinite goodness, the purity and disinterested tenderness of home is our foresight and our earnest of a better world. In relations there established and fostered, do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve a name compared with those whom a birth right gave us! One mother is worth a thousand friends, one sister truer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth—under the light of the same smile, who date back to the same scene and season of innocence and hope, in whose veins runs the same blood—do we not find that years only make more sacred and important the ties that bind us?

Coldness may spring up; distance may separate; different spheres may divide, but those who can love anything who continued to love at all, must find that the friends whom God himself gave, are wholly unlike any we choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strong spark in our expiring affection.

HOW TO TREAT A WIFE.—First, get a wife; secondly, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business with the world; but do not therefore carry to your home a clouded or contracted brow. Your wife may have many trials, which though of less magnitude, may have been as hard to bear. A kind conciliating word a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. You encounter your difficulties in the open air, fanned by heavens cool breezes, but your wife is often shut in from these healthful influences and her health fails, and her spirits lose their elasticity. But oh! bear with her, she has trials and sorrow which your tenderness can deprive of all their anguish. Notice kindly her little attentions and efforts to promote your comfort. Do not take all as a matter of course, and pass them by, at the same time being very sure to observe any omission of what you may consider duty to you. Do not treat her with indifference, if you would not tear and paley her heart, which watered by kindness, would to the latest day of your existence, throb with sincere and constant affection. Sometimes yield your wishes to hers. She has preferences as strong as you, and it may be just as trying to yield her choice as to you. Do you find it hard to yield sometimes? Think you it is not difficult for her to give up always? If you never yield to her wishes, there is danger that she will think you are selfish, and care only for yourself; and with such feelings she cannot love as she might. Again show yourself manly, so that your wife can look up to you, and feel that you, will act nobly and that she can confide in your judgment.

EDUCATION IN THIS PROVINCE IN 1851.—Dr. Ryerson the General Superintendent of Education has published the following statement of the condition of the schools in 1850.—During that year there were £38,478 paid to teachers, and £14,189 10s. for erection and repairs of school-houses. The number of scholars has increased nearly 15,000—the whole number being 151,891—which however, leaves nearly 100,000 children in the provinces who never enter the door of a school-house. Of the 8,459 schools only 2,097 are in the habitual use of the Bible; and in 3,053 religious instruction of an unsectarian character is given. During the year 3,476 teachers have been in employ, of whom 795 only are females—291 had been trained at Normal Schools—858 are Presbyterians—903 Methodists—759 Episcopal—390 Catholic—258 Baptists, and 73 Congregationalists. The average of their remuneration was from \$120 to \$240 for the males, and from \$80 to \$160 for females.—*Upper Canada Paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY PIANOFORTE PLAYER.—We find the following extraordinary statement in the *National*—"Count Orloff has just presented to the Emperor of Russia an extraordinary musical phenomenon, in the person of a young Wallachian called Frederick Roltz. This man has been born with four hands, each having ten fingers. He was brought up by a clergyman, who taught him to play on the organ; but the young man in the course of time made a pianoforte for himself, of considerably greater power than that of the ordinary instrument. He enjoys excellent health, and with the exception of his hands, presents nothing strange in person. It is only from the elbow that malformation commences. The arm there divides into two limbs, each ending in a hand with a double supply of fingers. These additional arms are regularly made, and the only remarkable point observed by medical men is immense development of the deltoid muscle at the summit of the shoulders. The clergyman who had brought up Roltz at his death left him his small property, and the young man immediately purchased diamond rings, with which he loaded his twenty fingers. It was with them so adorned that he performed before the Emperor of Russia, who expressed his surprise at the musical powers of the young man. Roltz, it is said, is shortly to visit Paris.

☞ A friend to the ladies rights, suggests that the military law be amended as to, make ladies over eighteen years of age liable to military duty.—*Ex.*

The ladies we are sure, will not object provided they can raise a company of infantry.—*Nonparci.*

And always stand in the breeches.



Agricultural.

EXTRAORDINARY.

A large Beaver was killed a few days ago on the twelfth concession of Goulburn, by a dog belonging to Mr. Robert Young. The animal was discovered in a drain on the side of the main road, within a short distance of a branch of the head waters of the river Carp. It is rather a strange circumstance that a beaver should make his appearance in such a thickly settled part of the country, and in such a public place; the animal in his native state being remarkably shy and wary of the approach of man.

Our readers are aware of the fact that the introduction of silk and other materials in the manufacture of hats, has within a few years back, very materially reduced the prices of Beaver furs; they are perhaps aware also that reasoning powers are attributed to this wonderful creature by the Indians. In consequence of the cheapness of the skins, the animals have rapidly increased in numbers—but few being killed—and it is supposed the gentleman whose fate we chronicle, was a delegate commissioned by an overstocked population to investigate the causes of the decline of trade; or it may be, like his unfortunate friends, (?) the Aborigines, to treat with the Government for a new tract of land to emigrate to. We consider it a pity that the poor fellow was assassinated like a French soldier in the streets of Rome—as he might probably have driven a bargain for a few miles of the Rideau Canal which will exactly answer all purposes should the Railroad ever be completed.—*Orange Lily.*

REAPING MACHINES.—Mr. Mechi, the great English experimental farmer, has now made a full trial of the American reaping machine, and arrives at the following conclusion in regard to it: It will act perfectly on level land with a standing crop; that it will cut from ten to sixteen acres per day, according to circumstances; that the quantity cut depends more on the activity and strength of the man who has to remove it by rake from the board on which it falls; that open furrows and deep water furrows are much against the action of the machine; that the paddle-wheels do not in any way beat out or injure the corn; that certain trifling modifications in its details will be required where the straw is very long; that it will cut laid corn where it falls towards the machine, that where it falls from it, it is desirable to cut such portions by hand; that a proportionate number of hands to bind the corn will be required according to the crop; that all reaping will soon be done by horse or steam machines.

A MONSTER CABBAGE.—We have heard of bipeds and quadrupeds with two heads on one body, but who ever heard of a cabbage with fifteen distinct and well formed heads on one stalk? Such a garden monster was however brought to our office on Thursday last by Mr. John Phillips, of Yonge, in whose garden this vegetable (not intellectual,) giant was raised.—*Brockville Recorder.*

EXTRAORDINARY CROP OF WHEAT.—Mr. James Davidson, Keg-Lane, near Paris, cut a field of Wheat, which contained about six acres, producing the immense quantity of 480 shocks, which may be calculated to yield about 50 bushels to the acre. This gives us 300 bushels of Wheat from six acres of land. The quality of the grain is most excellent. There would be little reason to complain of the poor return from the Wheat crop, if every acre in Dumfries were as liberal and prolific as those owned by Mr. Davidson, even if every bushel brought only 4s or 5s to the farmer's pocket.—*Galt Reporter.*

All plants have a season of rest; discover what season is peculiar to each, and choose that season for transplanting.

A Gipsy Charm for the Horse.

'Are ye not afraid of that beast?' said the smith, showing his tang. Arrah its vicious that he looks!' 'It's at you then! I don't fear him;' and thereupon I passed under the horse, between his hind legs. 'And is that all you can do, aghrah?' said the smith. 'No,' said I, 'I can ride him.' 'You can ride him; and what else, aghrah?' 'I can leap him over a six foot wall,' said I. 'Over a wall; and what more, aghrah?' 'Nothing more,' said I, 'what more would you have?' 'Can you do this, aghrah?' said the smith; and he uttered a word which I never heard before, in a sharp pungent tone. The effect upon myself was somewhat extraordinary, a strange thrill ran through me; but with regard to the cob it was terrible; the animal forthwith became like one mad, and roared and kicked with the utmost desperation. 'Can you do that, aghrah?' said the smith.—'What is it?' said I, retreating. 'I never saw the horse so before.' 'Go between his legs, aghrah,' said the smith, 'his hinder legs,' and he again showed his tang. 'I dare not,' said I, 'he would kill me.' 'He would kill ye! and how do you know that, aghrah?' 'I feel he would, so something tells me so.' 'And it tells ye truth, aghrah; but it's a fine beast, and it's a pity to see him in such a state. Is agam an't leigars,' and here he uttered another word in a voice singularly modified, but sweet and almost plaintive. The effect of it was as instantaneous as that of the other, but how different; the animal lost all its fury, and became at once calm and gentle. The Smith went up to it, coaxed and patted it, making use of various sounds of equal endearment: then, turning to me, and holding out once more the grimy hand, he said. 'And now ye will be giving me the Sassanach tenpence, aghrah?—*Lavengro; the Scholar, the Gipsy and the Priest.*

HUSK BEDS.—No one who has not tried them, knows the value of Husk Beds. Straw and mattresses would be entirely done away with, if husk beds were once tried. They are not only more pliable than mattresses, but more durable. The cost is trifling. To have husks nice they should be split after the manner of splitting straw for braiding. The finer they are split the softer will be the bed, although they will not be likely to last as long as when they are put in whole. Three barrels full, well stowed in, will fill a good sized tick, that is, after they are split. The bed will always be light, the husks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep on. Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer and fall, husk beds ought to be 'all the go,' and such undoubtedly will be the case, when they are brought into use. There is no better time to procure husks than when the corn is being harvested, and the husks will be much nicer and cleaner when the corn is cut up at the bottom and put in stocks. They do not become so dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a good husk bed will last thirty years. Every farmer's daughter can supply herself with beds (against time of need) at a trifling expense, which is quite an inducement now a days.

THE REMEDY FOR POISONOUS BITES.—Two cases of bites from rattlesnaks have recently come to public notice—one in Philadelphia, which proved fatal in a short time, the other in this city, in which case the injured man recovered entirely from the effects of the poison. The bites in the last mentioned case, were much the most serious, the person having received several wounds upon the arm from different snakes, which he was accustomed to handle without danger. The Philadelphia case a single bite upon the end of the finger. In both instances, swelling of the arm immediately ensued. Here, the man at once bound his arm above each wound with a ligature, and although for some time in a dangerous condition, he finally recovered. That he pursued the proper course is confirmed by Dr. Holbrook, of South Carolina, who has performed numerous experiments on animals, in regard to the efficacy of the ligature, in preventing the effects of the bite of poisonous snakes. The ligature, he says, should be applied a little back of the wound, as soon as possible after the infliction. It should not be made so tight as to induce mortification, but tight enough to check the external and mostly the internal circulation. He found that if the ligature was removed at any time before the verulency of the poison

had spent itself, the animal would fall into convulsions; if tightened again the convulsions would soon cease, and the animal finally recover, if the effects of the poison had not been permitted to go too far.—*Rochester Democrat.*

For the Son of Temperance.

REGRET.

BY W. M.

The golden sun beams o'er me,
With all its ancient glow;
The waters flash before me
With their olden music's flow.

I do not see that outward things,
Have lost a single gleam;
Of the glory and the brilliancy
That clothed them in my dream.

But strange though mournful is the truth;
What made me once so gay
Now speaks to me of chance and change
And leaves me dark and sad.

The world around is still as fresh
As when I was a boy;
But now it seems a tragedy;
Then it was filled with joy.

Alas! it needs no sage's tongue,
No deep philosophy,
To tell me I'm no longer young,
With spirit proud and high.

I then look forward and my hope,
Joyous made nature's plan:
I now look back upon the past
A crushed despairing man.

FRUIT TREES.—There is great encouragement for setting out trees and raising fruit even in this city, for if left until it is fully ripe, it is pretty sure to be stolen. Two miserable scamps came into our yard last Friday night, and stripped one tree loaded with a choice variety of peaches entirely clean. Now, we have no objections to giving away fruit—we are willing to divide with any one who will come in the day time and ask for it—but we do object to having it stolen under the cover of night. Of all the mean creatures in the world, we consider the fruit thief the meanest. We hear of others in the city who have suffered in a similar way. We should like to know the names of the robbers, and will pay \$25 for any information which will lead to their detection. It is sickening to think we have among us such despicable characters.—*Exchange Paper.*

SLEEPING FLOWERS.—Almost all flowers expand during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The "goat beard" wakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the afternoon. The common daisy shuts up its blossom in the evening, and opens its "day's eye" to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours towards evening. The ivy-leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night-flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent sweet-scented blossoms in the twilight, it is full blown at midnight, and closes never to open again at the dawn of day. In a clover-field not a leaf opens until after sunrise! So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them during their quiet slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night, he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

Leaves shaded from the light do not acquire depth of color or strength of flavor; gardeners take advantage of this fact, tying up lettuces and earthing celiery, that they may be white and mild.

☞ Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord.



The Literary Gem.

LINES ON A KISS.

BY S. PARK.

PART FIRST.

A spirit came down from her home in the sky,
In tenderness robed with love in her eye,
Her cincture was torn from the girdle of night,
Her sandals were tears, her countenance light,
Her turban was made of the hues of the west,
When softly the sun sinks slowly to rest,
Her coursers were swift, as the glance of the morn,
And trackless they spurred on, prouder than scorn,
A rainbow enwrapped her chariot's crest,
And sympathy close reclined on her breast;
To love or be loved, was only her choice,
With presence her eye and music her voice,
Her tread was as light as the fall of the dew,
When evening clothes e. her softly with blue,
Her touch was a thrill, dispelling all care,
A vein of nice sense, the fall of despair,
With rapture she left the mansions of bliss,
Repaired to the earth to sing of a kiss.
Arrived at the sea, her chariot she stayed,
Alit from the car, her charioter bade,
Feed the fleet coursers ambrosial grain,
And care for them, while she roamed o'er the plain,
Departed from thence the first that she sought,
Now was the peace of the rustic's lone cot.
The sun had just sunk afar in the west,
The waters were calm on ocean's dark breast:
Aloft in the sky cerulean blue,
Frank at its base the rose's deep hue,
Which growing all soft it faded away,
Like blush on the cheek, so fair was the day.
Now awaked on the air the evening's sullen breeze,
As day left its kiss so bright on the trees,
The moon at its full, arose like a sea,
Bathed deeply in blood, overlapping each tree,
The stars from their nooks looked out here and there,
Like rays of bright hope, gleam faint in despair,
Thick vines twined the cot, full close as a spell,
They bathed in the dew, as softly it fell.
Like sighs on the air, when sully they flee,
Unheard from the breast, like peace to the free;
The moon wrapt the scene, and calmness it gave
To each gloomy shade, like rest to the slave,
Gives faintly a smile, unheeded in sleep,
And wraps him in slumbers mournful as deep,
Her rays on the dew drop fitfully dance,
And sparkle and gleam, as visions of trance,
Sweet scented odours arose from each flower,
As love springs from youth to last but an hour.
Then into the cot she silently stole,
Still as a shadow, or vapours soft roll,
A mother sat there, and lulling to rest,
Her dear sleeping boy, she bade him be blest.
A fond earnest smile played over her face,
As watchful she scanned each faint gleaming trace,
(Infant expression,) reminding of one,
Who slept in the grave, his father undone;
Who reckless had lived, regardless of shame,
A felon had died, and tarnished her name.
And yet did she watch, all anxious the child,
She saw he was like and satisfied smiled.
That smile was strong hope, and hallowed by prayer,
Thus looking on him, she thought not of care,
Nor yet, that the boy might grow up the same
Wild reckless spirit, no kindness could tame,
His father was such, how oft had she wept,
But more did she love those passions that slept,
As on his career, she sorrowful thought,
How true woman's love, regarded or not,
All why should she care, he nestled in rest,
And fondly he clung, so close on her breast,
And when morn should awake, night from its dread,
She too would awake, to toil for his bread.
The peace of that thought her features lit up,
Not heeding the dregs of poverty's cup,
That oft from her breast had wrestled the sigh,
She thought not of that though wet was her eye,
There trembled the tears, then fell on her boy,
Tears not of sorrow, but gushings of joy.
Stay, the young sleeper now smiles in his dreams,
Softly and calmly, as breeze that here streams,
Delicious mild breath, that floats back his hair,

So silky and light, so curling and fair;
Its fragrance, so sweet, so cool and so weak,
Now makes the young blood, blush warm through his
cheek.

He smiled in his dreams, then pouted his lip,
So rosy and red, like nectar to sip,
And bending o'er where he lay on his breast,
A kiss on his lips, she gently there pressed.
A kiss, like the rose, that drinks from the dew,
Its orounds so fresh, that softens each hue,
It lovlier seems, so tender in tears,
As tender as love that grows with our fears.

Hamilton, 24th Sept., 1851.

THE SELF DEVELOPMENT THEORY OF NATURE.

What do we mean by the self development theory in nature? We understand its advocates to contend that the laws of nature of themselves, or in other words, chance fashioned everything we see on the earth, or in the heavens. And what is chance? It is chaos or blind destiny, having no one grand aim, beginning or end. It is confusion come to order of necessity. With the advocates of this doctrine there can be no superior intelligence, nor can there be any intelligence apart from matter or organization. With them there is no such thing as spirit or mind. All is matter, and matter in the universe of necessity, comes into certain positions, shapes, and organizations, from which plants, animals, and mind result. According to their doctrine if you were to destroy all animated nature on our earth, and tumble the Pacific ocean over the rocky mountains, into the Atlantic, and cause the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian oceans to flow over Europe, Asia, and Africa, with the Islands of the ocean; submerging the tops of the Himalaya and Andes mountains, for a thousand years; yet on these continents and islands again becoming dry land with the sun shining in brightness thereon, nature's self-productive powers would create new races of animals. First reptiles would appear, then birds, then the lower mammalia, then the higher, then monkeys and apes, then man. Nature they say contains within herself the powers of reproduction. They say the bowels of the earth prove the truth of their theory. Well let us see. We propose to examine this subject a little in this number, and in our next and after numbers. The water cure Journal and other recent works, savor strongly of this doctrine. If it be truth let it be so, and so proclaimed. Truth we love in Science, Ethics, and in all things. Man's mind and human nature should not be afraid of moral or physical truths. Let truth shine as do the beams of the mid-day sun. Let no mawkish superstitions gag the Galileos of the age. Let the Newtons, the Combes, the Brewsters, the Lappaces, the Humes, the wise of all creeds and beliefs speak out; and from their united or opposing intellects, let glorious truth beam like a burning globe of fire. The soul of the student feels an abounding joy in the pursuit and attainment of truth in all things; so the truly good and wise man feels himself a new being; raised as it were to heaven, when he knows or firmly believes there is a God. An almighty mind that rules and pervades all things and whose moral

influence the universe feels and owns. All things are as they are say some by chance, and nature is self developed. He who begins to argue on any subject must begin at first principles. There must be a starting point and original premises. Descartes the philosopher when he commenced to reason on mind and matter says "Ego Cogito Ego Sum." "I think and therefore I know that I exist." The mind can only argue on truth by comparison and experience, in reference to what it sees and has seen. We believe in a God because we see a world and universe governed by wise laws, inhabited by happy beings, and having men who are intelligent dwellers therein. We believe in something superior to us because there is design in all things we see. The eye is made for the light. One Sun is made to warm and light many opaque dark globes. Why should there not be two Suns in one system? Clouds rise to water the earth. Winds purify the air and ocean. In all this there is design. What are the premises—what is the starting point with the friends of chance? They must admit that they exist and think; for if they did not they would hold their tongues as do the clouds of the valley. Then they exist and as organizations of matter, with brains of a larger globe than inferior animals, they can reason on all things, and improve their minds. Yet they say with all this they are but a superior organization of matter possessed of more cerebral matter than common animals; all of which will equally with themselves, upon the dissolution of their organization return to their original nothingness. It is said the great Scotch metaphysician Hume really believed all things were a dream; that is, that neither mind nor matter existed. Now this is simply philosophic insanity. A wise man denying his own senses and existence—a mind blind in spirit and matter. Now matter does not occupy the one billioneth part of infinite space. That is where we find one mile of matter, we find a billion of miles of vacant space—having nothing and wherein life cannot exist. Who or what ordained matter to separate in masses, and to revolve in countless symmetrical worlds? Why did it not fill all this vacant space? And why did it not remain in confusion or tumble into one grand mass, or into two grand masses; the one revolving round the other? What made it ever move at all, for we must presuppose it inert naturally? To return to the premises of the self development theorists what are they? They believe in matter as self-made and self-existent from all eternity, and it is all that does or can exist. They start by admitting that there is no superior principle, or anything called *mind* in the universe, and that matter is necessarily inert and unintelligent. How if this be the case can matter move at all? Why should the constituents of matter be separated into light, air, water, and earth? Why not remain all in one opaque undeveloped stationary body? Matter loves and seeks rest in the nature of things, and if you throw a ball from you it seeks rest. If you could suppose a giant capable of throwing a globe the dimensions of the Sun, into an infinite vacuum, it would fall forever if not restrained by something superior to itself; and why? because it seeks rest. It falls of necessity, having no inert controlling power. So if matter were once still it would never move of itself. The nature of mind is different. Mind is not measured

space, or weight, or size—nor can corporeal dissolution apply to mind; because mind being one—a sameness of principle, dissolution to it is impossible without the will of its superior from whom it came. We will resume this subject.

A CHAPTER FOR THE TIMES— TEMPERANCE.

For the Son of Temperance.

There is no vice so universally denounced, yet so widely practiced—no subject upon which so much is said, yet so little really felt as intemperance. Not but that the multitude in their tumultuous movements feel—not but that the human ocean in its wild upheavings, is stirred by strong emotions, but when we closely observe the character of those most zealous in these movements, and see them habitually indulging in numberless excesses; fostering feelings of jealousy, envy, and malice; immolating all the nobler feelings of their nature on the shrine of mammon; can we believe these vehement emotions to be the aspirations of pure and loving hearts, for the good of their fellow men—the indignation of outraged virtue; or when we see them oppressing the widow and fatherless, and turning a deaf ear to the supplications of the needy, or ruthlessly pursuing their own gratification at the expense of others; can we believe them to be even the ebullitions of pity? No man can really deprecate so vehemently the existence of one vice, and be indifferent to a hundred others scarcely less apparent. He who can wantonly cause suffering of any kind, cannot really feel for the woes of the drunkard, or his family, for there is nothing so peculiar in the sin of drunkenness as to detach it so entirely from kindred crimes, as to appeal to a different class of feelings. Have we not reason, then, to believe, that they are oftener the effects of mere animal excitement, engendered by eloquent appeals, or caught epidemic-like by contact with others? This is a dark view of the great drama now being acted; and would to Heaven it were the darkest that reality will allow. But have we not good reason to suspect that those strenuous efforts are sometimes the offspring of passions black as night—passions which have darkened and made desolate our pleasant places—have turned many a home of happiness to a scene of neglect and disgust, and changed our best affections to cold selfish worldliness. Intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, is a baleful evil indeed; but there are others equally so. It is a fearful thing to see men voluntarily extinguishing their reason and humanity, with the use of alcohol, but is it not equally mournful to see them sacrificing truth, duty, love, all that ennobles man, to a greedy desire for wealth or love of display. The evils of the former may be more conspicuous to the superficial observer; but to the thinking mind those of the latter are equally apparent. Poverty unconnected with crime is deprived of its horrors; and privation, ennobled by a sense of duty well performed; and borne with and for those we love, has no sting. It is the crime which renders the effects of drunkenness revolting; and sin is essentially the same in every form. You tell us of the peace of families destroyed; of wealth vanished like morning dew; of discord and strife where peace and harmony once reigned.

The silent and sullen family circle where the affections have been blighted by the demon avarice; and the husband and father, transformed by selfish cares, to a cold unloved and unloving thing—deserted firesides, home duties neglected for fashionable amusements—children left by unnatural mothers to the care of hirelings, who so often sacrifice their health, and even their lives, to their own convenience—broken promises—ruined fortunes; and to say nothing of darker crimes, the falsehood and deception of the weary struggles between pride and poverty; and do we not know that even drunkenness is very often the effect of disappointed avarice and pride; or the offspring of a morbid thirst for excitement, engendered and cherished by the unnatural state of society. What folly then to pretend to bewail drunkenness, while practicing or countenancing its parent vices. What more folly than to imagine that by raising a counter excitement by feeding that morbid appetite with other objects, which must be constantly increased like the drunkard's potions, to ever really reform its miserable victims. To combat with success the real evils of drunkenness, we must study its causes; to dally with the efforts is useless. To teach men to trust, or to trust ourselves for their reformation, to external restraints to the influence of avarice or vanity, is leaning upon a broken reed which cannot but fail in the hour of trial. Are such teachings calculated to strengthen that independent self-reliance and devotion to duty, which alone can enable us for the sake of God and truth, to brave the scoffs of mankind; and if duty demands it, to become what Christ told his disciples they must be, the hated of the world. Indeed the most prolific cause of drunkenness, is the false standard of respectability which obtains among us the elevation of adventitious circumstances over the merits of intellect or virtue, combined with an intense desire for worldly distinction, inducing mankind to immolate every better feeling, and strain every energy to place themselves among that favoured class, the aristocracy of wealth. If this be the cause our mode of procedure is plain. Destroy that false standard of respectability, and teach men to place less value upon the fickle breath of fame. Not by adopting some uniform badge, nor by calling all men brethren, while every look, tone, and action, belies our words; but by faithfully eradicating the poisonous upas from our own bosoms, and by teaching by precept and example, that the mind is man. This, and this alone, can effectually cure the evil. The feelings may indeed be turned into a different channel; that morbid appetite may be fed with other objects—that which once demanded the excitement of the debauch, may find satisfaction in so called temperance revels, demonstrations, &c., and vanity may be gratified by "gay attire," and titles of distinction; but remember that gratification strengthens that appetite, and the food must be constantly increased, in proportion to its increasing cravings. This cannot long continue, and this it is which makes thinking men tremble for society, at the present time. It is such reformatory processes which have made it rotten at the very foundation. Inconsistency is a characteristic of the times; the want of agreement between theory and practice, is the great evil. Things cannot remain as they are, or go forward in the old channel. It is a fearful and

bewildering age; and the great study for us now is the part which God wills us to act, and to understand this, we must comprehend the wants of the times—the cause or causes at work around us. We see the world filled with turmoil and distraction—institutions and reforms however good, carried to such excess, as to render them pernicious; and it can require but little study to convince us, that the great fault is the loss of the true balance of mind—is the elevation of passion above reason. To correct this we must reason ourselves, and teach others to do the same; and discountenancing all passionate excitement, preach in the same calm manner as did Christ and his disciples; remembering that the best apostle of temperance is he who teaches the noblest self denial.

M. F. H. THOMAS.

Brooklin, 2nd Sep., 1851.

ALBANY RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

We see it stated that 200 baskets of Champagne were consumed at this festive scene. Champagne supposed to be made of the purest juice of the grape in France, is generally manufactured in the Atlantic American cities, of other liquors with various poisons mixed in. This is the substance that intelligent young men called *fashionable* drink to steal away what brains they have been blessed with by nature. The flood of nature is not warm enough; nor is the brain of New York and Albany dandies sufficiently active without an extra stimulus. How disgrace is such a custom!!

DINNER TO THE REV. L. KRIBBS AT STOUFFVILLE.

The Sons of Temperance and friends of this worthy Brother have determined on the eve of his departure to his forest home to give him a farewell dinner at the Village of Stouffville on Thursday, the 23rd of October inst. We will if health permit avail ourself of the kind invitation.

ORANGE SOCIETIES AND TEMPERANCE.

We are pleased to see in a late number of the *Orange Lilly*, the subject of the observance of strict temperance principles in the Lodges of Orangemen recommended. The knowledge that Orangemen generally are teetotalers, will not only increase their influence but greatly augment public respect. Many, whether justly or not we do not pretend to say, are under the impression that Orangemen are addicted to intoxication, and that under the influence of liquor many of their quarrels arise.

This body of men, in Upper and Lower Canada, probably number ten thousand, and exercise an abiding influence on perhaps a hundred thousand of our population, it is therefore of the greatest importance that they should be induced to join Temperance Societies.

Without assenting to the necessity of such a society, still they exist, and they believe they are useful in upholding the Protestant faith in Canada; and so long as they do exist, we would wish to see them all sober, quiet, thinking men, opposed to violence and riots.—Most of the riots and quarrels that we have seen in Canada have been caused by the excessive use of liquors.

The *Lilly* recommends total abstinence as the only cure. When men touch not, there is no danger. There would be less bitterness of feeling between Catholic and Protestant Irishmen, if they would all abandon the use of spirituous liquors.

THE CANADIAN
Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Saturday, October 18, 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.*

(From the American Temperance Magazine.)

WHAT IS OUR ORDER LIKE?

BY J. FRED SIMMONS.

Like the pure trusting heart, that with sympathy
glows,

Like the dew-drop that glistens, upon the bright rose,
Like the sweet gentle streamlet, that dances along,
Like the warbler who praises his maker in song,
Like the modest young virgin, all beauty and smiles,
Like the city whose buildings are proud stately piles,
Like the pure crystal waters so bright and so clear,
Like a jewel whose brightness, time ne'er can de-
stroy,

Like the bosom whose only emotion is joy,
Like the breast of the maiden, just yielding its love,
Like the sweetest of birds—the innocent dove,
Like the land in the midst of the watery main,
Like the sweet gurgling spring, in the broad desert
plain,

Like the hope of the Christian, as he walks the ship's
deck,

Like the barque that's rescuing fond souls from the
wreck,

Like the moon who illumines the wanderer's way,
Like the sun who exists but to brighten the day,
Like gardens of flowers, through which we have trod
Like RELIGION, that leads us to Heaven and God.

We call attention to the following letter; and
in doing so would remark that too much attention
cannot be bestowed by Sons of Temperance on
the useful branch of our order called the Cadets
of Temperance. This order is one of the ele-
ments of our own perpetuity. Whilst we have
Cadets we must have Sons of Temperance.
Section rooms are noble schools of Virtue, know-
ledge and Temperance.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECTION C. OF T.,
PROVINCE OF CANADA,

BROCKVILLE, 8th Oct., 1851.

SIR AND BROTHER,

In compliance with your request of 30th ult.,
I send you a list of Sections of Cadets of Tem-
perance now in Canada amounting to 113; each
Section will I think, average 30 members.

The Order generally is in a healthy state, as
the Sons of Temperance are now taking a greater
interest in it; believing that it is productive of
much good.

Please insert, "The Grand Section C. of T.
Province of Canada, will meet in Brockville on
25th inst., at nine o'clock, A.M. All represen-
tatives are respectfully requested to attend with
the regalia pertaining to the offices they hold in
their respective subordinate Sections."

I beg to remain

Yours in V., L. & T.,

Jno. LEGGO,

G. Secretary.

C. Durand Esq.

P. S. Besides those Sections on the list, there

is one at Montreal, also one at Quebec, which
have not been properly reported to this office as
yet. J. L.

INTEMPERANCE, THE LICENSE SYSTEM
AND THE CLERGY RESERVES GO TO
THE POLLS TEMPERANCE LEGISLA-
TORS MAKE TEMPERANCE LAWS.

Many of the best temperance papers in the
American States are beginning now to see the
root of the evil in intemperance. It is in the
license system. So long as this exists intempe-
rance will prevail. The enemy may be scathed
but it will revive if temptation is held out thus.
Custom and habit may do away with it in private
families, but so long as Sign Boards are held up
to public view with golden "Come in buy,"
Licensed by law, so long will men go in and buy.
Inns we must have but let them confine their
operations to feeding the weary man with food and
to sheltering him and his beast. No man should
be licensed to sell to a person, or to carry on an
evil business in Society. It makes the custom
respectable and surrounds evil with the barriers
of law. The most profound infatuation ever
exhibited under the Sun, is for man to license
a system that ruins thousands of families and fills
our Jails and Asylums with criminals and luna-
tics. The persons licensed not only ruin their
customers, but they ruin themselves and families.
It is a notorious fact, verified by our experience
in life, that a large majority of Inn-keepers die
drunkards and are men of no enlarged moral
feeling. Many sicken at heart at their trade.
All this arises from the custom of dealing out
spirits to the depraved and unfortunate. Take
away the license to sell liquor's and their business
is honorable and moral. What can be more hon-
orable in the eyes of God than to feed the hun-
gry and to take therefor a reasonable recom-
pense where the house is opened as a wayfaring
Inn? There is no dishonor in giving the weary
rest from the storm, and a fire to warm him, and
the man who opens his house to all can reason-
ably charge a recompense. If drink be required give
him coffee, tea or milk; all of which are a hun-
dred per cent more nutritious, than filthy poison-
ous rum or whiskey. The country is now agi-
tated about the Clergy Reserves question, and all
say go to the Polls and vote for men who will
settle this question forever. This is all right,
for as it is a people's local question, let them
thus settle it, and upon their decision let the
mother country determine. We say remember
at the Polls the cause of temperance, one of
more vital importance than even the Church or
State question. If farmers elect drunken legis-
lators their laws will be loosely made—their in-
terests neglected; and they will find that their
public servants, when heated at feasts and din-
ners, with good wine at Speaker's and Govern-
or's dinners, are apt to forget their duties
and pledge their support to bad measures. Keep
men's heads cool and they will think and hesitate
before they betray. Few know the evils done
in our Legislative Halls by intemperance. Many
a bad vote and bad law may be traced to this
source. Send men like Col. Prince and others
we could name to Parliament, and you will find
that the license system will be sustained. Pure
water never flowed from impure sources. It

may be well for thinking farmers to enquire as to
the propriety of voting for an enemy to our great
cause. We think that most of the evils of our
land flow from intemperance. Farmers of Ca-
nada is this not true?

FATHER MATTHEW'S PECUNIARY
DISTRESS.

FATHER MATTHEW is about to return to Eu-
rope, from the United States, where he has been
laboring in the Temperance cause for the last
two years. He is broken down in health and
fortune; an appeal is being made to a sympathiz-
ing public on his behalf, by certain benevolent
persons in New York. Those who are willing
to contribute to the Father Matthew fund are
invited to send their donations to Henry Grin-
nell, Esq., New York, who will act as Treasu-
rer.

We regret to see this noble and philanthropic
man seems to be broken down in health and for-
tune. After many years spent in laboring for
the moral and physical welfare of mankind, espe-
cially for Irishmen, he is about to return to his
native Ireland in pecuniary distress. No man
living has done so much good to his fellows as
Father Matthew. His life for many years past
has been like that of an angel of light; going
from hamlet to hamlet, village to town and town
to city, laboring to convince man and with emi-
nent success, of the folly of the use of intoxicat-
ing drink. We see this eminent friend is in pec-
uniary want. Cannot the great body of American
Temperance men do something to help him.
Over \$100,000 were paid to hear a Swe-
dish girl sing songs during the past year; \$10,-
000 will be spent in a month or two to hear Miss
Hayes sing in the same land. Thousands of
dollars are spent to see every celebrated dan-
seuse like Fanny Ellsler and Lola Montes dance.
Here is a great benefactor of mankind—a won-
derful yet plain and meek man; who has admin-
istered the total abstinence pledge to over six
millions of human beings; and who bought with
his money in Ireland a great field for bury-
ing the poor without charge wanting!! As one individual we would more
willingly subscribe one dollar to a fund for this
man than for any other purpose we know. He
formed the Irish total abstinence society 10th
April, 1838, and most of his angelic work has
since been done. The heart can scarce imagine
the tears he has stopped and the suffering he has
allayed. They are treasured up in the Book of
life for his reward.

LOWER CANADA.

The Montreal *Temperance Advocate*, in one
of its September numbers, stated that several
new Divisions had lately been formed in the
country about Montreal. There is also a Union
of Daughters, and there are several Sections of
Cadets in that part of our country. We also
observe by it that our Act of Incorporation does
not extend to Lower Canada. We hoped oth-
erwise.

THE NATIONAL DIVISION.

Meet next year at Richmond, Virginia, on the _____ day of June.

THE SCRIPTURES AND TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the *Son of Temperance*.

NEWMARKET, August 25, 1851.

DEAR SIR & BROTHER,—

It is astonishing to what uses the Scriptures may be applied. One set of men will justify by the scriptures polygamy; another set will justify the enslaving of our fellow-men; and with another class it is a great authority for wine bibbing and moderate drinking. The Saviour drank wine they say and why may we not follow his example? It cannot be denied that Jesus Christ did some times make use of a drink called wine. But let us first examine what it was and the evils of drunkenness; and what evidently produces it, viz., moderate drinking.

The first step to all the evil is moderate drinking, for without this there could be no drunkenness.

The moderate drinker is master of himself. He does what he does freely with his eyes open; knowing its probable consequence and the power of his example. The moderate drinkers goes on as such; drinking, fearing nothing; until a deep taste, a *knowing thirst* is kindled in his stomach for the alcohol. It is then that the man is in danger. He stands on the line between liberty and slavery. He so stands until as a poor drunkard he passes the Rubicon when his thirst becomes insatiable and he is the *desperate drunkard*. This was your moderate drinker. Is this a system that the bible countenances?—When he has passed the Rubicon with raging thirst the poor drunkard will pass through fire and bars of iron; will sacrifice the health of himself—his family's welfare; all that his dear to him in life for whiskey to fire the soul. What leads to it?—moderate drinking. Is it a system sanctioned by Christ? Christ was a Nazarene; the most temperate of men whilst living as a man on earth; and no one ever saw him countenance the practice of even moderate drinking of what is known as alcohol. He who has the appetite formed within him knows its overruling power. Take care moderate drinker you may be forming that appetite.

The drunkard has a claim upon our sympathy because he is surrounded with constant temptations.

He goes to the tavern and the enemies of temperance tell him a little will do him no harm; and thus he is led off by appetite and solicitation of the venders of the poison like an ox to the slaughter. Look at the drunkard what are his circumstances and places of resort; what his companions and leisure hours?

All are such as to hurry him to destruction. Who would tell his children to go and do as he does? What father would not give all he has to keep his little lambs from the drunkards fall? Oh! fathers, Oh! mothers! think of it!! Men of the finest feelings and education.—Ministers, scholars, fathers, brothers, and friends; are daily hurried before our eyes to the hungry grave in the prime of their life, through the habit of drinking; yet this is a custom sanctioned by Scripture! Out upon such horrid perversion.

Scripture condemns drunkenness and it condemns all from which it proceeds.

It cannot be denied that our Saviour drank the juice of the grape or of the wine of Assyria, but whether that was wine that would intoxicate is another question. Drunkenness such as we now see in our country and such as has existed in

America and Europe for two hundred years past, did not exist in Judea. Rum, brandy and whiskey were not then known or made. The juice of the grape itself would not intoxicate any more than newly made cider would. The fresh juice of the grape is not unwholesome and only becomes so when converted by some process into alcohol.

If the Holy Spirit in describing the articles used as a symbol of the blood of Christ avoids the word *wine*, which might mean intoxicating drinks; and uses the phrase *fruit of the vine*, which we have no reason to believe implied intoxicating drink, it surely affords evidence that the *intoxicating wine* was not sanctioned.

By the law of the *passover* everything *leavened* that is *fermented*, was excluded by the Jews. This custom is still observed by the Jews. Why if it was right in the eyes of God should not fermented wine have been used? It is therefore to be said that there is no proof that Christ or any divine authority ever recommended the use of fermented wine. To recommend the use of the juice of the vine in itself, is one thing; and in those times could lead to no bad results; but to recommend the use of what intoxicates is quite another thing.

Yours in the bonds of the Order,
Wm. McG—

Temperance men have nothing more frequently thrown up to them than this. Did not Christ make water into wine? Does not God sanction the use of Alcohol? We have had ourselves to combat this objection with moderate drinkers and drunkards for hours. We know its force with ignorant men. We know its force with weak men; we know its force with wine bibbing Christians. When all other arguments fail us we put it to the conscience and judgment of such cavillers thus—Friends do you think if Christ were now on *earth incarnate* bound as in the days of expiring Judaism to preach the Gospel for three years in Europe and America; beholding the evils of modern drunkenness; he would be a *moderate* drinker or a *teetotaller*? Would he follow a custom that leads to evil, or would he deny his body an animal pleasure that he might save some man from death and shame. As Christ would do go ye cavillers and do. We have to look at the circumstances of the world now and then—and act in view of the greatest good.—EDITOR SON.

PAY YOUR OWN POSTAGE.

RICHMOND HILL, Sep. 24, 1851.

To Chas. Durand, Esq:

Mr. Editor,—Permit me to occupy a small space in your valuable *Gem*, in order to point out what some of us deem a sore grievance. I mean the custom some Divisions have of sending communications to other Divisions without prepaying the postage, when the business is solely their own. Now, Sir, I think we as a Division have seldom troubled our neighbours with postage, if the business contained in the communication was our own. During the past summer scarcely has a week elapsed without our having to pay the postage of one or more letters; and if the letter was an invitation to a demonstration, and a soiree, a large handbill has accompanied the letter with a penny postage in addition.—Again, if a Division has been so unfortunate as to have one or more of its members violate article second of our Constitution, and choose not to pay the fine; every Division within ten miles has to

be taxed with the postage of a letter informing them of it. Now, Mr. Editor, as some of those Divisions are not very richly stocked with funds being newly organized and having to lay out their money in fitting up a division room and other fixings, these weekly drafts on their funds are a sore grievance to them. I think, Sir, the better way is, when the business solely belongs to the Division sending the letter, (if it be necessary to send at all) to prepay the postage. If a Division is about to get up a demonstration and a soiree, and would wish other Divisions to join with them on the occasion, if the communication came to them free of any charge, (and in nine cases out of ten it might be sent by hand,) I think, Sir, they would be more likely to secure their attendance, than if the invitation came through the mail and cost them three or four pence. The evil complained of does not very well accord with the principles of our order; or at least, in my opinion it is a very singular way of expressing those principles. If those few hints should in any degree tend to a reform in this practice, your inserting this short epistle will confer a great favor on the grieved.

Yours in the principles of the order,

EDMUND DYER, D.G.W.P.

[N.B.—By the late alterations in the Constitution of the Order, we think it is made incumbent on Divisions to pay their own postage. At all events every Division should uniformly do so in all cases relating to its own matters.—ED. SON.]

THE BACKWOODS.

There are new settlements being formed on Lake Huron and upon the country lying between its shores and the old settlements of Waterloo, Guelph, London, and the County of York. A hardy and worthy race of our fellow countrymen have braved the dangers of the wilderness—having made up their minds to put up with the great deprivations that new settlements always present; encountering at the same time the warfare of the wild beasts—the mosquitoes, and the loss of their accustomed society; and often the administration of the Gospel. Their children have not the blessings of schools and they are shut out from the passing news of the day. It is pleasant for these our fellow countrymen when the elements are raging without;—the woods roaring before the rushing wind; whilst seated before their blazing fire of wood in a happy family circle; to know that we have not forgotten them. Some one must be pioneers in our new settlements and personally we always will have a sympathy for the backwoodsman. We have never ourselves undergone hardships, such as he will see; but we cannot but remember that our cherished and departed father left the mighty and civilized city of London; and the lap of wealth and comfort in the year 1800 as a merchant to brave the then wilderness of Western Canada. He was one of its earliest pioneers, and at that time the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Bytown, were more of a wilderness than the newest Back settlements of Huron are now.

We feel a great pleasure in contributing in any way to the intellectual recreation of the Backwoodsman; especially if our humble arguments can convince him of two things; and those are the necessity of always living soberly, and of cultivating a communion with his God. It affords

us great pleasure to know that in all parts of the new settlements divisions of the Sons of Temperance are springing into existence, and that in some of them the settlers have nobly refused to allow a single tavern to sell alcohol to be licensed. We insert therefore, with great pleasure portions of two letters sent us from the back settlements; showing that the seeds of our order are every where being sown. A true Son should be like a candle upon a hill. ☞ Let his light shine.— Let all know you are a Son and glory in the name. ☞

For the Son.

MEAFORD, Sept. 22, 1851,
Township of St. Vincent.

DEAR SIR & BROTHER,

On the 14th July, 1851, Bro. George Crossfield, D.G.W.P., organised our division with 8 members which in less than three months has increased to 23. Thus you see we have not been idle.— The name of our division is Meaford Division, No. 314. The officers are George Davison, W. P., Jesse Wright, R.S.,—agent of meeting Monday.

☞ The village of Meaford is situated in the township of St. Vincent on the shore of Lake Huron, at the mouth of Big Head River, and in a fertile and healthy country. The village consists of one church; two grist Mills; one saw mill; four stores; one Cabinet and Chair Factory; three carpenter shops; three Shoemaker shops; two Blacksmith shops; two waggon shops; one carding and fulling mill; one tannery; two cooper shops; one post office; ☞ one first rate temperance house and no tavern in the township. ☞

Yours in L.P. & F.,

GEORGE DAVISON, W.P.

We met this worthy brother last winter at Bradford, to the Division in which place, he originally belonged.

DRAYTON VILLAGE, Sep. 24, 1851.
Township of Maryborough.

DEAR SIR & BROTHER,—

You may continue to send your paper to me another year. I have been much pleased with the publication, and will do all I can for it. I hope during the coming winter to have the pleasure of reporting to you the organization of a *Drayton Division*. I have been speaking to several of my neighbours who seem anxious to have a division organised here. I feel the loss of the Division room since I came here. I only met a few months with the brethren at *Markham*, and I do think the division room exceeds every place that I have been in to draw out what talent there is in a man—and also to improve it. It was the first place in which I acquired any confidence or attempted to speak before an audience. Since I came to Peel I have in my humble way spoken a few times on the subject of temperance. We have a Society of about 80 members in this neighbourhood; and there are several other societies in the township numbering about the same each. There is a post office established here called the Maryborough Post Office in Peel.

Yours in L.P. & F.,

J. H. HARTNEY.

☞ We have often heard it remarked that there was no better school for improving the mind intellectually and morally than the division room; and the remarks of this brother go to prove the same. But to do this brothers, the strictest order—good feeling and courtesy, should always be observed by all when in the division. ☞ Nothing so much disgraces us as to hear recriminations or angry discussions in such places.—Ed. Son.

THE WINE CUP.

Come now my fellow countrymen, while youth is on your brow,
The day of resolution's here, then let us chose it now;
The course of life we're leading, it sure will ruin bring;
Then let us all in concert the wine-cup from us fling.

Who are those wretched creatures, all tottering that we see!
Lo! they were not always so, but once like you and me;
Then why should we as foolish act, that slippery path to treat,
When knowing those who walk the same; do seek a thorny bed!

You know I cannot tell all the ways that you delude;
We now do think as others did, with minds both true and good;
But ask that roused maniac what made his mind give way.
His answer it would surely be, 'twas whiskey's baneful sway.

Oh, think how thus it happens, how such a change was wrought,
He knows not the beginning, nor deems himself a sot;
Which show how great the danger, its growth it is so sly,
But when its fangs are fasten'd, its victims then must die.

Then say you will kind-hearted, try sober youths to be—
Let's cluster round Division Rooms as the vine does to the tree;
Their scenes are sweet and pleasant, and leave no venom'd sting.

Come let us then forever the Wine-Cup from us fling.
J. T.

Dundas, Septemr, 1851.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

THORNHILL, August 4th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:

I have never seen any thing in your paper from one of the members of this division No. 62 Thornhill.

I am by birth a Widen Berger—a German.—My father was a blacksmith and had many more tradesmen, wished to make money too fast. So he started an hotel in Germany so as to deal with rich and poor. He made money very fast to the sorrow of my mother and three children of which I am one. My father got addicted to drink and through it my mother was obliged to get a divorce from him and left Germany with two of her children of which I am one. Through drink she lost all her property and was obliged to leave all that was near and dear to her friends home and country.

We came to America, to Baltimore where my mother married a minister of the Gospel. He was a very good step-father. We then moved to Pennsylvania and afterwards to Buffalo where I was put to the copper-smith trade, the best trade in the world for tavern keepers. I believe for three years I was grog boss among the hands. The fourth year I learn my trade perfect. On Sundays we used to sit in a grog shop and drink all day and when we got drunk the landlord put us to bed until Monday morning, he then gave us our letters and told us to go to work. About 25 or 30 jourymen could keep a little dirty grog shop a going, and upon the strength of our earnings the landlord could ride in his buggy. We worked hard six days in the week, three days for grog, two for board and washing and one day to get a few rags of clothes. This is the reason why grog shops are full and meeting houses empty. I then finished my apprenticeship and became a journeyman and was a good workman at two kinds of business, one was easy to learn and that was to get drunk; I followed that business ever since I went to

my trade in 1827 in Buffalo N. Y. until 1851 at Thornhill.

Thank God at last I joined the Sons of Temperance here and it is never too late for any man young or old to do so. I have spent two or three good livings for this filthy stuff, liquor, to keep the good will of landlords and others who care not if your soul goes to the —, or your health is ruined. I was about the hardest case in this division, but if God spares me I will stick to the last. I hope there is no man over 18 years of age but will join this division, for then you can keep your money, your health and your character pure and for good ends, and not employ grog shops to keep it for you.

C. M. G. O—g A Son of Temperance.

Well said and well done, say we. We would to God that all working men would take the same view of things as this honest brother does. ☞ "Spent two or three good livings for this filthy stuff, liquor." Yes and there are ten thousand heads of families in Canada who can say the same!! Leave the Church and fireside to drink grog over a bar and lie down in one's own filth!! Ye working men and mechanics of Canada shake off the degrading custom and avoid it as you would the bite of a rattlesnake ☞

Who are you that slanders a noble institution— Who are you that slanders a body of men that saved this fellow creature. ☞ Would your moderate drinking have done it? Would your hugging your own conceit have done it? Can you do any good by standing with your arms folded and looking on? Why do you not examine the bye-laws of the Sons before you speak against them. Show us a better institution for reclaiming the inebriate? Show us a more orderly body of men in Canada than the Sons? Did you not see six thousand of them assembled in Toronto in peace joy and order and depart likewise!! Go to thou slanderer and examine thine own heart.

The *Brantford Courier* of the 11th inst., informs its readers that the contracts for completing the entire line of railroad from the Niagara river to the town of Brantford, were given out the day previous at unprecedentedly low rates. The road is to be completed by the 1st December, 1852.

☞ Mr. Buchanan, for many years British Consul at New York, died suddenly here on Saturday morning, aged about 81. This gentleman has been long known on the Continent of America, and will be much regretted by a wide circle of friends and relatives. *Montreal Courier*.

THE WELLAND CANAL, says the *Constitutional*, is full of vessels—from four to six lying between each flat awaiting their turn of lockage—it is thought that at least 100 vessels are now on its waters. It is estimated that the Toll on the canal this year will realize upwards of £50,000. This speaks well for Canada.

TEMPERANCE IN SCOTLAND.

The principles of temperance are making much greater advance in Scotland than we had supposed among the juvenile part of the population. The 5th of July witnessed in the Scotch capital the greatest gathering of young teetotallers ever collected in one place. From an English temperance paper, entitled the "Band of Hope Review", we learn that on that day upwards of thousand children belonging to the various juvenile temperance societies in and around Edinburgh, marched through the streets to various public institutions, after which they were addressed by some tried friends of the cause. The streets through which they passed presented a scene of joyous nervousity. Not less than seventy thousand persons, it is supposed, assembled to gaze upon this immense legion of the infantry of the cold water army.

THE DIFFERENCE—When a rakish youth goes astray friends gather round him, in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back to innocence and peace. No one would suspect that he had ever sinned. But w...

a poor, confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the way of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected, esteemed, but his ruined heart-broken victim knows that there is no peace, no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralities; they are unknown in Heaven. There is deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.—*Tennessee (Temperance) Organ.*

¶ "A Chapter on the Times."—We insert this letter although with a few of the observations we do not agree. In our next number we intend to point out the benefits the order of the Sons and their demonstrations have done society in the United States and Canada. The writer of this letter is evidently one of some thought and reflection, and we would be happy to hear from him again.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED AND DEFERRED.

We regret the necessity of again postponing several letters and addresses on hand, which will appear on the 28th inst. among these are brothers F. of Glandford, and McMillan's of Bowmanville and Georgetown, addresses. Don Mills and Barrie addresses. Springfield letter, and other things. 'Woman's Smiles' poetry is received. We always require contributors real names enclosed. 'Woman's Smiles' are welcomed in our paper. Poetry from "Sylvicola" shall be attended to. Lines on the Railroad from Bradford in our next. The Vienna question from S. N. will be answered in our next. We will publish the Niagara resolves in our next. The Smithfield letter is duly received.

LOWER CANADA SONS.

The Quebec Division is now presided over by a very efficient brother, Benjamin Cole, Jun. Esq. It is called *Gough Division*. There is a Union of Daughters of Temperance, and a Section of Cadets there. The Division we believe numbers about 100 members. Bethel Division, County of Beauharnois No 191, has over 40 members.

CANNING DIVISION, BLENHIEM

Five miles from Paris, meets on Wednesday. G. F. Hill, W. P., G. N. Williamson, R. S., 30 members.

MR. GOUGH.

This gentleman is detained by engagements in the eastern portions of Canada West, and will not be in Toronto or the vicinity until the middle of next month. Brother Whitmore saw him and informs us that Mr. Gough will lecture in Toronto on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of Nov. next. Those making engagements with him will not probably be able to obtain his services before then west of Toronto. Whilst speaking of this matter, we would remark that we think too much reliance is placed upon the services of such men as Gough. Temperance men have many Goughs amongst them if they would only have more confidence to come out. We must learn to rely on ourselves. Mr. Gough is unquestionably an eminent and successful lecturer; but more depends in the Temperance movement, upon the silent and united action of Sons in divisions, than upon exciting speakers.

CALEDON.

Caledon has 4 divisions. The Onward Division meets on Saturday; Central Road Division, Friday; Olive Branch Division; Cheitenham; New Moon Division, Vaughan, meets on Thursday, brother Frank, W. P., brother Rupert R. S.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

SIR,

In compliance with your request, I send the following list of Unions, and the time at which the Semi-Annual Session of the Grand Union will be held, thanking you for the interest which you take in our Order. The Session will be held at Gananoque on the 21st inst., the day before that on which the G. D. meets at Brockville. This arrangement was made for the purpose of accommodating those sisters who object to travel alone; a representative to the G. D. doubtless coming from every place in which there is a Union, and Gananoque being only 31 miles from Brockville.

Yours &c.,

L. ISA LEGGO, G.S.S.

NAMES OF UNIONS OF D. OF T. IN CANADA.

1 Brockville, 2 Frontenac—Kingston, 3 Rose Bud—Dickenson's Landing, 4 Brooklyn, 5 Newcastle, 6 Mill Creek, 7 Gananoque, 8 Victoria—Frankford, 9 Pleasant Valley—Murray, 10 Dundee, 11 Bowmanville, 12 Phoenix—Osnawa, 13 Wilton, 14 Brantford, 15 St. Lawrence—Toronto, 16 Markham, 17 Stouffville, 18 Toronto, 19 Peterboro, 20 Waterloo, 21 Crystal Fountain—Brougham, 22 Percy, 23 Excelsior—Niagara, 24 Hope—Ancaster, 25 Ravine—St. Davids, 26 Fountain—Guelph, 27 Prospect—Drummondville.

CHARTERED, BUT UNOPENED.

28 Palermo, 29 Unity—Kinworth, 30 Westminster, 31 Norfolk—Simcoe, 32 Elora, 33 Quebec, 34 Vienna, 35 Rain Bow—York Village.

RECEIPTS.

J. V., Georgetown, \$2; J. C., West Flamboro, \$1; F. L., Orangeville, \$1; W. A. W., Loughboro, \$4; D. McF., Port Dover, \$1; L. B., Brampton, \$4; O. S. P., Cayuga, \$1.

Papers are duly sent to Quebec, Stratfordville, and Portland Post Office.

MARKETS OF TORONTO.

Wheat continues low the best samples bringing only 3s. 2d. Butter is in good demand at 7½d. Wood in good demand at \$3 per cord. Coal \$6 per ton. A good supply of meat in the market. Potatoes good, sell at 1s. 6d. per bushel. Apples 2s. 6d. per bushel if good. Poultry is high. Farmers can now find fair markets for all their produce but wheat. The weather is rather cool of late with considerable rain.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

Will be issued on the 28th of this month, and will contain all the letters and addresses now on hand, with a large amount of temperance and literary matter.

¶ A DIFFERENCE.—On the 18th of June last the largest assemblage of men ever seen in Toronto and Canada took place. Over 5000 walked in procession and 20 000 persons were looking on and in the procession. They were Sons of Temperance, their families, and citizens of this city. We saw no drunken men on that day on our roads. There were none of the five thousand Sons so. On the 15th inst. on the turning of the first sod on the Northern Railroad, when not a larger number were present; we counted within five miles on coming down Yonge Street from Powell's Inn, at least 50 men, either beastly drunk or foolishly so—and there were perhaps, four times that number in that state in Toronto. ¶ Therefore, Judge ye, O men, of our cause!

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Jenny Lind is to give a Concert in Toronto, on Tuesday next, in the St. Lawrence Hall. Tickets \$3 each.

The temperance people of New York City at the instance of the Hon. Henry Clay are raising funds to help father Matthew.

The noble and immortal Hungarian Patriot Kossuth has escaped the clutches of Russian and Austrian tyrants, and is on his way to America on an American ship of war. A fund is being got up in the United States for his support.

The friends of Naval Science are agitating the Symes theory of the internal hollowness of the centre of the earth; believing that the earth is open at the poles where the Suns light is admitted, and a world of fairy lands lies beneath the crust we inhabit.

The Governor leaves Upper Canada for Quebec next week.

Miss Catherine Hayes the Irish Songstress is eclipsing Jenny Lind in the United States. She is beautiful and graceful!

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The first sod of the Northern Railroad was turned on the 15th inst., by the Countess of Elgin near the Parliament Buildings, in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

The Sons of temperance in this city to the number of about 600 turned out in regalia, and other Societies also turned out. Much credit is due the railroad committee for giving the temperance societies so prominent a place.

The City of Toronto is going to take £100,000 of stock in the Toronto and Guelph railroad.

The *Maple Leaf* Steamer plies between Hamilton and Ogdensburgh with great speed, and the steamers now go from Hamilton to Montreal in 32 hours it is said.

Dr. Rolph has been unanimously nominated for Norfolk. The new Ministry are formed in Upper Canada, but not it is said completely so in Lower Canada.

Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron, Richards, Morris, the Hon. Mr. Ross, and the Hon. Mr. Hincks are the Upper Canada Ministers.

THE TORONTO TEMPERANCE HOTEL COMPANY.

Over \$1000 Stock has been subscribed in this Company. The shares are \$4 each. Trustees to manage the Joint Stock Company are chosen,—and there is a large amount of Stock still to be taken. Under proper management we hesitate not to say that no enterprise would pay better than a good Temperance Hotel in this City. There are upwards of 50 Divisions in this county whose gross number exceeds 2500 members. These persons are constantly coming into Toronto. In the course of a year Toronto is visited by several thousands of Sons and Temperance men from abroad who would generally stop at a good house. Poor Temperance Houses will not and cannot expect to be patronized. Temperance men are not loafers. They are rather more particular than rummies. The moment a man becomes thoroughly temperate he is elevated in his own opinion and that of all men. We strongly recommend all who can to take stock in this Company, which will go into operation in a month or so. The investment is safe, and risks nothing but the stock taken.

County of York Building Society.

THE OFFICE IS REMOVED TO CHURCH STREET, two doors North of the Court House.

J. W. BRENT,

Sec'y & Treasr.

Toronto, Oct. 13th. 1831.

29-31



DR. JAMES HOPE'S

VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

AND
ORIENTAL BALSAM.

THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried 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 **Butter & Son, London;** **Johnson & Co. Edinburgh;** **McLauchlan & Son, Glasgow;** **Alex. Scott, 50th, 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 ring worm, 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, if 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 here assigned, do hereby certify that we have known and employed Messrs Leach and Paul, as Veterinary Surgeons, for several years, and believe them to be skillful 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. Marsh, 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.
Natn. 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 Ford.
H. G. Bartard.
A. B. Thome, Lt. Col.
John Elgie.
John Watson.

John G. Spragge.
Thomas Chettie.
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 snipped 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.
A. J. 15th 1851.

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. Moulton
- Weston.....David Maguire
- Streetsville.....Martin O'eady
- Churchville.....Walter Davidson
- Brampton.....Lardner Eastwick
- Marsham Village.....Thomas Wilson
- Duffus' Creek.....John Campbell
- Brougham Post-Office.....Calvin Sheppard
- Whitby Village.....J. H. Perry
- Brooklyn.....W. A. Kelly
- Onawa.....John Boyd
- Bowmanville.....David Hay
- Oakville.....Robert Balmar
- 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
- Lloydtown & Brownsville.....John Hughes.
- St. Catherine's.....J. G. Currie.
- Aylmer.....John Murdoch.
- Waterdown.....Reed Baker.
- Stoneycreek.....David Williamson.
- Burford.....L. D. Marks.
- Amherstburg.....Wm. Bartlett.
- Bytown.....Crawford Ross
- Niagara.....Robert Connor
- Queenston.....J. D. Prest
- Prince Albert.....Prosper Hurd
- Cobourg.....Mr. Hargraft
- Beamsville.....John Roberts
- Grimsby.....John Baillie
- Smithville.....Abisha Morse
- Townhall, Pelham.....S. W. Folgar
- Loughboro, Frontenac.....W. A. Wood
- London.....H. A. Newcombe
- Fonthill, Pelham.....John B. Crowe
- Pelham Village.....Charles W. Hart
- Peterboro.....Robinson Rutherford
- Elora.....C. Clarke
- Glanford.....Jonathan Cook
- Caledonia.....William Hume
- York.....John O'Neil
- Cayuga.....O. S. Phelps
- Canboro.....J. C. Clarke
- Dunville.....Joseph R. Brown
- Mr. Vanallen.....Georgetown
- Mr. Thomas Donaldson.....Norral
- J. H. Watkins.....Honty, Trafalgar
- S. J. Lancaster.....Delaware
- Erastus Jackson.....Guelph
- William Morrison.....Buttonville Post Office
- Henry J. Hubertus.....Stonfville.
- Hiram Noble.....Bronswick-hill Division.
- Elisha Thuppmann.....Middleton. on Grand River.
- Charles Fisher.....Paris.
- Henry S. Glover.....Scotland, Oakland Post Office.
- R. S. Whitney.....Norwichville, Oxford.
- Duncan McFarlane.....Port Dover.
- William Grieve.....Town of Simcoe.
- Br. Teeple would oblige by acting as Agent in.....Victoria.

John G. Hay is our Agent in Porthope. C. S. Powers is authorized to act as our Agent in the Newcastle Division; George Davison Mealand; J. H. Harnery, Peel; W. McMillan, Bulls Post Office, Caledon; Elisha Hoffman, Middleport Division; Wm. Combe, Bowmanville; Henry Elliott, Mellville.

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

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	3	
do Check Holland do	5		do Silk do	5	
do do Moleskin do	8	9	do Satin 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 Satin do		
do Fancy Tweed do	6	3	do Etioffe 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 Barathea 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, Umbrelles, Stocks, Silk and Satin Handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS.

	from	s. d.		from	s. d.
1,000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours)	3	11	Facto. 7 Cottons	2 1/2	
1,000 Parasels	2	11	White Cotton	3 1/2	
1,000 Good Straw Bonnets	1	3	Striped Shirting	4 1/2	
30,000 Yards of Bonnet Ribbons	5		Linens, Lastings, Bindings.		
Prints (fast colours)	5 1/2		Milliner's and Dress Maker's Trimmings!		
Infants Robes, Caps, and Frock Bodies.			Heavy Ginghams.		
Grapes and Materials for Mourning.			Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes.		
Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs and Orleans, Cloths, Cashmeres, Berreges, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses: including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New Styles, from 1 1/4 per yard.			Bed Ticks and Towels.		

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., &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.

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

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

BANDS SUPPLIED WITH INSTRUMENTS MUSIC, &c.

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

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

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

MORPHY BROTHERS,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

95 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Toronto, April 17, 1851.

5

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, Blond, Quillings, Laces and Edgings, Cap Nets and Muslin, Gimp and Fringes, Jenny Lind Braids, and other Trimming, Black and White Lace Veils, Gala Plaids, Orleans, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, DeLaines, and other Fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, Woolen Scarf Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Canadian Cloths and Satinettes,

Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres and Broad Cloths, Blankets and Horse Cloths, Bleached and Factory Cotton, Shirting and Sheetting, 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, 55 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 unadvised 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 Cholera, 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 restores the bowels to their 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 off 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 Intermitting Fever these Powders, during the Intermission 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 linnen 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 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 aperient than a constipating 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 affect 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.

QUININE SUPERSEDED!!

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!!

HEWLETT'S ANTIPAROXYSMUS!!A SAFE, SPEEDY AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.ALSO FOR
REMITTING 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

Greater Bargains than Ever!!

AT

E. LAWSON'S CHEAP CASH STORE,
Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.**IN TEAS FRUITS, &c.****E. LAWSON,**

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

CONFECTIONARIES

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

NO SECOND PRICE.]

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

Toronto, Feb., 1851.

1-1y

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.

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.

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.)

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

AT

John McGee's, 49 Yonge Street,

THREE DOORS FROM KING STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand a splendid Assortment of Stoves, including every variety of Pattern, among which are the "Lion" "Bang Up," and the New Improved Premium Cooking Stoves.

PARLOR, BOX, AND AIR TIGHT STOVES.

Also an assortment of Double Folding Door

Coal Stoves,

which for Beauty and Design are unequalled in Canada.

Dumb Stoves, Stove Pipes, and Tin Ware

At Lower Prices than any other house in this city. Stove pipes fitted up and all Jobbing work done with Punctuality and Despatch.

JOHN MCGEE.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1851.

56-3m

IMPORTANT TO

FARMERS AND GARDENERS!

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

GROUND BONE FOR

MANURE.

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

PETER R. LAMB,

Near the Toronto Necropolis, East of Parliament Street

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

April, 1851.

33-3m

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.

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. Hewitt 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 Dow; 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.; W. S. Willford, P. G. W. P. of Ga.; Hon Geo Hall, P. G. W. P. of N. Y.; B. S. Edwards, P. G. W. P. of Ill.; A. M. Baker, P. G. W. P. of Mich.; W. A. Hannamar, P. G. W. P. of Ind.; Hon C. N. Olds, G. W. P. of Ohio; N. D. 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. W. P. of N. Y.; W. H. Ellerbeck, G. S. of C. W.; E. M. Gregory; P. G. W. P. of Ohio; Gen R. L. Caruthers, P. G. W. P. 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. 56 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.

CAMBRO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

J. C. CLARK.

COMFORTABLE MEALS AND GOOD BEDS.

↪ Good Stabling, Hay and Oats, and attentive Hostlers.

August, 1851.

STREETSVILLE

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.

Good accomodation 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. Catherines, 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.

BIDDLECOMBE'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

RIDOUT STREET, BETWEEN KING AND YORK STREETS.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

Every Accomodation for Travellers.

↪ GOOD FARE AND MODERATE CHARGES.

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

London, 14th April, 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.

Bently's Corners, Pickering.

JAMES WOODRUFF

Respectfully informs the travelling public and the friends of Temperance, that he has opened his house for their accomodation, 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

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 accomodation of travellers, &c. Strictly on

TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

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

GOOD STABLING IS ATTACHED TO THE PREMISES.

April 28th, 1851.

6

BEAMSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL

BY JOHN ROBERTS.

Situated on the mainroad from Hamilton to Queens- ton. The best accomodation 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

THORNHILL TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

BY THOMAS CLAXTON.

EVERY Accomodation will be afforded Travellers and Good Stabling for Horses.

July 1st. 1851.

10

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA.

Competit.on 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

NOTARY PUBLIC,—REACH.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Br. Wm. POWSON, of Manchester, in Reach, a Notary Public for Canada West.

August 26, 1851.

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