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CANADIAN

SON OF

TEMPERANCE



AND LITERARY GEM.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1851.

NO. 3.



THE ENQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the West,
Where free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind softened to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered, "No!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs—
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for a while, and, murmuring, answered, "No!"

And thou, serenest moon,
Who with such holy face,
Dost look upon the earth
Asleep in night's embrace,
Know'st thou no better land—
Hast thou not seen some spot,
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And in a sweet sad voice, responded, "No!"

Tell me, my secret soul,
Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no happier spot,
Where mortals may be blest,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope, and Love—best boons to mortals given—
Waved their bright wings, and whispered, "Yes, in Heaven!"

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF DR. CHALMERS.

One fearful day the intelligence circulated through St. Andrews that a vessel had been driven on a sand-bank in the bay, to the eastward of the town. A crowd of sailors, citizens, and students soon collected upon the beach; for the vessel had been cast ashore but a few hundred yards from the houses, and she lay so near that, though the heavy air was darkened by the driving sleet, they could see at intervals the figures of the crew cling to rope or spar, ere each breaker burst upon her side, and shrouded all in surfy mist and darkness. In a calm sea, a few vigorous strokes would have carried a good swimmer to the vessel's side; but now the hardiest fisherman drew back, and dare not face the fearful surge. At last a student of divinity volunteered. Tying a rope round his waist, and struggling through the surf, he threw himself among the waves. Forcing his slow way through the raging element, he was nearing the vessel's side, when his friends on shore, alarmed at the length of time and slow rate of recent progress, began to pull him back. Seizing a knife which he carried between his teeth he cut the rope away, and reaching at last the stranded sloop, drew a fresh one from her to the shore; but hungry, weak, and wearied, after four days tossing through the tempest, not one of the crew had strength or courage left to use it. He again rushed into the waves; he boarded the vessel; he took them man by man, and bore them to the land. Six men were rescued thus. His seventh charge was a boy, so helpless that twice was the hold let go, and twice had he to dive after him into the deep. Meantime, in breathless stillness, the crowd had watched each perilous passage, till the double figure was seen tossing landward through the spray. But when the deed was done, and the whole crew saved, a loud cheer of admiring triumph rose around the gallant youth.

This chivalrous action was performed by Mr. John Honey, one of Mr. Chalmers' early and cherished college friends, afterwards ordained as minister of Bendochy, in Perthshire. Though his great strength and courage bore him apparently untired through the efforts of that exhausting day, there was reason to believe that, in saving the lives of others, he had sacrificed his own. The seeds of a deceitful malady were sown, which afterwards proved fatal. Mr. Chalmers was asked, and consented, to preach his funeral sermon on the 30th of October, 1814, the Sabbath after the funeral. It was a brilliant autumn day. The number being too great to be accommodated in the church, one of the windows had been taken out, and a few boards threw across the sill to form a platform, from which the preacher, while standing but a yard or two from Mr. Honey's grave, might be heard by those within the building, and those seated on the shattered tombstones of the churchyard. A ham in the crowd (I now speak on the authority, and almost in the words of an eye-

witness), and a melancholy tolling of the bell announced the approach of the preacher, who, seated himself for a minute or two in an old elbow-chair, took the psalm-book from a little table before him, turned hastily over a few of the leaves, and then rose in the most awkward and even helpless manner. Before he read the lines which were to be sung, his large and apparently leaden eyes were turned towards the recent grave, with a look wildly pathetic, fraught with intense and indescribable passion. The psalm was read with no very promising elocution; and while the whole mass of the people were singing it, he sank into the chair, turned, seemingly, into a monumental statue of the coldest stone, so deadly pale, with his large broad face and forehead. The text was read; Deut. xxxii. 29—"O that they were wise, that they understood this, and that they would consider their latter end!" The doctrinal truth which he meant to inculcate being established on a basis of reasoning so firm, that doubt could not move or sophistry shake it, he bounded at once on the structure which he had reared; and by that inborn and unteachable power of the spirit which nature has reserved for the chosen of her sons, and which shakes of the disadvantages and encumbrances of figure, and voice, and language, as easily as the steed shakes off the thistle-down from his side, carried the hearts and the passions of all who heard him with irresistible, and even tremendous sway. "It strikes me," said the preacher—and as the words were spoken there was a silence among the living almost as deep as that which reigned among the dead who lay beneath—"it strikes me as the most impressive of all sentiments, that it will be all the same a hundred years after this. It is often uttered in the form of a proverb, and with the levity of a mind that is not aware of its importance. A hundred years after this? Good heaven! with what speed and with what certainty will these hundred years come to their termination! This day will draw to a close, and a number of days make up one revolution of the seasons. Year follows year, and a number of years make a century. These little intervals of time accumulate, and fill up that mighty space which appears to the fancy so big and so immeasurable. The hundred years will come, and they will see the wreck of whole generations. Every living thing that now moves on the face of the earth will disappear from it. The infant that now hangs on his mother's bosom will only live in the remembrance of his grand-children. The scene of life and intelligence that is now before me will be changed into the dark and loathsome forms of corruption. The people who now hear me will cease to be spoken of; their memory will perish from the face of the country; their flesh will be devoured with worms; the dark and creeping things that live in the holes of the earth will feed upon their bodies; their coffins will have mouldered away, and their bones be thrown up in the new-made grave. And is this the consummation of all things? Is this the final end and issue of man? Is this the upshot of his living history? Is there nothing beyond time and the grave to alleviate the gloomy picture—to chase away these dismal images? Must we

sleep for ever in the dust, and bid an eternal adieu to the light of heaven?"

"I have seen," adds our informant, "many scenes, and I have heard many eloquent men; but thus I have never seen equalled, or even imitated. It was not learning, it was not art; it was the untaught and unincumbered incantation of genius—the mightiest engine of which the world can boast." A group of auditors, Mr. Robert Tennant, junior, and four other Glasgow citizens, took a peculiar interest in the services of this Sabbath day. They came to Bendochy as members of the Town Council of Glasgow, to hear Mr. Chalmers, as one who had been named as a candidate for the Tron Church in that city. The canvas for the vacancy was at this time at its height, and a singular and unprecedented interest had been attached to it.

THE FATHERLESS.

(From the *Looker-on: a Literary Miscellany.*)

Speak softly to the fatherless!
And check the harsh reply,
That sends the crimson to the cheek—
The tear-drop to the eye.
They have the weight of loneliness
In this rude world to bear:
Then gently raise the fallen bud,
The drooping floweret spare!

Think kindly of the fatherless!
The lowliest of their band
God keepeth, as the waters,
In the hollow of His hand.
'Tis sad to see Life's evening sun
Go down in Sorrow's shroud.
But sadder still, when Morning's dawn,
Is darkened by a cloud.

Look mildly on the fatherless!
Ye may have power to while
Their hearts from saddened memory,
By the magic of a smile.
Deal gently with these little ones,
Be pitiful, and He—
The Friend and Father of us all—
Shall gently deal with thee.

THE EGYPTIAN MAGICIANS.

(From the *New-York Freeman's Journal.*)

If Mr. Lane, from whose book on Egypt we make the following extract, were either a credulous, an exaggerating, or a designing writer, we should know at once what to call his strange narrative; but as he is an uncommonly acute, sagacious, cool-headed traveller, and scrupulously accurate withal, as every traveller since his time testifies, we know not what to make of it, unless that the cunning men of Egypt have lost but little of the dark science which enabled them, in the days of Moses, to work such wonders as only miracles could surpass.

THE EGYPTIAN MAGICIANS.

"A few days after my first arrival in Egypt," says Mr. Lane, the traveller, "my curiosity was excited on the subject of magic by a circumstance related to me by Mr. Salt, our Consul-General. Having had reason to believe that one of his servants was a thief, from the fact of several articles of property having been stolen from his house, he sent for the celebrated Mughrebee magician, with the view of intimidating them, and causing the guilty one (if any of them were guilty) to confess his crime. The magician came, and said that he would cause the exact image of the person who had committed the theft to appear to any youth not arrived at the age of puberty; and desired the master of the house to call in any boy whom he might choose. As several boys were then employed in a garden adjacent to the house, one of them was called for this purpose. In the palm of this boy's hand the magician drew, with a pen, a certain diagram, in the centre of which he poured a little ink. Into this ink, he desired the boy

steadfastly to look. He then burned some incense and several bits of paper with charms; and, at the same time called for various objects to appear in the ink. The boy declared he saw all these objects, and last of all, the image of the guilty person; he described his stature, countenance and dress: said that he knew him; and directly ran down into the garden, and apprehended one of the laborers, who, when brought before the master, immediately confessed that he was the thief.

"The strips of paper were inscribed with certain forms of incantation, such as 'Turshoon' and 'Turyooshoon,' which he said, were the names of two genii, his familiar spirits. I compared the copies, (says Mr. Lane) with the originals, and found they have exactly agreed. The following is a translation:—

'Turshoon! Turyooshoon! come down!
Come down! Be present! Whither are gone
the prince and his troop? Be present,
ye servants of these names! And this is the
removal.

And we have removed from thee
the veil; and thy sight to-day
is piercing. Correct correct!"

"The boy, on the present occasion, was brought in by Mr. Lane's desire, from among a parcel of boys in the street, returning from a manufactory, and had therefore no previous communication with the old Magus. The preparation being completed, with all the accompanying mummerly, and after muttering indistinctly a few words, he then asked him (the boy) if he saw any thing in the ink: and was answered 'No;' but about a minute after, the boy trembling, and seeming much frightened, said, 'I see a man sweeping the ground.' 'When he has done sweeping,' said the magician, 'tell me.' Presently the boy said, 'he has done.' The magician then again interrupted his muttering to ask the boy if he knew what a beyrack (or flag) was? and being answered 'yes,' desired him to say 'bring a flag.' The boy did so, and soon said, 'he has brought a flag.' 'What colour is it?' asked the magician; the boy replied 'Red.' He was told to call for another flag, which he did, and soon after he said he saw another brought—and that it was black. In like manner he was told to call for a third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, which he described as being successively brought before him, specifying their colours as white, green, black, red and blue. The magician then asked him (as he did also, each time a new flag was brought,) 'How many flags have you now before you?' 'Seven,' answered the boy. While this was going on, the magician put the second and third of the small strips of paper upon which the forms of invocation were written, into a chafing dish; and fresh frankincense and coriander seed having been repeatedly added, the fumes became painful to the eyes. When the boy had described the seven flags appearing to him, he was desired to say, 'Bring the Sooltan's tent, and pitch it.' This he did; and in about a minute after he said, 'some men have brought a tent—a large green tent; they are pitching it;' and presently he added, 'they have set it up.' 'Now,' said the magician, 'order the soldiers to come, and to pitch their camp around the tent of the Sooltan.' The boy did as he was desired; and immediately said, 'I see a great many soldiers with their tents; they have pitched their tents.' He was then told to order that the soldiers should be drawn up in ranks; and having done so, he presently said that he saw them thus arranged. The magician had put the fourth of the little strips of paper into the chafing dish, and soon after he had done the same with the fifth. He now said, 'tell some of the people to bring a bull.' The boy gave the order required, and said, 'I see a bull; it is red; four men are dragging it along, and three are beating it.' He was told to desire them to kill it, and cut it up,—and to put the meat in saucers, and cook it. He did as he was directed, and described these operations as apparently performed before his eyes. 'Tell the soldiers,' said the magician, 'to eat it.' The boy did so, and said 'they are eating it,—they have done, and are washing their hands.' The magician then told him to call for the Sooltan; and the boy having done this, said 'I see the Sooltan riding on his tent on a bay horse, and he has on his head a high red cap; he has alighted at his tent, and sat down within it.' 'Desire them to bring coffee to the Sooltan,' said the magician, 'and to form the court.' These orders were given by the boy, and he said that he saw them performed.

"He now addressed himself to me, and asked me if I wished the boy to see any person who was absent or dead? I named Lord Nelson, of whom the boy had evidently never heard; for it was with much difficulty

that he pronounced the name, after several trials. The magician desired the boy to say 'the Sooltan—' My master salutes thee, and desires thee to bring Lord Nelson; bring him before my eyes, that I may see him speedily.' The boy then did so, and almost immediately added, 'A messenger has gone, and has returned, and brought a man, dressed in a black suit of European clothes; the man has lost his left arm.' He then paused for a moment or two, and looking more intently and more closely into the ink, said, 'No, he has not lost his left arm, but it is placed on his breast.' This correction made his description more striking than it had been without it, since Lord Nelson generally had the empty sleeve attached to the breast of his coat; but it was the right arm that he had lost. Without saying that I suspected the boy had made a mistake, I asked the magician if the objects appeared in the ink as if actually before the eyes, or as if in a glass, which makes the right appear left. He answered that they appeared as if in a mirror. This rendered the boy's description faultless.

"The next person I called for was a native of Egypt, who has been for many years resident in England, where he has adopted our dress, and who had been long confined to his bed by illness before I embarked for this country; I thought his name, one not very uncommon in Egypt, might make the boy describe him incorrect; though another boy, on the former visit of the magician, had described this same person as wearing an European dress, like that in which I last saw him. In the present case the boy said 'Here is a man brought on a kind of bier and wrapped up in a sheet.' This description would suit, supposing the person in question to be still confined to his bed, or if he be dead. The boy described his face as covered, and was told to order that it should be uncovered. This he did, and then said 'His face is pale and he has moustachios, but no beard.' which is correct.

"That there was no confederacy," says Mr. Lane, 'I satisfactorily ascertained by selecting the boy who performed the part above described in my presence from a number of others passing by in the street, and by his rejecting a present, which I afterwards offered him with the view of inducing him to confess that he did not really see what he had professed to have seen.' The result was the same with another boy on another occasion. Then again supposing pictorial representations or descriptions otherwise procured, many public characters might admit of accurate description, what previous preparation could the magician have for describing a certain obscure individual as lying in a winding sheet or that which follows, which is still more extraordinary.

"On one of these occasions an Englishman present ridiculed the performance, and said that nothing would satisfy him but a correct description of the appearance of his own father, of whom he was sure no one of the company had any knowledge. The boy accordingly having called by name for the person alluded to described a man in a Frank dress of course, with his hand placed to his head, wearing spectacles, and with one foot on the ground and the other raised behind as if he were stepping down from a seat. The description was exactly true in every respect; the peculiar position of the hand was occasioned by an almost constant headache; and that of the foot or leg by a stiff knee, caused by a fall from a horse while hunting."

PANTHER SHOT.—The well known hunter Mr. Charles Parmenter, of this town, who has been out in the woods for the last two months deer-hunting, killed, a few days since, in the town of Belmont, in Franklin County, a large panther or catamount, measuring nine feet in extreme length, and weighing two hundred and forty-seven pounds. Mr. Parmenter came upon the track while hunting, and the next day with a small dog, started with the determination to hunt him up. After a short distance he struck the trail and soon came to where, with a single bound, he had killed and split entirely open a huge buck, apparently carried the same about 20 rods and partly buried the carcass.

Following on in pursuit, Mr. P. soon came to a mountain ridge of huge shelving rocks, in a chasm under one of which he found the panther's den, his dog, with hair erect and exhibiting extreme fear, refused to enter. Mr. P. tying a rope around the dog's neck, entered himself, drawing his dog after him. The panther fled by another entrance and took a very tall spruce tree near by. Mr. P. now climbed the ledge of

rocks overhead and thus found himself on a level with the tree top, and distant about 50 feet from the same.—The panther was almost hid in the dense top, but catching a glimpse of him, he fired in quick succession two barrels into his body.

The panther had now placed himself with eyes fixed on Mr. P., in the attitude of springing, when Mr. P. having quickly re-loaded both barrels of his gun, fired into the back of his neck, and the other through the body; the fourth shot brought him to the ground. The dog having now regained his courage, rushed in upon him, but one bite of the dying panther sent him back howling with pain, when springing to his feet the ferocious animal ran some 20 rods and fell dead. Mr. P. to make sure put two additional balls into him and then ventured to approach him. Mr. P. intends to bring him down in a few days and give our citizens a chance to see this rarely found animal, whose strength, agility, ferocity, and tenacity of life, render him monarch of the forest, and the dreaded foe of the most intrepid hunter. *Potsdam (N. Y.) Mercury.*

THE AMERICAN LYNX OR CATAMOUNT.—We frequently see accounts in our exchange papers of this curious animal, now becoming rather scarce; but we never recollect to have read of so large a one as described in the above account. Generally the size of the animal is from four to six feet long, and two feet high. The tail is very short, not exceeding in any specimen we have seen, a foot. The one described in the above account must have been eight feet long from the nose to the root of the tail, and probably three feet high;—a truly formidable animal. We know of but one species of the panther in the northern part of the continent. It is found in all the northern, middle, and western American States, as well as in Canada. In colour it is grey—hair rather long and coarse, whitish beneath the belly. The ears stand erect and are tipped with black tufts of hair. The tail (which is short) generally about six inches long, is grey with bars or rings of black hair surrounding it. The eyes are large and rolling very ferocious. We were once present at the capture of one of these animals many years ago on the Grand River. Our dogs had driven it up a large pine tree, in a dense pine forest. There it sat, about fifty feet from the ground, upon a large limb, glaring with great fierceness upon the dogs and upon us. A well directed fire of large buck-shot from a musket brought the animal with a tremendous bound to the ground. He was seized by two large dogs, which after being for a time wrosted by the animal's claws, succeeded in worrying him nearly to death. The dogs were severely lacerated. Had the animal been unwounded he would have beaten both dogs, although they were large and fierce. It was, however, mortally wounded. We bound him with cords and carried him two miles on poles, to our home. Like the common cat, he exhibited signs of life for several hours, after being otherwise wholly helpless. The eyes of the animal were large, round, and yellow. His claws and teeth were very large. This animal was of a medium size, weighing about 100 lbs. We have heard it said that there is another species of this animal in Canada much smaller called the wild cat—we doubt it. No species, but the one we are describing, has ever been seen to our knowledge in Canada.—[Ed.]

THE TRULY GREAT.—It is not improbable that the noblest human beings are to be found in the least favoured conditions of society, among those whose names are never uttered beyond the narrow circle in which they toil and suffer, who have but "two mites" to give away, who have perhaps not even that, but who "desires to be fed with the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table;" for in this class may be found those who have withstood the severest temptations, who have practiced the most arduous duties, who have confided

in God under the heaviest trials, who have been most wronged and have forgiven most; and these are the great, the exalted. It matters nothing what the particular duties are to which the individual is called, how minute or obscure in their outward form. Greatness in God's sight, lies not in the extent of the sphere which is filled, or of the effect which is produced, but altogether in the power of virtue in the soul, in the efficacy with which God's will is chosen, which trial is borne, and goodness loved and pursued.—*Rev. Dr. Channing.*

FRANKLIN'S KITE.—Franklin conjectured the identity of lightning and electricity, before he had realized it by actual experiments. His kite being raised, a considerable time elapsed before there was any appearance of its being electrified. One very promising cloud had passed over it without any effect. Just as he was beginning to despair of his contrivance, he observed some loose threads of the hempen string to stand erect, and to avoid one another, just as if they had been suspended on a common conductor. Struck with this promising appearance, he immediately presented his knuckle to the key,—and let the reader judge of the exquisite pleasure he must have felt at that moment when the discovery was complete! We owe to Priestly this admirable narration. The strong sensation of delight which Franklin experienced as his knuckle touched the key, and at that moment felt that a new world was opening, might have been equalled, but it was not surpassed when the same hand signed the long disputed independence of his country.

"KISSES.—The Albany Knickerbocker says the ladies of Troy have introduced a new feature at their fairs, from which they realize a much handsomer sum than from lotteries, viz., that of selling their confectionary to gentlemen, young and old. All the best looking girls wear placards, "Kisses one shilling each; some charging a quarter of a dollar," and others six cents according to the beauty of those in market. Gentlemen are expected to go in according to the weight of their purses, and one of the newspapers of that town says, that one rosy-lipped, bright eyed girl realized 62 dollars in a single night; and another party nine dollars and a half. One gentleman purchased eleven dollars worth of sweetness.

Derivation of the Name Canada.

It is ever a matter of some interest, especially to the young, to know the occasion or circumstances which may have given rise to the name of the country of their nativity or adoption; and this interest seems some times to be heightened in proportion to the mysteriousness of its origin. In respect to our Province, though yet in its infancy, the origin of its name—"Canada"—is matter of speculation for the curious; and as few of our readers are familiar with those speculations, we have thought that the following would not be out of place.

Some writers, in offering their learned conjectures on this subject, tell us that *Canada* is derived from two Spanish words, "Aca," nothing; and "Nada," here; that is, *nothing here.*

Others have advanced the hypothesis that the name "Canada," come from the Iroquois tongue—the Indian term being "Kauata," a word which signifies an assemblage of houses, a city or town.

Others, again, have supposed that the name which it bears was first applied to the Colony, by the French, in honor of Monsieur Cane, a French nobleman.

A fourth conjecture, relative to the derivation of the name *Canada*, is, that it comes from two Indian words, "Can," mouth; and "Ada," the country; meaning the mouth of the country; and probably applied to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and mistook for the name of the country.

A fifth speculation is, that "Canada," is a name derived from the Spanish "El C. po di Nada," the English of which is, Cape of Nothing.—*Napanee Bee.*

NOT MARRIED YET.

BY G. F. MORRIS.

I'm single yet—I'm single yet!
 And years have flown since I came.
 In vain I sigh—in vain I fret!
 Ye gods! what are the men about?
 I vow I'm twenty—oh, ye powers!
 A spinster's lot is hard to bear—
 On earth alone to pass her hours,
 And afterwards lead apes—down there!
 No offer yet—no offer yet!
 I'm puzzled quite to make it out;
 For every beau my cap I've set:
 What, what, what are the men about?
 They don't propose—they won't propose,
 For fear, perhaps, I'd not say "Yes!"
 Just let them try—for Heaven knows
 I'm tired of single blessedness.

Not married yet—not married yet—
 The deuce is in the men, I fear!
 I'm like a—something to be let,
 And to be let alone—that's clear.
 They say she's pretty—but no chink—
 And love without it runs in debt—
 It agitates my nerves to think
 That I have had no offer yet!

THE COURSE OF COMMERCE.—The *London Times* in commenting on the news from California, throws out the following suggestions for the benefit of its money-market readers:—

"The momentous fact, which nothing can do away with, is that 200,000 or 400,000 Anglo-Saxons are settling themselves on the Pacific. A new world is before them. They look across to China, and all the riches of the Indian Seas, and the use they will make of their opportunities may be best inferred from what they have already accomplished,—and from the known aspirations which the people of the United States have so long directed towards that region. Already the presence of a large number of Chinese, is a distinctive feature of the population of San Francisco, and already the Sandwich Islands, Australia, Southern and Central America, have been called into a new life from the traffic that has been established. The prophecy of Humboldt, that the activity of commerce would be carried progressively from east to west, is in process of fulfilment.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—I envy no quality of mind or intellect in others—not genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing, for it makes life a discipline of goodness, creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish, and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and of shame, the ladder of ascent to paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions, palms, and amaranths, the gardens of the blessed; the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and sceptic view only gloom, decay, and annihilation.—*Sir Humphrey Davy.*

The *Hartford (Md.) Gazette* says, that a brilliant meteor was seen in the neighborhood of Bel-Air, a few days since. It seemed to pass across the firmament in a south easterly direction, and appeared to be about the size of a man's head.—The phenomenon occurred about 9 o'clock in the afternoon, the sun shining brilliantly at the time



The Literary Gem.

THE FALLS AT NIAGARA.

We are going to say a few words about the beautiful and sublime Falls. It may be called a thread-bare subject; but with us it is one that we are never tired of reading or thinking of.—In it we behold a picture of the mighty power of nature. A picture at once sublime and beautiful, and an earthly representation of Eternity. We behold a mighty cataract of waters that have for thousands of years poured their unceasing floods in mighty thunder over a mountain of rock. The most ancient Pyramids of Egypt are as to them infants in years. We begin by inserting the following beautiful lines on the mighty Falls, seldom have we seen lines more appropriate:—

ON NIAGARA.

BY THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

There's nothing great or bright, thou glorious Fall!
Thou may'st not to the fancy's sense recall—
The thunder-riven cloud, the lightning's leap,
The stirring of the chambers of the deep,
Earth's emerald green and many unted eyes,
The fleecy whiteness of the upper skies,
The tread of armies thickening as they come,
The boom of cannon and the beat of drum,
The brow of beauty and the form of grace,
The passion and the prowess of our race,
The song of Homer in its loftiest hour,
The unresisted sweep of Roman power,
Britannia's trident on the azure sea,
America's young shout of liberty!
Oh! may the wars that madden in thy deeps
There spend their rage, nor climb the encircling steep,
And till the conflict of thy surges cease
The nations on thy banks repose in peace!

FALLING OF THE HORSE SHOE ROCK.—The Niagara *Iris* says a portion of the rock at the Horse Shoe Falls on the Canada side, fell with a tremendous crash on Tuesday the 27th ult. The part which fell was about ten rods wide. It carried with it the canal boat which had been lodged upon it for some time. Had the fall occurred in the Summer, undoubtedly some one would have been killed by it, as it was much frequented by visitors.

The above account of the fall of a portion of the rocks at the Falls was taken from the *Iris* in December last. Thus from generation to generation has the cataract been wearing its way through the rocks. Nothing can be more interesting and at the same time truly sublime, than the constant progress made by the waters of this great and awful Fall in wearing away the solid rock over which are poured an everlasting avalanche of angry waters! Thus for countless ages past, probably long before the days of

Abraham, hath this mighty cataract worn its winding furrow through the rock. So it has continued to do down to our time; and so it will continue to do, until it reaches Lake Erie; going slower or faster in proportion, to the hardness of the substances, with which the waters come in contact. Mighty picture of passing death and the decay of earthly grandeur! Yard after yard and mile after mile of the mountain rock, have given way to the power of the mighty waters in past ages, and near thirty miles more will have as surely to give way to the same power; before it reaches Lake Erie, in ages to come! So falleth the race of man! One by one we go to the grave until the whole now rising generation shall be no more. So the mightiest works and temples of Thebes, Nineveh and Babylon have yielded by degrees to the ravages of time and of man. The spectacle is of all others the most sublime to contemplate or muse on. A mighty canal now seven miles long, but yet to be thirty miles longer; one hundred and fifty feet or upwards deep, worn and dug out of the solid rock!! One ceaseless and eternal rush of mighty waters, whose quantity and power are measureless and countless as the stars of heaven, tumbles in solemn thunder over the precipice.—So it has done for centuries past; and so it will do when the present time will be as the days of Nimrod and Babel!! Fit picture of the Deity! Eternal and omnipotent! Who can stay its course or who can measure its power? Within the memory of living men the position of the Falls has changed but little. Probably since the days of father Marquette the Jesuit, they have not shifted more than a hundred yards.—This traveller visited the Upper Lakes and western rivers near two hundred years ago. The progress of the waters of course must depend on the nature of the rock, and in some respects probably upon the frost. One in connection with this subject is led to enquire what would be the effect of the waters wearing their way to the body of Lake Erie. This lake is known to be very shallow as compared with the other great lakes. Lakes Ontario, Huron and Superior, are in many places almost fathomless. Erie is probably not half the depth of the Lakes above it. In many places it is only sixty feet deep where one would suppose it much deeper. The lake being shallow would not of course precipitate so much water as if it were very deep. A partial overflow of the lands lying inland from the banks of Ontario and the St. Lawrence for thirty miles or less would for a short time take place; but in the end this overflow would subside; and Lake Erie would be turned into a wide River, and the Falls would be of much less height than

at present. It may be doubtful too, if as they approach Erie, they would not be gradually turned into a succession of long sloping rapids instead of remaining as they now are one perpendicular fall. Such subjects are curious to speculate on but cannot affect the present or countless generations of men to come. We intend to return to this subject again, and will give an account of proofs, that the Falls have worn their way for many miles. Among facts relating to the Falls, we would mention that Professor Lyell, when examining into them, found in a bank of green sand stone, sea shells, shark's teeth, and what was considered the remains of a seal; proving that the great sea once laved the heights of Queenston. In conclusion we insert the following surprising and perilous adventure of three young men, who last fall periled their lives to save a human creature from the awful leap. It appeared in the papers some months ago; but is worthy of repetition in this article and of remembrance forever.

PERILOUS RESCUE.—On Friday last a son of Mr. A. Kirkwood, aged about 8 years, was playing in a skiff near the mouth of Chippawa Creek, and by some means it became detached from shore and floated out into the Niagara River. The strong current seized upon the light craft and hurried it down towards the cataract, each moment adding to its velocity and to the peril of the child. Three young men, named Burnham, Lyon and Huff, took a light skiff with a pair of oars and a paddle, and put off in pursuit of the child at the imminent hazard of their lives. With their oars and strong current, they sped on with the swiftness of a projected arrow and were soon over the first reef and fast approaching the little mariner, whose boat was well nigh upon the great breakers, as they are termed where they overtook him and bore him to the shore in safety, near the burning spring, about a mile below Chippawa. One minute more would have borne both boats and their crews into the breakers, from which recovery is impossible. This act of benevolent heroism is entitled to a meed of praise.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE WHITE WINGED GRIFFIN, THE FIRST VESSEL THAT EVER SAILED ON THE UPPER LAKES.

The earliest pioneers of the wilderness, of the great North American lakes, were the Jesuit missionaries in the seventeenth century. Their great knowledge of mankind and of the customs and prejudices of the red men, enabled them to escape the tomahawk and scalping-knife, when ordinary men would have suffered. Their tact—apparent sanctity—suavity of manners and cunning, led them harmless through Indian countries, never before visited by white men. Various tribes of Indians lived on the lakes, as far up as the head of Lake Michigan. Among them the most numerous, was the tribe of the Iroquois. A great tribe lived also in Illinois, called the Illinois Indians. Amongst the earliest of these travellers, were fathers Lasalle and Marquette. There are towns and counties called after them in Illinois and in the west. They visited the

Indian tribes on the great lakes and on the Mississippi, as early as the year 1680, and perhaps before. Father Lasalle in 1679 built a vessel, at a place that was called Fort Frontenac, on the Niagara River, probably near Fort Erie, and leaving it nearly finished, journeyed on up the lakes, giving orders to his men to come on with the boat as soon as possible. He called this vessel the "Griffin." This was the first vessel ever built or that sailed on the Great Lakes. He waited with the men he had with him on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan in the autumn of 1679 for this boat to arrive. He expected his supplies and provisions to arrive in her, and his whole fortune and the lives and welfare of himself and men depended upon her safe arrival. Already had his men begun to murmur loudly for employment and payment. Under these circumstances a thousand miles in the west, among savages, and surrounded by distress and wants, he awaited the arrival of his white "winged Griffin." How different now is the situation of the mighty Lakes. They are swarming with thousands of floating palaces, carrying thousands of happy families to their western homes. Millions of happy human beings are congregated from Quebec to Galena and Chicago, near these great inland seas, blessed with plenty, good government and the Christian religion. The poor men of the wilderness are no more! Like the dews of morning before the sun, so have they fled before the civilization of the white man.

The following lines, except the two last verses, were written in Chicago, Illinois, 21st February, 1841, upon reading an account of this expedition of Lasalle, by C. M. D.

My white winged Griffin! Oh haste thee away
O'er the waters of Huron and Erie,
Thy master Lasalle long chides thy delay,
And with looking for thee is quite weary.

Full many a bosom is beating for thee,
Glide swiftly o'er the bosom of Erie;
The first of thy kind most famous thou'lt be,
With the winds of the east, come quickly to me.

Before thee the red man in birchen canoe,
Hast ploughed the great lakes of the west;
But thou art the first the winds ever blew
Of thy kind o'er the lakes heaving breast.

On the waters of Erie for ages before,
And Huron and Michigan's waves,
Dread silence had reigned, and naught but the roar
Of their own dashing billows was heard.

Superior's rocks and Ontario's shore,
The abode of the savage had been;
The beaver and otter there sporting were seen,
Undisturbed on their banks as of yore.

The wild deer and elk their shadows had seen,
Reflected in stillness from their silvery breast;
Unmolested had fed near their waters serene,
And snuffed the sweet breezes that came from the west.

The buffalo grazed on the meadows of green,
That lay on the shores of the lakes,
Where the foot of the white man never had been—
For his absence a wilderness makes.

Yes, the buffalo herds had for ages before,
Strayed secure in the vast prairie west;
Their numbers had darkened old Michigan's shore;
When coming at night-fall to rest.

The bellowing hoarse of the buffalo bull,
His wild rushing tramp on the plain;
The scream of the curlew or fresh-water gull,
Or the otter's swift splash in the main.

The foxes' sharp bark—the prairie wolf's howl,
The whistle of the elk with his high horny crest,
Were music most sweet to the Indian's soul,
Once heard on the plains of the out-spreading west.

But ah! such music now we hear no more,
But in its place industry's busy throng,
The music of the lakes is the steamer's roar;
The music of the river the boatman's song.

The railroad's path was the Indian's trail,
Its whistle is the music of the plain;
Now the lakes are coursed by a thousand sail,
And the prairies groan with their loads of grain.

THE ROCHESTER KNOCKINGS AND CLAIRVOYANCE.

We see the Canadian and American Newspapers are giving accounts of this mystery; asserting that it has turned out to be all an imposture. Three doctors of Rochester, it is asserted, have discovered that the Knockings were caused by the skilful use of the Bones in the Knee; in other words that they were made by a process similar to the snapping, or pulling of the finger joints.—They say that when the feet were placed upon cushions, and the Knees held firmly with the hand, the sounds could not be made. We were witnesses last September ourselves to this phenomenon, and with several gentlemen, witnessed the Knockings for several hours; and received answers by Knocks, to questions put, relative to deceased friends. It was quite impossible, that we should have been known to the woman who sat at the table, upon which the sounds were heard — our name and residence were unknown, when we went there, and when we left. We had been in Rochester but a few hours and left by railroad the same night. Incredulity prevailed in our minds as to the mystery when we entered, instead of any prejudice in its favor.—The Novelty attending any new theory or phenomenon, with most people, (not excepting the learned,) creates in the mind suspicion. The world could not believe, and many ignorant persons will not now believe, that the Sun is stationary and that the earth floats in ether around him, in one year. The learned and ignorant laughed at Fulton's attempt to propel boats by steam. Franklin would have called down upon his head the laughter of all, if he had told them he could bring down lightning from the clouds on a wire. It was thought an absurd thing once to believe in the science of Galvanism. Tell mankind that the Sun is not a ball of fire, and you are laughed at; yet the greatest philosophers believe it is but light: and that the heat resulting from its rays, is caused by their peculiar action, upon our air, and its undulating nature. Tell some people that water is not a simple element—

that common air is not, but are composed of several simple substances, and you are laughed at by the ignorant. So the world has always been. Now we are not disposed to laugh at every thing we cannot understand. Gall and Spurheim were laughed at when asserting the truths of phrenology; a science now pretty generally embraced by the learned.

When Hervey asserted the doctrine of the circulation of the blood through the human system, and when Jenner propounded the fact, that inoculation for the Smallpox would prevent its being taken as a disease by those inoculated; they were looked upon by the learned doctors of those days, as mere enthusiasts.

We are not prepared to pronounce the doctrines of Clairvoyance,—and of Mesmerism or Electro-Biology, absurd and untrue. It will be seen by an article in this number that Sir David Brewster, one of the most learned men in England, has asserted his belief in the truths of Electro-Biology. We are not prepared to assert that the spirits of the departed, may not hold communion, with the living in this world. On the contrary we believe, that facts as indisputable as any on record,—facts as strong as our vigorous senses and waking moments can make them; and of which we were as certain as of our existence, go to substantiate the doctrine and belief, that the spirits of the departed or invisible spirits, have appeared to and acted on the living of this world in all ages. We also insert in this number a curious account given by a celebrated English traveller Lane of a strange intercourse he had with the Egyptian magicians. It is an extract we cut out of a paper some years since. All this looks very like the truth. It seems to some extent to confirm the sciences of Mesmerism Electro-Biology and the truth of clairvoyance. In reference to the Rochester Knockings, we can assert that it was impossible to cause the sounds we heard, in the way alluded to by the three learned doctors. We placed our ear upon the table when the Knocks were made, and a vibrator was distinctly perceptible. This could not have been from sounds at a distance. No substance that we could see was in contact with the table. Again the table moved a foot, very suddenly, without any apparent touch.—How was this caused? Not surely by the sound of the Knee joints. Again the sounds were heard on the table, when the young women were standing up apart from the table, as well as when they were seated near it. The questions answered however, were by far, the most mysterious part of the affair. It is true that some of the questions put were as we thought incorrectly answered but three out of four were as surely correctly answered. Some of the answers were such as no guessing or human cunning could have given. We went there in doubt and we left in doubt, but not convinced that this phenomenon is an imposture. We were disposed to attribute it to some agency superior to common humanity. Whether it proceeds from a knowledge of the secrets of the minds of others obtained in some unknown man-

ner or from the agency of spirits is yet to be seen. For our part we could attribute it to nothing but some secret agency of nature. The only thing that we believed capable of making the noises was electricity. As for the answers given, we were disposed to think, that it was possible, by some means yet unknown to man in general, to ascertain the hidden thoughts of the soul. In our number on the 11th instant, we inserted an account, of a strange incident, that occurred in England last Summer; upon the death of a well known person. This incident is vouched for, as being authentic; we have others equally astonishing. This subject will be again referred to.

THE LAKE OF ALLIGATORS IN SCINDE.

This curious place is about eight miles from Kurachee, and is well worth inspecting by all who are fond of the monstrous and grotesque. A moderate ride through a sandy and sterile tract, varied with a few patches of jungle, brings on to a grove of tamarind trees, hid in the bosom of which are the grisly brood of monsters. Little would one ignorant of the locale suspect that under that green wood in that tiny pool, which an active leaper could half spring across, such hideous denizens are concealed. "Hete is the pool," I said to my guide rather contemptuously, "but where are the alligators?" At the same time I was stalking on very boldly with head erect, and rather inclined to flout the whole affair, *à la adonco*. A sudden hoarse roar or bark, however under my very feet, made me execute a pirouette in the air with extraordinary adroitness, and perhaps with more animation than grace. I had almost stepped on a young crocodilian imp, about three feet long, whose bite, small as he was, would have been the reverse of pleasant. Presently the genius of the place made his appearance in the shape of wizard looking old Fakcer who, on my presenting him with a couple of rupees, produced his wand—in other words, a long pole, and then proceeded to "call up his spirits." On his shouting "Ao! ao!" "Come! Come!" two or three times, the water suddenly became alive with monsters. At last three score huge alligators, some of them fifteen feet in length, made their appearance, and came thronging to the shore. The whole scene reminded me of fairy tales. The solitary wood, the pool with its strange inmates, the Fakcer's lonely hut on the hill side, the Fakcer himself, tall, swart and gaunt; the robber-looking Beloches by my side, made up a fantastic picture. Strange, too, the control our showman displayed over his 'lions.' On motioning with the pole, they stopped (indeed they had arrived at a very disagreeable propinquity), and on his calling out "Bartho," "Sit down," they lay flat on their stomachs, grinning horrible obedience with their open and expectant jaws. Some large pieces of flesh were thrown to them, and to get which they struggled wriathed, and fought, and tore the flesh into shreds and gobbets. I was amused with the respect the smaller ones had to their overgrown seniors. One fellow, about ten feet long, was walking up to this feeding ground from the water, when he caught a glimpse of another much larger just behind him. It was odd to see the frightened look with which he sidled out of the way evidently expecting to lose half his tale before he could effect his retreat. At a short distance, perhaps half a mile, from the first pool I was shown another, in which the water was as warm as one could bear it for complete immersion, yet even here I saw some small alligators. The Fakcer told me these brutes were very numerous in the river, about fifteen or twenty miles to the west. The monarch of the place, an enormous alligator, to which the Fakcer has given the name of "Mor Shaeb," "Lord Mor," never obeyed the call to come out. As I walked around the pool I was shown where he lay, with his head above water immovable as a log, and for which I should have mistaken him but for his small savage eyes, which glittered so that they seemed to emit sparks. He was the Fakcer said, very fierce and dangerous, and at least twenty feet in length.—*Dry leaves of Young Egypt.*

SCENERY OF LAKE SUPERIOR—ISLE ROYALE.—The scenery of Lake Superior is, in many respects, different from, and better than any other in our country. Our Geological Corps are the only persons who have fully surveyed it. From their account, the lake is much in the scenery and atmosphere of Lake Superior which should attract the attention of travellers in search of pleasure and novelty.

The following description of Isle Royale is from the pen of Dr. Jackson, late United States Geologist:

"Isle Royale is a most interesting island, singularly formed, cut up into deep bays, and sending out long spits of rocks into the lake at its north-eastern extremity, while at its south-western end it tapers off far into the lake, presenting slightly inclined beds of red sandstone, the tabular sheets of which, for miles from the coast, are barely covered with water, and offer dangerous shoals and reefs, on which vessels and even boats would be quickly stranded if they endeavor to pass near that shore. How different is the coast on that portion of the island where the rocks are of igneous origin. Bold cliffs of columnar trap and castellated rocks, with mural escarpments, sternly presenting themselves to the surf, and defy the storms. The waters of the lake are deep close to their very shores, and the largest ship might in many places lie close to the rocks as at an artificial pier. The color of the water affected by the hues of the sky, and holding no sediment to dim its transparency, presents deeper tints of blue, green and red prevailing, according to the color of the sky and clouds.

I have seen at sunset the surface of the lake off Isle Royale of a deep claret color—a tint much richer than ever is reflected from the waters of other lakes, or in any other country I have visited. Added to the fantastic irregularities of the coast and its castle-like islands—the abrupt elevation of the hills inland rising like almost perpendicular walls from the shores of the numerous beautiful lakes which are scattered through the interior of the island and corresponding with the finest of the mountain upheaved—we observe occasionally rugged crags detached from the main body of the mountains, and in one place two lofty twin towers, standing on a hill-side, and rising perpendicular, like huge chimneys, to the elevation of 70 feet, while they are surrounded by deep green foliage of the primeval forest. I requested my assistant (Mr. Foster,) to make a sketch of these singular towers while I was engaged in measuring their height.

Not less strange and fantastic are the effects of mirage on the appearance of the peculiar scenery of this island, and the coast of the lakes seen from it. For weeks in summer, the traveller may be gratified by a view of the most curious phantasmagora—images of the island and mountains being most vividly represented, in all their outlines and their tufts of evergreen trees all inverted in the air and hanging over the terrestrial originals, and again repeated upright in another picture directly over the inverted reflection.

TEMPER.—Bad temper is oftener the result of unhappy circumstances than of an unhappy organization; it frequently, however, has a physical cause, and a peevish child often needs dieting more than correcting. Some children are more prone to show temper than others, and sometimes on account of qualities which are valuable in themselves. For instance, a child of active temperament, sensitive feeling and eager purpose is more likely to get into constant jars and rubs, than a dull passive child, and, if he is of an open nature, his inward irritation is immediately shown in bursts of passion. If you repress these ebullitions by scolding and punishment, you only increase the evil, by changing passion into sulkiness. A cheerful good-tempered tone of your own, a sympathy with his trouble arising from no ill conduct on his part, are the best antidotes; but it would be better still to prevent beforehand, as far as possible, all sources of annoyance. Never fear spoiling children by making them too happy. Happiness is the atmosphere where all good affections grow, the wholesome warmth necessary to make the heart blood circulate healthily and freely; unhappiness the chilling pressure which produces here an inflammation, there an excrescence, and, worst of all, "the mind's green and yellow sickness—ill temper."—*Education of the feelings, by Charles Bray*

ENERGY.—Energy is omnipotent. The clouds that surround the houseless boy of to-day are dispersed, and he is invited to a palace. It is a work of energy. The

child who is a beggar one moment, in a few years to come, may stand forth the admiration of angels. Who has not seen the life-giving power of energy? It makes the wilderness to bloom like the rose; navigates our rivers; whitens the ocean; levels mountains; paves with iron a highway from State to State, and sends through, with the speed of lightning, intelligence from one extremity of the land to the other. Without energy what is man?

EFFECTS OF HABIT ON THE INFANT MIND.—I trust every thing to habit—habit, upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the school-master, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes every thing easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from the wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard—make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child grown an adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships.—Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth, of carefully respecting the property of others, of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or stealing.—*Lord Brougham.*

THE AFFECTIONS.—There is a famous passage in the writings of Rousseau, that great delineator of the human heart, which is as true to human nature as it is beautiful in expression: "Were I in a desert I would find out, where within it to call forth my affections.—If I could do no better, I would fasten them on some sweet myrtle, or on some melancholy cypress to connect myself to; I would court them for their shade, would write my name upon and declare that they were the sweetest trees through all the desert. If their leaves withered, I would teach myself to mourn, and when they rejoiced I would rejoice along with them." Such is the absolute necessity which exists in the human heart of having something to love. Unless the affections have an object, life itself becomes joyless and insipid. The affections have this peculiarity, that they are not so much the means of happiness as their exercise is happiness itself. And not only so, if they have no object, the happiness derived from our other powers is cut off. Action and enterprise flag, if there be no object dear to the heart, to which those actions can be directed.

The Hungarian General BEM, expired with the half-century. Born at Tarnon, a Pole, he died at Aleppo, a Turk. In early life he served in the Russian Army against Napoleon in his disastrous campaign. He was the friend, companion, and favourite of the Grand Duke Constantine, until certain indignities to himself and cruelties to his countrymen made him the implacable foe of Russia. He joined the Polish insurrection of 1831, and performed prodigies of valour at the battle of Ostrolenka. Like many others, he became a fugitive and a wanderer. Unsuccessful patriotism reduced the companion of royalty to be a pensioner on the charity of the friends of Poland in London. 1848 gave Bem once more a career. He went to Vienna, and when the people were in the ascendant, in October, he held a command. But the Viennese could not trust the Pole. Incompetent men were placed over him. Vienna fell before the artillery of Windschgratz and Jellachich in November. Slaughter, terror, violation reigned. Never will the Viennese forget the red cloaks of the Croats. The educated youth of Vienna were shot in clusters. Robert Blum was led out to perish. The Odeon, although used as an hospital, was laid in ashes, with the wounded in it. Great rewards were offered for the apprehension of the popular leaders and generals still alive. The search for Bem was vigilant. He donned the costume of a hackney coachman, filled his vehicle with a Hungarian family of nurses and children, mounted the box under the eyes of spies and soldiers, laughed at inspection, and drove off to Hungary. For ten months he was victorious there over the Austrians. "Bem beat the Ban." Splinters from an old wound escaping from his leg all the time, and able only to sit on horseback.

Agricultural.



AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

Great God of Eden! 'twas thy hand
First clad earth in bloom,
And shed upon the smiling land
Nature's first rich perfume:
Fresh at thy glance the flowers sprang,
Kissed by the sun's first rays—
While plain, and hill, and valley rang
With life, and joy, and praise.

God of the Clouds! thy hands can ope
The fountains of the sky,
And on the expectant thirsty crop,
Pour down the rich supply:
The farmer, when the seed-time's o'er,
Joys in the mercies given—
Thinks on thy promised harvest store,
And, smiling, looks to Heaven.

God of the Sheaf! to thee alone
Are due our thanks and praise,
When Harvest's grateful labor's done,
On Plenty glad we gaze:
Then shall our thoughts on Heaven rest:
Thy grace we will adore,
And thank that God, whose mercies blest
Our basket and our store.

WHY ARE MEALY POTATOES MORE NUTRITIOUS THAN THOSE WHICH ARE WAXY?

From the *Canadian Agriculturist*.

Because of the greater quantity of starch which they contain. Thus, a microscope shows a potatoe to be almost entirely composed of cells, which are sometimes filled, and sometimes contain clusters of beautiful oval grains. Now, these little grains remain unchanged in cold water, but when it is heated to about the degree that melts wax, they dissolve in it, and the whole becomes a jelly, and occupies a larger space than it did in the form of grains. When a potatoe is boiled, then each of the cells becomes full of jelly, and if there be not a quantity of starch in the cells, it will not burst. But if the number of grains or their size be very great, the potatoe is broken on all sides by the expansion of the little masses of jelly; and meanness is produced.

Frost-bitten potatoes are sweet, from the spontaneous conversion of their starch into sugar: the same effect takes place when potatoes sprout in the spring, and they are consequently of less value as food. Potatoes should be stored in the fall with a portion of earth adhering to them, or at least mixed with them; this keeps them a little damp, and prevents the action of the atmosphere from causing a too powerful evaporation.

STARCH FROM THE HORSE CHESNUT.

Mr. Belloe stated to the Academy of Science, of Paris, that he had obtained from 19 to 21 per

cent of perfectly white and tasteless starch from the Horsechessnut, by simple washing in cold water and decantation.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH MUSHROOMS FROM POISONOUS FUNGI.

The Fungi form an interesting and rather extensive department of the vegetable kingdom; several of the species being highly poisonous, and many fatal mistakes are made from not knowing how to distinguish them.

The fact that a fungus is pleasant in flavour, affords a presumption that it is wholesome; but, if on the contrary, it has an offensive smell, a bitter, astringent, or styptic taste, or is even of unpleasant flavor, it is unfit for food. Color, figure, and texture cannot be relied on; yet the pure yellow, gold color, bluish pale, dark or lustre brown, wine red, or the violet, belong to many that are eatable; while the pale or sulphur yellow, bright or blood red, and the greenish, are generally poisonous. The safe kinds have mostly a compact, brittle texture; the flesh is white; they grow more readily in open places than in damp or wood-shaded spots. In general, those may be suspected which grow in caverns, on animal matter putrifying, as well as those whose flesh is watery.

EMBELLISHMENT OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

From the *Canadian Agriculturist*.

The *Horticulturist* observes that an extensive and beautiful improvement is about to be effected in the environs of Rochester, by building up a part of the suburbs of that city, so as to combine the greatest amount of comfort, health and beauty possible. A suitable piece of land has been selected; in the centre of this, a park of 60 acres is to be laid out and planted in the best manner, and around this are to be located the various cottages and villas of the shareholders, with ample space for gardens, shrubbery, &c.

We are glad to hear of this laudable undertaking, and hope the example will not be lost upon other cities in this hemisphere. The almost entire absence of even unadorned open spaces in American towns having large populations, is a serious drawback to health and comfort, and indicates a sad want of taste. We hope the proper authorities will look to these matters, as regards the public buildings and institutions in Toronto; so that our fair city may be rendered still fairer, by the refining and elevating influences of nature, aided by art. Providence has wisely connected the conditions of public health with external adornments. Our beautiful University grounds have yet to be completed; the extensive common, when enclosed and planted, will form a public park unparalleled, perhaps, on this continent; and the ornamental grounds of the cathedral church of St. James, now in course of erection, and the normal school, about being erected, will greatly add to the appearance, and we may observe also, to the salubrity of our rapidly increasing city.

RYE IN A WILD STATE.

According to M. De Candolle, both history and botany agree in rendering it probable that wheat, barley, rye, and oats came originally from

Asia, especially from the western and central regions of that continent. M. C. Koch, an eminent scientific traveller, affirms that he found Rye under circumstances, in Armenia, the Caucasus and Crimea, where it appears to be really spontaneous and native. On the mountains of Pont, at an elevation of 5,000 or 6,000 feet, he found Rye growing on a granite soil; it was thir and the ear about 1 to 2½ inches long, and no one remembered that it had ever been cultivated in the neighbourhood.

MAKE YOUR OWN CANDLES.—Take twelve ounces of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water with frequent stirring and it will clarify and harden the tallow, so as to make a most beautiful article, for either summer or winter use, almost as good as sperm.

If the wick be dipped in spirit of turpentine, the candles will reflect a much more brilliant light.—*American Farmer*.

PASSION FLOWER.—The New Haven *Herald* gives the following interpretations of this curious and much admired flower, which will not be uninteresting to devotees of Flora:—

“The leaves resemble the spear that pierced our Saviour's side—the tendrils, the cords that bound his hands, or the whips that scourged him—the ten petals, the Apostles—Judas having betrayed and Peter deserted—the pillars in the centre, the cross or tree—the stamene, the hammer, the stylos, the nails—the inner circle around the centre pillar, the crown of thorns—the radiance, the glory, the white, the flower the emblem of purity—and the blue, the type of heaven. On one species, the *passiflora alta*, even the drops of blood are seen upon the cross or tree. The flower continues three days open, and then disappears, thus denoting the ‘resurrection.’”

IMPORTANT TO TANNERS OF LEATHER.—Henry W. Ellsworth, Esq., says the *Lafayette Journal*, has shown us several specimens of leather, which were tanned under his own eyes, in the space of ten minutes, by a process of which Marion Hubbard, of Rochester, New York, is the inventor.—This statement may seem almost incredible, when it is considered that six, eight or ten months are required by the ordinary process.

Mr. Ellsworth has in his possession a pair of boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide tanned in less than a day and a half, by his new process. The leather is tanned by a compound of chemicals, and in time and materials is a saving of at least five hundred per cent. over the present slow method of making leather.

The right, says the *Journal*, for Connecticut and Massachusetts was sold for \$500,000; Ohio for \$150,000. This undoubtedly is one of the greatest improvements of the age.

THE SORROWFUL TREE.—In the Island of Goa, near Bombay, there is a singular vegetable—“the sorrowful tree”—because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen, and yet, half an hour after it is quite full of them.—they yield a sweet smell; but the sun no sooner begins to shine upon them than some of them falls off, and others close up; and thus it continues flowering in the night the whole year.

Grace, in the soul of a believer, is just such a flower. In the dark night of affliction it is fresh and fragrant, puts out its blossom and seems full of immortality; but when the sun of prosperity arises and shines upon it, and is surrounded with earthly comforts, then for the first time its divine life withers; it collapses and shuts up its leaves.

THE CANADIAN Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, March 26, 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.*

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

AIR:—"From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

From Abram's plains of glory,
To Lundy's field of blood,
O'er many a theme of story
By proud Ontario's flood,
On plains all stained with battle,
By altars rich with prayer,
"The sounds of conflicts rattle,
But yet no sword is there."

From mountains aged and hoar,
From plains of beauty rare,
Behold advance with glory,
The Sons of Temperance fair:
Their meaning oh how gladly
The reeling drunkard hears,
And woman's thanks, all sadly,
Burst out with glistening tears.

Advance! advance with gladness,
Nor pause while yet remains,
A victim in his madness,
A wretch bound down in chains.
Till Eve's forsaken daughter,
The captive now is free,
Nor blood is there, nor slaughter,
But all is liberty.

Then from each sparkling fountain,
Burst forth the theme of praise,
And every snow-clad mountain,
Re-echo back the lays.
Like spray by tempest scattered,
Old Bacchus' strength is gone,
"His gilded cup lies shattered,
And still the cry is—on."

THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR BY THE WORKING CLASSES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Of all the foolish ways to which men (especially working men, who earn their livelihood with great toil) resort, to spend their spare money, none can for a moment compare with that, of spending it for intoxicating drinks. Many a man, who earns his dollar a-day, and who has an excellent wife at home, trying to save money for him; and who has a large family of children dependent upon him, will spend one-fourth of it in drinking liquor, and in treating drinking companions. Upon the Sabbath day this man will spend quite as much. Thus at the end of a month he has spent £1 17s. 6d., which ought to have gone to keep his family in comfort. Suppose on the other hand he has spent only

half that sum or 7¹/₂d. per day, yet in the course of a month, we find it counts up to 18s. 9d., or to £11 5s. 0d. for the year. Here is a sum, sufficient to school his children, and to supply his family with useful books and newspapers!! Now, we are not wrong in saying that there are hundreds of instances of working men in Toronto, and thousands of them in Canada, spending their 1s. 3d. and their 7¹/₂d. each day of the year in liquor,—yet when they do this they never think that they are to that extent, robbing a dear wife and poor little children! They do not think that they are absolutely all the while injuring their bodily health! Oh my friend, whoever you are, that may ponder over these lines, if you know your welfare and your duty to God and your dear fire-side, you will at once and forever abandon the use of all intoxicating drinks! Away with the use of liquors, wine, beer and cider!! Let there be no hankering reserve. Resolve to be free at once and forever. Nay, you say, but a little drink helps me to work—it cheers the spirits—it makes me jovial—it makes me spend my heavy hours with ease, and keeps me on good terms with my old neighbor John Tomkins the innkeeper. Then again, unless I go and treat or drink with neighbor Thompson, he will not come to shoe his horses, or to get his boots mended, or a new coat made. Be not deceived my friend. Your neighbor will think all the more of you (in the secret chamber of his soul) for refusing to drink with him. In the end you will get more custom. You will at least save your money—your health, and do your duty to God and your family. No sober and industrious man was ever known to starve. The friends of alcohol would employ a sober blacksmith—tailor, shoemaker, doctor or lawyer, sooner than one given to drink. No one knows how soon a moderate drinker may become an immoderate one. And as for strength, it adds nothing to your physical powers. It stimulates them for a time but weakens them in the end. The liquor of God—pure water never was known to injure any man. It will if your conscience and mind are right cheer your spirits more than alcohol, and will in the end enable you to bear more fatigue than it. We were told not long since of a mechanic in Toronto who drank two quarts of beer every forenoon: yet that man told us he was temperate. He has since failed. We heard a man in Toronto not long since, say that he had drunk 43 glasses of liquor in travelling from Toronto to the Holland Landing. That man was not accounted a drunkard by his neighbors, yet he was in secret such. He is now, however, among that band of wretches who love "quinty, love and fidelity."

The following account of the consumption of

liquors in England is probably correct. Read it and ponder.—[Edrton Son.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

This question has been treated by Mr. G. R. Porter, the able Secretary of the Board of Trade, in a paper read at the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and his conclusions are confirmatory of those arrived at some years since by the Committee of the House of Commons on drunkenness. "It would appear," says Mr. Porter, "that the people, and chiefly the working classes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, voluntarily tax themselves for the enjoyment of only three articles, neither of which is of any absolute necessity, to the following amount:

British and colonial Spirits, -	£20,810,208
Brandy, - - - - -	3,281,250
Total of Spirits, - - -	£24,091,458
Beer of all kinds, exclusive of that brewed in private families, - - - - -	£25,383,165
Tobacco and snuff, - - - -	7,588,607
Total, - - - - -	£57,063,230"

If Mr. Porter had added the foreign wines consumed, which amounted last year to 6,487,689 gallons, paying a duty of about £1,800,000, and probably selling to the consumer for £5,000,000 sterling (still excluding the beer brewed in private families) would have been thus:

Cost of Spirits, - - - - -	£24,091,458
do. Wine, - - - - -	5,000,000
do. Beer, - - - - -	25,383,165
do. Tobacco, - - - - -	7,588,608
Total, - - - - -	£62,063,230

Mr. Porter's reason for excluding foreign wines, however, was, that they are chiefly consumed by the richer classes, whereas spirits, beer and tobacco are consumed in a far larger proportion by the working classes, and his object was to ascertain (as the title of his paper expressed) "the self-imposed taxation of the working classes of the United Kingdom."

It appears, then, that the amount of this self-imposed taxation of the working classes is £57,000,000 a-year. And as the working classes form about three-fourths of the whole population, or about 20,000,000, and the male adults from about one-fourth of that number, or 5,000,000, it would seem that the consumption of intoxicating liquors and tobacco amounts to £11 8s. a-year, or about 4s. 5d. per week, for every male adult of the working classes throughout the kingdom. Something, however, ought to be deducted on account of the consumption of women and boys, and something also on account of the consumption of these articles by the richer classes: but still the amount left as consumed by the working men must be enormously and distressingly great. If we were to estimate their consumption at £40,000,000 sterling, being an average of £8 a-year, or 3s. a-week each man, we fear it would be under the mark.

It cannot be doubted that a large proportion of the beer consumed is taken not as needful food, but in the way of indulgence, and that it ministers far more to drunkenness than to strength. And of the ardent spirits we may safely assume that almost the whole are taken as mere stimulants, and are excessively prejudicial to health, sobriety, industry, morals, and comfort.

If this forty millions of self-imposed taxation paid by the working classes were laid out on wholesome food, decent clothing, comfortable furniture, books, education, and other laudable purposes,—if a fair proportion of it was laid by in Savings' Banks or Provident Societies against the

time of sickness or age,—how incalculably would the condition of the people be improved! Mr. Porter remarks with strong disapprobation on the large proportion of the earnings of the working classes that are expended by the men in drinking and other personal indulgences, without ever going to their families at all. Mr. Porter says—

“It has been computed that, among those whose earnings are from 10s. to 15s. weekly, at least one-half is spent by the man upon objects in which the other members of the family have no share. Among artisans, earning from 20s. to 30s. weekly, it is said that at least one-third of the amount is in many cases thus selfishly devoted.”

The drinking habit is the curse of families, inasmuch as, by brutalizing the husbands and fathers, it blights the happiness of wives and the physical and moral health of children. The prevalence of total abstinence would do more than any other thing to elevate the population, to refine their tastes, to improve their characters, and to bless their households. How many smiling wives and blooming children should we then see, compared with what we see at present! When will the working men of England arise for their own redemption, and by breaking the bondage of their drinking habits, make themselves the best and happiest population in the world? In a single month even the drunkard may become a free man, and may almost have forgot the taste that has so enslaved and degraded him. Would that the rich and influential classes, and above all that religious men, would set the example; and they would soon reap an abundant reward in the happiness of a smiling people, not to say that they themselves would be much safer and would enjoy much better health.—*Leeds Mercury.*

OUR CONTEMPORARY THE WATCHMAN.

Our friend of the *Watchman*, in his number of the 17th instant, has flown into quite a rage with us. We shall avoid the spirit that pervades his articles relating to us. We will regard Editorial etiquette too. The term “Mr. Howard’s organ the *Watchman*” might be used by us, in derision of his paper, in the same charitable spirit, that appears to have dictated its use in his. We made no attack on the *Watchman* in our second number. Our article referred to a covert attack upon us.—Why should the *Watchman* use the language he has used in the two articles? Is it from a love of the cause of religion or of temperance? Of what concern can it be to the public whether this magazine is owned by a private individual or a company? Did the Editor of the *Watchman* recollect when he was writing so much about “private speculation” that his paper is a “private speculation”? “*Pluck the moat out of thine own eye brother, then shew thou see more clearly that in mine.*” Perhaps the Editor, however, means to deny that the *Watchman* is owned by himself. We recollect not long since that the Editor flew into quite a rage when a member of his church informed the public that the “*Watchman*” had heretofore been considered the “Organ” of the “New Connexion Methodist Church.” What are the public to believe? That this paper is not Mr. Howard’s private speculation but the property of the Church of which he is a minister?

The *Watchman* insinuates that this magazine is not friendly to religion. We are willing to be judged by its contents. Look over the original

and selected articles of both numbers. True our paper was not started to subserve the interests of any particular Church. We cannot but repeat again and again the necessity of avoiding—sectarianism in divisions. Sectarianism and political strife are the rocks which our good ship must ever guard against. The *Watchman* has alluded to the *Canada Christian Advocate*, the *St. Catherines Journal* and itself as papers deserving the support of the Sons of Temperance quite as much as this magazine. We have not denied that these papers should receive support from the Sons. We wish them all success. In our article alluded to by the *Watchman*, we said that divisions of the Sons as divisions could not properly be asked to support any one religious paper in preference to another. When did the *Christian Guardian*, or the *Canada Christian Advocate*—the *Evangelist*—the *Christian Observer*—the *Ecclesiastical Record* of the Free Church, or any other religious paper in Canada lay down a scheme urging the Sons of Divisions to support them as organs? When did they send unasked large numbers of their papers to divisions for support? One would suppose that all of these papers are entitled to support quite as much by the divisions as divisions as the *Watchman*! Probably ten Sons take the *Guardian*, the *Record*, or the *Advocate*, where but five take the *Watchman*. The *Guardian* and *Advocate* are long established papers, and have always been friendly to the temperance cause.

We would we could say a great deal more on this subject; but we recollect that our subscribers, did not pay us for wrangling with others. We recollect that our cause is not to be furthered by such newspaper warfare. The sooner such things are stopped the better. This world is very wide.—There is room for all of us to do good in our respective departments.

We have spoken but the common sentiment of the Sons, in our second article of the 11th inst.; and we sincerely hope, that nothing will render it incumbent on us, to return to this subject.

TORONTO DIVISION.

This enterprising Division has fitted up a fine new room on Church Street. An article embracing a portion of Brother Rowland’s address is unavoidably crowded out of this number.

☞ MIMICO DIVISION SOIREE, 2nd April, 1851.—A soiree is to be held in the village of Mimico on this day. For particulars see large bills at Brother Lawson’s. All brothers of neighboring divisions are invited to attend. A bible will be presented and addresses delivered.

An article on the License System and Intemperance Suppression Act of 1850, written by us is crowded out.

TORONTO SECTION OF CADETS.

The Cadets in this Section admit members into their body from the age of 12 to 18. We are also informed their number is about 100—John Withe-

row not James, is the Worthy Archon. These are corrections in our article of the 11th inst. We call attention to the address of Cadet Rattray, in this number. It is well worth a perusal.

PROSPECTS AHEAD.

Cheering news reach us from all parts of the Province as to our cause. The most gratifying features about the news are that papers of all shades of politics are taking up the cause of Temperance and inserting interesting accounts of Soirees.

We have before us a very able address delivered at Bytown by Mr. Lett, the Editor of the *Orange Lily*. From Sarnia to Goderich, from Goderich to Port Dover, and from Amherstburgh to Bytown there seems to be one mighty rush of the people in favor of the cause of temperance.

THE LAMBTON SOIREE.

We attended this very pleasant and well got up meeting on the 18th instant. Upwards of 300 Sons and friends of Temperance were in attendance, including a large number of ladies. A beautiful Bible and a neatly made crimson velvet cushion, were presented by the ladies to the Division of the Sons in this village. A well written and appropriate address, was delivered by Mrs. Naylor, to the Division upon the occasion of the presentation of the Bible; which was ably responded to by that eminent and zealous friend of Temperance and of our Order, Brother Vert. We will as soon as received, give the whole or the principal part of both addresses.

The Sons of the Lambton Division have it in contemplation to build a Temperance Hall in this thriving little village.

There were several good speeches delivered at this Soiree, and among them one by our old friend Samuel Alcorn, Esq., who in his speeches blends a great deal of fun with useful remarks on temperance. Ontario Division turned out no less than five speakers on the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Hughes made some useful remarks. We also noticed on the platform Mr. Hawkins one of our magistrates. We trust this will be the beginning of a rapid increase of the Sons in this village. We must not forget to add that the Cooksville band was in attendance and played some beautiful airs; and that Mr. Howland, who was in attendance kindly gave the use of the room used on the occasion.

SOIREE IN DUNDAS.—The Sons of Temperance of Dundas celebrated their first Anniversary on Tuesday the 18th inst, by a grand procession in the afternoon, and a Soiree in the evening. About 300 walked in procession. The Town Hall was crowded to excess, so that a large number could not obtain seats. Several speakers were on the platform, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Boyd, who gave an admirable address. The Dundas Band and an excellent Choir contributed very much to the enjoyment of the assembly. A beautiful Banner was presented to the Sons by the Ladies of Dundas which is a credit not only to the Ladies, but to the Artist who executed the painting. We regret that neither time nor space allows us to extend the notice of this meeting farther, since it to say, that all appeared satisfied with the evening’s exercises.—*C. C. Advocate.*

THE BIBLE TEACHES TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

We promised in our first number to write an article on this subject, but have been unable as yet to fulfill the promise, we annex the following article cut from a paper that fell into our hands. This is an incident alluded to, which goes far to support the theory, that God looks with displeasure upon the use of alcohol as a beverage. It has reference to a beautiful passage in the book of Daniel. Alcohol is a poison and acts as such on the nervous system. How can our Maker then look with pleasure on the use of that which abuses and injures His handiwork? It blunts the feelings; it silences the voice of conscience; and it darkens the light of the mind; and weakens the power of the brain!! How can our Maker then sanction the use of a poison that works against His will, which is to increase benevolence and intelligence?

THE BEAUTIFUL TOTAL-ABSTINENCE BOYS.

Ancient history tells us of four boys, of great beauty and intelligence, that were carried captive from their native country and presented to the King, a mighty monarch, to stand before him as his most honored servants. These favored youths were provided with every means which the court of this great monarch could furnish for making them skilful in all wisdom, cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, beautiful in person and accomplished in manners. The richest fruits and most delicious wines were given to nourish them. But they were lords of greater wisdom than even those persons who were set to perfect and polish them. And when the wine was brought them to drink, they decided among themselves, "none for us."—It is not said that they signed a pledge, but they formed a total abstinence society, and it was impossible for those that were set over them to break their rank. "If you nine away," said they, "we shall endanger our heads to the king." "But," said the boys, "give us water to drink ten days, and then if our countenances look not better than the countenances of those who drink wine, deal with us as you see fit." The experiment was eminently successful. Their countenances were fairer than all the children who partook of the king's delicacies.

For the character of these youths, when they became men, look into your Bible, in the book of Daniel.—*Bombay Temperance Advocate.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

We are gratified by the receipt of a communication from Fergus, intimating the institution of a Division of the Sons of Temperance on the 26th ult. The following are office-bearers:—

John Watt, Esq.,	W. P.	Robert Johnston, T.
John Wilson,	W. A.	Wm. McCowry, C.
Andw. Lightbody,	R. S.	Joseph Small, A. C.
Jno. Thompson,	A. R. S.	Joseph Fanning, I. S.
Robert J. Wylie,	F. S.	John Morrice, O. S.

The Fergus Division, organized by Mr. James Ferguson, D. G. W. P., on the 26th ultimo, is No. 213, making an increase of 74 Divisions since that in Guelph (No. 139) was instituted in July last, which, at the moderate average of 50 members each, marks an increase of 3,700 in the Order in the course of eight months. We warmly recommend the new organization to the sympathies and support of the citizens of the model township, especially of "such as are more spiritually minded," feeling assured that they will speedily approve themselves beneficial to the locality. We understand a Division of S. of T. is already on foot to be organized in Sydenham, and we hope soon to announce the formation of Divisions in Puslinch and Elora.

DEDICATION OF THE TEMPERANCE HALL.—On Thursday evening last the Hamilton Division of the Sons of Temperance duly dedicated their spacious and lofty Hall, according to the imposing forms and ceremonies of the Order. The room was densely crowded with the Sons and spectators; the latter numbered about 300, and were principally ladies, and all appeared highly interested and impressed with the proceedings.

After the dedication, in which appropriate prayers and singing formed a part, the Rev. H. Wilkinson addressed the auditory in an animated strain, on the origin of the Temperance movement, its present position and future prosperity; the speaker's sentiments were warmly applauded by all present, and at the close an amateur band choir favored the company with a new but admirably adapted version of "The Old Granite State," which elicited loud and continued plaudits.—The Hall is situated in the stone block belong to D. McKerlie, Esq., and admirably adapted for the purposes intended, being commodious, well proportioned, tastefully finished, and beautifully illuminated with Gas.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

BROTHER J. M. ROSS'S LETTER.

We noticed in our last number that we had received a letter from Br. J. M. Ross, accompanied by a circular from the G. W. P., both of which we now insert with pleasure. The circular we called attention to on the 11th instant. The G. W. P. has thought proper to caution all divisions and brothers in the order generally against this lilliputian attempt at schism. The usefulness of our order will depend greatly upon three things which ought to be religiously observed throughout Canada. That is to keep sectarian religious disputes and politics out of division rooms, and thirdly, to preserve a unity of action in our order everywhere. What possible occasion can there be for a small division in Kingston to set up for themselves as an Independent Order? All will say none whatever. We have corrected most of the errors alluded to by brother Ross in our last.—They are such as would naturally arise in discussing a new subject and getting out the first number of a work. There is one thing however that we call attention to in the letter. It is that a division of the Sons of Temperance was formed in Montreal by Br. P. S. White, in 1846. We are inclined to think this an error although we do not positively state it to be such. The minutes and proceedings of our Canadian Grand Division say nothing of it; but on the contrary say the first division was formed 21st June, 1848. There may have been an attempt to form a division in Montreal, in 1846, which proved unsuccessful.

(For the Canadian Son of Temperance)

Every lover of his race must sympathize with suffering humanity, and therefore cannot but hail with pleasure any attempt that is made to diffuse the principles of temperance in this otherwise highly favoured country; and certain I am, that the temperance community wish your new advocate of our cause every success, not only in doing much good, but also in remunerating yourself for your praiseworthy enterprise. As a few typographical errors crept into your first No., I hope you will allow me to note some of them. In your notice of the formation of the First Division of the S. of T., in Canada West, you state the first instead of the twenty first day of June, 1848, on which day Brockville Division, No. 1 was organized by a noble band of brothers numbering only 18 members. It is but reasonable to expect that that Division will have the pleasure of seeing the Sons of Temperance good and true men, multiplied into eighteen thousand or more, on the 21st June, 1851, their third anniversary: thus progressing at the average rate of 6,000 members per annum. At the present time the increase is at double that rate at least. Take for instance, the number of new members initiated

by the Ontario Division, No. 26, the parent division in this City, who at their last regular meeting added nineteen new members to their prosperous division. In noticing the time of instituting the Grand Division of Canada West, you or your compositor make it the Canadian National Division. The Sons of Temperance have only one National Division, whose jurisdiction has no limits. The N. D. is to hold its next Annual Meeting on the 17th June next, when 40 or 50,000 Sons of Temperance are expected to be present.

The Grand Division of Canada West was instituted on the 12th day of April, 1849, by that learned and zealous advocate of our good cause, Hon. P. S. White P. M. W. P. You mention "the order to be increasing in all the British Provinces (in one of which, New Brunswick,) it is already incorporated,"—you should say in *all of which the Order is already incorporated.* And although we take the New Brunswick Act as our guide, the acts of Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland is just as good, being, I believe, a stereotype of each other.

From that faithful Pioneer of Temperance *The Canada Temperance Advocate* I take the following notice:—"1846—First Division of Sons of Temperance, in Canada, was opened in Montreal by P. S. White. This is two years previous to the Order being introduced into Canada West.

The new Division instituted in the West end of the City under the name of "St. John" had its name changed to *Coldstream Division*, No. 212; this was necessary in consequence of "St. John" being previously adopted by another Division.

Yorkville Section, No.—Cadets of Temperance, was organized on the evening of the 6th inst. The Toronto Section, No. 15, marched to Yorkville in procession with their beautiful banner, and giving very efficient assistance in the ceremonies of the evening.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN M. ROSS

D. G. W. P.

Ontario District, No. 47, S. of T.,
Toronto, March 10, 1851.

INCORPORATION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

ONTARIO DISTRICT, No. 47 S. of T.
Toronto, 24th February, 1851.

J. McNab and W. McDougall, Esqs.,
Barristers, &c., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN.—

An impression having gone abroad among the Sons of Temperance, that our order is incorporated under an Act (known as Mr. Notman's Act) passed by the Parliament of Canada at its last Session, professing to incorporate benevolent Societies, I beg leave to call your attention to said Act, as well as to an Act now in force in New Brunswick, incorporating the Sons of Temperance located in that Province and published in the *Examiner* newspaper of the 20th November last, herewith sent, that you may be pleased to give your professional opinions on the merits of both these Acts, and their respective applicability to the Order of the Sons of Temperance, so as to put all doubt on this important measure at rest, and if possible prevent many of the members of the Order from depending on a false hope, at a time when the most active exertion is needed to procure for the Order in Canada, the same advantages as our Brothers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island now enjoy. Your opinion at your

earliest convenience will confer an obligation on all your Brother Sons of Temperance in C. W.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obt. servant,
JOHN M. ROSS,
D. G. W. P.

TORONTO, March 1st, 1851.

JOHN M. ROSS, Esq.,
D. G. W. P.
Toronto.

SIR:—

You ask our "professional" opinion 1stly, on the "merits" of the Act of last session known as "Notman's Act," and its applicability to the Order of the Sons of Temperance. 2ndly, You wish our "opinion" also of the merits of the Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick incorporating the Sons of Temperance in that Province, and its applicability to the Order in Canada.

We are of opinion that the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, Chap. 32. (referred to as Notman's Act) is not applicable to the peculiar organization of the Sons. The title of the Act is perhaps large enough to include our Order. It is entitled "an Act for incorporating certain charitable, philanthropic, and provident associations," &c. The Sons, it not strictly a "charitable," may well be designated a "philanthropic" association; but the following is the clause defining the class of persons for whose benefit the Act was intended—"That it shall and may be lawful for any persons to unite for the purpose of making provision by means of contributions, subscriptions, donations or otherwise, against the several contingencies of sickness, unavoidable misfortune or death, and for relieving the widows and orphan children of members deceased; and it shall and may be lawful for the members and officers of such associated body or society, from time to time, to establish and maintain branches thereof for, and at the convenience of the respective members, but for so long only as the business transacted at the meetings of such Society, or any of the branches thereof, shall be confined exclusively to the objects herein set forth."

Unlike other Acts for incorporating companies, institutions, &c., this Act requires no formality of making or registering a declaration, agreement, or other document. Consequently no one can tell when the incorporation of an "association" under this Act begins or ceases, or point out with any degree of certainty what associations are incorporated. It can hardly be argued that every association, one of whose objects is the "making provision by means of contributions &c., against the several contingencies of sickness, unavoidable misfortune or death," is *ipso facto* incorporated upon its formation. The restrictive words "but for so long only as the business transacted at the meetings of such Society or any of the branches thereof shall be confined exclusively to the objects herein set forth" were no doubt intended to limit the power to "unite;" but grammatically they limit the power to "establish, and maintain branches" only. From the exceedingly loose manner in which the Act is drawn, there can be little doubt that the Courts of Law, would confine its operation to persons who avowedly "unite for the purpose" and no other, "of making provision by contributions, &c., against sickness," &c. Now, the making provision by contributions &c., against the contingencies of sickness, unavoidable misfortune or death" is only one of the "purposes" and by no means the most important, for which the Sons "unite" together, and therefore we do not think that they would be held to be incorporated under this Act.

But even if the first clause of the Act should be held to embrace the Sons of Temperance the third clause renders the whole inapplicable inasmuch as it limits the extent of land to be held "in the Province of Canada" by "each of such Society" to "five acres."

The Act allows persons to unite and form a "Society" and this Society to establish "branches." Now if the divisions of the Sons are considered "branches" of the Society, no notice in this Province, as we think they are in the eye of the law,

then the first, or Grand Division only can hold real estate which must not exceed "five acres" for the "Province of Canada." It will be seen at once that such a limitation would destroy the utility of the Act for the purposes of our Order. Unless each division be allowed to acquire and hold real estate to the extent of at least five acres much difficulty may be found after a few years in making a safe investment of its funds. For the above and other reasons which will suggest themselves to any lawyer on reading the Act in question, we are of opinion that an Act like that passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick for the special purpose of incorporating the Sons of Temperance *eo nomine* is necessary.

The published copy of the New Brunswick Act which you enclosed appears well adapted for the purpose. A few amendments might advantageously be made. Instead of requiring the certificate of incorporation to be filed with the Secretary of the Province as mentioned in the fifth section, it would be better in view of the uncertain whereabouts of that officer in Canada, to file it with the Register of the County within which the division is located.

Yours, truly,
WM. McDUGALL,
J. McNAB.

CIRCULAR.

To all Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance under the jurisdiction of the Grand Division of Canada West and to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS a circular purporting to emanate from the "Grand Division of the Independent Order of the Sons of Temperance of Canada," has made its appearance, and is calculated to mislead and deceive Sons of Temperance, and also the public, it becomes my duty, as Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of Canada West, to caution all within the jurisdiction of this Grand Division against holding any intercourse with the said self-styled "Grand Division of the Independent Order of the Sons of Temperance of Canada;" notwithstanding their pretensions to be lovers of unity and concord, they have arrayed themselves against our Order, and for the past year have tried to sow dissensions and discord through the Province, and at present confined almost exclusively to the locality where they first made their disorganizing attempt, and at this time do not exceed fifty persons; notwithstanding that on some of their Circulars, in pencil, their number is stated at over one million.

This is to caution all Sons of Temperance against either visiting them or receiving them as visitors into their Divisions, as either would involve the forfeiture of their privileges as Sons of Temperance.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Brethren,
Yours in L. P. & F
W. S. BURNHAM,
G. W. P.

This is the way our American neighbors put down intemperance. There is a similar law in Wisconsin.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

IN ASSEMBLY, March 11th.
INTOXICATING DRINKS.

Mr. Fordyce, from the majority of the select committee reported that "to pass a strictly prohibitory law would be equivalent to repealing all restraining laws; and believing as they do, that the present law fully recognizes the doctrine that the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage is dangerous, and that the present law was intended as a shield to be thrown around the community to guard them against the evil liable to grow out of law traffic." Believing, however, that the present law may be modified, the majority report a bill which provides,

1. That hereafter no intoxicating liquors shall be

sold in the same room where groceries are sold, nor at any place until the person applying for license shall give bonds, in \$1000, to pay all damages which the community or individuals may suffer by reason of the traffic: also to support all widows, orphans and paupers occasioned thereby.

2. The bond to be filed, and be evidence in court.
3. Authorises married women to prosecute in their own names. When the wife neglects to prosecute, any person or kin may do so. In the latter case, the plaintiff must give bonds for the costs incurred by the defendant if plaintiff fails to make out a case.
4. Where a suit is commenced for damages done by a person under the influence of liquor, it will be sufficient to show that the person licensed had sold the party intoxicating drinks during the day.
5. When a judgment is obtained, the party mulcted may compel persons in the same town who had sold liquor to the same party, to contribute equally to meet the judgment.

Mr. Chamberlain, from the minority of the committee, made an elaborate report which closed with a bill providing,

1. That it shall not be lawful for any persons to sell, or, by any artifice, to dispose of intoxicating drinks.
2. This provision to apply to all cities, villages or towns, regardless of any provision in their charters; and to all canal boats, &c., navigating the waters of the State.
3. Any person violating this statute, shall forfeit \$25 and costs; second conviction, \$50; third, \$50 and 30 days imprisonment.
4. Any number of violations may be embraced in one act; but no prosecution shall be maintained unless the complaint is made within one year of the time of the alleged offence.
5. Makes it the duty of the overseers of the poor in the county, and supervisors in the city, to prosecute. But if they neglect to do so, for ten days after notice then the person giving the notice may prosecute. The fines to go to the poor fund.
6. Persons trafficking to be liable for damages to the extent suggested by the majority bill.
7. Judges to charge grand juries to take cognizance of offences.

TEMPERANCE.

During a discussion in the United States Senate, in relation to admitting Father Matthew to a seat in that body, Senator Houston from Texas, made the following remarks in favor of Temperance.

"Father Matthew goes not with a torch of discord, but with a bond of peace reformation, and redemption to an unfortunate class in the community.

"I, sir, am a disciple. I needed the discipline of reformation, and I embraced it. I am proud upon this floor to proclaim it, sir; and would that I could enforce the example upon every American heart that influences or is influenced by filial affection, conjugal love, or parental tenderness. Yes, sir, there is love, purity, and fidelity, inscribed upon the banner that he bears. It has nothing to do with abolition, sir. Away with your paltry objections to men who come bearing the banner above the turbid waters which unfortunately roll at the foot of this mighty republic!"

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—After some hours of almost fatal stupor, he awakes with a fever, burning hands, dull eyes, swollen cheeks, parched lips, and tongue, confused mind, trembling limbs, aching loins, tormenting heartburn that nothing will relieve. But the most overwhelming of his sensations is a crushing weight of pain on the brain, with an indescribable sense of dizziness as about to fall from an immense height. The headache is so intense that light is intolerable, and every sound hateful. His temper becomes so irritable, that his wife, who fondly watches him with the hope that he will once more loved her will yet come to himself and repent his unmanliness towards her, dare not remain near him any longer, for the very sight of her now maddens him. Thus he passes his day of horrors, to which a night of terrible restlessness succeeds. Towards the next

morning he begins to rave in perfect delirium. Every muscle of his frame shakes violently; his mind is in mad confusion, and when baited in his rage against himself, he turns it upon those who would hinder him, and the straight waistcoat alone prevents his committing murder. With careful medical management he recovers, but only for a short time, since some evil power holds possession of him, and compels him to return to the same condition on the first opportunity.—*The use of the Body in relation to the Mind by Dr. Moore.*

MUSICAL SOIREE OF ONTARIO DIVISION.

AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL, ON 21ST INST.

This Soiree was a splendidly got up affair. The attendance was very large. The large room of the Hall was well filled with a pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen, most of the latter Sons of the Divisions in Toronto. We should judge that there must have been near 500 persons in the room. The music was very good, especially the vocal. We observed that our worthy brother Woodfall had the chief management of the last.

There were a few short appropriate addresses delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Ruf. Richardson, and McClure, and by Brs. Dr. Russell and Milne.

Every one seemed highly pleased with the Soiree. The eatables were good and well served.

THE READING OF ESSAYS BY CADETS.

In our Second number we alluded to the system of forming Sections of Cadets. We spoke of their utility as Schools of temperance and otherwise of mental improvement. Allusion was made to their being under the superintendance of elderly Sons of Temperance. We also said that we looked upon the Cadets as the substratum of the Sons. The misfortune has been with the old temperance movement, that it has no continuing organization such as we possess. It has no system by which a young generation of friends of temperance, is being formed to take the place of the fathers, when no more. We shall make no apology for giving nearly entire the following lecture read a few weeks ago by Cadet William Rattray to the Section of Cadets attached to the Ontario Division in this City. It is as follows:—

W. A. AND BROTHERS.—

I am afraid that my attempt at an essay will be exceedingly uninteresting after the very excellent addresses you have heard from the brothers who have preceded me. However, I must ask your forgiveness, though I should not come up to your expectations.

The subject of the following remarks is "The Nineteenth Century—its progress and advancement." We live in a noble era, greatly superior to any preceding one since the Fall. "Gospel" is the motto of the 19th century, and accordingly we find science, art, politics and education progressing, with a speed truly amazing, especially when we take a retrospect into the all-out universal night which marks the progress of ages past. Every year unfolds new discoveries

in science and fresh inventions in art, and things which but a year before seemed beset with insurmountable difficulties are the following year accomplished with the greatest ease.

This is a good sign. It shows that we are approaching "the good time coming," for which the song tells us to wait a little longer.

If old Homer or Virgil were to take a peep into one of our large cities and to see the iron horse traversing his wonted path with untiring activity, and to hear the shrill railroad whistle, and gaze upon the gigantic steamer leaving her dock to plough the distant wave, and the electric telegraph carrying man's wishes over the land and beneath the briny sea. If he could look in upon us or any section of Cadets of Temperance, associated together as we are, (when the legitimate end for which we were instituted is carried out,) for the purpose of avoiding the fell poison Alcohol and the worthless weed Tobacco; improving one another and rendering ourselves useful by rescuing drunkards in embryo, ere the fatal glass lay them in the prematurely filled grave of the inebriate. The old poet would gaze and gaze again, thinking probably it must either be a dream or an optical illusion, and he would look back on his own day, when a worthless superstition was the order of the day, a grovelling sensuality took the place of the temperance reform and drunkenness, man's bitter curse, was spread far and wide without any association like ours to alleviate the misery of the unfortunate drunkard.

Let us consider for a little the discoveries of science which mark the age.

There is not a science to which we can turn, without finding some new and important discoveries of which the world never dreamed. Look at Astronomy for example, what a field of discovery is open to our view! Indeed scarcely a month passes without some new discoveries in this elevated science. Planets are found revolving in paths previously unknown to mortals, satellites discovered, nebula resolved into stars and comets traced on their fiery career. In the middle ages, Galileo for asserting his belief in the Copernican system was tried before the court of the Inquisition and a sentence pronounced upon him, one article of which runs thus, "That to maintain the sun to be immovable, and without local motion in the centre of the world is an absurd proposition, false in philosophy, heretical in religion, and contrary to the testimony of scripture." By this ridiculous sentence, Galileo was compelled to affirm the obnoxious principles and to promise not to promulgate them again, which promise, however, he did not keep. Kepler, Newton, La Place, Herschel, Rosse and others, have made such discoveries as to change Astronomy from nothing more than a kind of Astrology to the noble science as it now stands. Electricity was a science almost unknown to the ancients, and the people of the dark ages, indeed almost to the moderns till the 18th century.

Franklin was the first who made any important discoveries in the science. He found that lightning and the electric fluid were produced artificially and identical,

"From a spark which he caught from the skies,
He displayed an unparallel'd wonder,
For he saw with delight and surprise
That a rod could protect us from Thunders."

Electricity like Astronomy has progressed gradually and like it, is still progressing.

I might proceed to notice, Geology, Natural History, Botany, Galvanism, Chemistry and the other sciences but I must proceed to notice the numerous useful inventions of art. These are almost innumerable and would, to do justice to them, require a separate essay; but as under the last head, we must take but a cursory glance at a few of the more prominent.

The improvements in the art of printing are of great moment to all, as they are intimately connected with the progress of our race to the glorious era of universal knowledge and happiness.

The interests of science are intimately connected with the progress of the art; and hence, we may trace the general ignorance of the civilized world during the ancient and middle-ages to the absence of printed books, whereby knowledge might be increased and diffused.—The improvements of this art affect likewise the press, which when properly conducted is the safe-guard of the civil and religious liberty of the people and their aid and guide in the paths of rectitude.

Next stands prominent the steam engine, man's untiring slave and contented laborer. Do we want to travel on land from one country to another? We have but to jump into the railway car and we cross over hill, river and valley and all their varied scenes are carried past us, while we prosecute our journey with a speed truly surprising.

Do we want to traverse the "lone blue sea"? The steam-boat takes us to the desired haven, while we read, eat or otherwise enjoy ourselves by day, and rest in comfortable sleep by night without stopping a moment on our course.

Do we wish to raise coal or the metals from the deep mine? We employ this great agency; a servant, able and ready to supply our wants; and he is equally able and ready whether we require him to dye dresses and silks, make paper, print books, smelt the metals or mould them into any desired form. But the electric telegraph is a greater wonder still. We read of Prometheus of Yore who stole fire from heaven to animate a man of clay which he had made, for which offence he was severely punished by Jupiter, but now-a-days men steal heaven's fire in the shape of electricity and compel it to wait their wishes from one end of the earth to the other. Time itself is beaten by the magic messenger,

"Oa heaven's sweetlight, and all the affairs of men,
A hero chieftain laying down his pen,
Closes his eyes at Washington at ten,
The lightning courier leaps along the line,
And at St. Louis tells the tale at nine,
Halting a thousand miles whence he departed
And getting there an hour before he started."

The wonders of the age are numberless, a tooth may be extracted or a limb amputated without pain, and even the gum of a tree is seized for making shoes. Speeches delivered at ten o'clock at night are on our breakfast tables in the morning printed beautifully. Invention follows invention with the rapidity of a whirlwind, and then makes its appearance before us.

The 19th century is also remarkable for a wider diffusion of knowledge.

Let us look back for a moment upon the middle ages and see how far knowledge was diffused in those days, and then turn to our own age and mark its superiority.

Charters are still preserved from the middle ages in which persons of high rank being unable to write attixed "signum crucis manu propria pro ignorantie literarum," "the sign of the cross made by our own hand on account of our ignorance of letters." The monks, the supposed guardians of what little remained spent their time in searching out and inventing fabulous legends, stories of "lying wonders," while the interests of true science were left to perish.

A writer of the middle ages quaintly describes the ignorance of the clergy in these words:—"They gave themselves more willingly to the pleasures of gluttony than to the learning of languages, they chose rather to collect books; they

looked upon Martha with a more affectionate eye than upon Mark; and they found more delight in reading Salman than Solomon."

Books were so scarce that when one was borrowed, a bond was required for its preservation from injury. When any one presented a book to a convent he was said to do it *pro remedio anime sue*—for the health of his soul. So great indeed was the privilege of owning a book, that a plate in one of their books represents the Deity on the Sabbath in the act of reading. Knowledge was scattered to the four winds and truth hidden in a well.

Doctor Robertson says:—"During this long period, the human mind, neglected, uncultivated and depressed continued in the most profound ignorance. Europe, during four centuries produced few authors who merit to be read either on account of the elegance of their composition or the justness and novelty of their sentiments.—There are few inventions useful or ornamental to society of which this long period can boast." In short it may with propriety be said that "darkness covered the earth and gross darkness the people."

Let us now turn to our own age. We are not now dependant on the monk or priest for knowledge, we can study and think for ourselves. We are more in danger of being the *helliones librorum* than we are of perishing for lack of knowledge. The laborer and the mechanic are no longer trudging along the beaten track of their trades, but now aspire to know the principles in science connected with their respective occupations, and are not obliged to seek this knowledge in the cloisters of an abbey or the corridors of the convent.

Lectures are being delivered for the middle and lower classes on the various branches of science. Then we have the Mechanics' Institute, Reading Rooms, Libraries, Cheap Books, Periodicals, and Magazines of the day, all which are within the reach of almost any one who wishes to use them. The libraries of Ptolemy and Augustus are excelled by almost any common circulating library. The oligarchy of literature is becoming a republic. The crescent wanes and Turkey is opening for the reception of knowledge. China, too, is accessible for the teacher and missionary. One of the effects of this diffusion of knowledge is the growing desire for peace. Men do not relish War as formerly and are showing a preference for peace. How much more preferable is it to see iron made into plough-shares than into swords, a steam engine than a gun manufactory, and a railway station than military barracks, and after all more pleasant to hear the railroad whistle than the warlike rife and rolling drum.

A spirit of philanthropy marks the age. Among the noblest of the many great benevolent movements of the day is the Temperance movement. Who, 100 years ago, would have thought of establishing such institutions as the Sons, Daughters and Cadets of Temperance? The drunkard was pitied and moderation recommended, but beyond this absolutely nothing was done.

Now measures suited to the progress of the age are introduced. Total abstinence, the true antidote to drunkenness, is brought forward and shown to be the only city of refuge for the drunkard, the only haven of rest where he can rest his troubled soul. And I hope that we may soon see the whole civilized world form one great and noble cold water army and instead of the friends of Temperance being as they now are in the minority that they may soon be the overwhelming majority. Prospects brighten as the age proceeds, and the cause progresses not only in numbers but in zeal for the welfare of mankind. The Reformed Schools, Penitentiaries, Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Orphan and Insane Asylums, Juvenile Reformation

Societies, and many others of the same kind, show the great philanthropic spirit of the day.

Living in the midst of such improvements should we not be thankful that our lot is cast in the 19th century? Let us take advantage of the advancement of the age, improving ourselves as we are able.

Our age though greatly advanced is not perfect, though it has surpassed the past, it will yet be surpassed by the future.

Everything is in progress; a glorious era is at hand. Greater discoveries in science have yet to be made, nobler inventions in art to come to light.

We have only entered on the glorious era in which if we live we are destined to take our respective parts.

The rising generation will ere long take the place of their fathers, to search still deeper into things before hidden.

Let us prepare to act our parts in the great drama. Many will go to and fro and knowledge will be increased. All opposition will be done away before the coming of the glorious time.—All things help on its advent, adverse things are compelled to yield, and instead of retarding the progress of things will form a new impulse.

Let us look forward to it with hope, let us aid it with our might, all things are aiding it, and let us not resist it.

There is a fount about to stream,
There is a light about to beam,
There is a warmth about to flow,
There is a flower about to blow,
There is a midnight blackness changing,
Into grey,
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way.

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen,
Aid it hopes of honest men,
Aid it paper, aid it type,
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play,
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way.

Scientific.

NEWLY-INVENTED STEAM-ENGINE.—We witnessed a day or two ago, the trial of a newly invented engine, which, we should say, is destined to supersede that class of engines now in general use. The inventor is Mr. John Dodd, of West Flamboro', who has devoted much time to the study of mechanics. Were we at full liberty, we should hardly know how to describe it, so as to convey a correct idea of its simplicity and completeness. It differs, however, entirely from the common steam engine, both in principle and construction. The model we saw is estimated at one horse power, yet it seemed to us to accomplish with perfect ease what the common engines of double or treble the power are often engaged in; such for instance, as driving a circular saw. Attached to the shaft was one of these fifteen inches in diameter, and a piece of hard-wood plank was sawed into strips with the most perfect ease. Afterwards a much thicker piece of plank was placed on the platform, and we could perceive no difference in the velocity of the same. The entire engine may be put into a box about the size of a common candle box, and is perfect within itself, requiring no other fitting than being attached to a common steam boiler. We understand that the inventor intends to have his engine patented both here and in the United States and in England; to which latter place he will proceed with a model

for exhibition at the World's Fair in May next.—*Dundas Warder.*

The Bordeaux papers have been much occupied of late, with the discussion of a great discovery which has recently been made in that city, and of which the *Gazette* gives the following account:

"The new discovery which has just been made at Bordeaux, occupies, at present, the minds of all. By means of this ingenious invention, the pressure of a man's weight can put in motion a weight of 200 Kilogrammes, (about 425 lbs.) placed at the extremity of a shaft about 40 inches in length. The swiftness is double that of the rotations of the steam engine, under comparative circumstances; but this swiftness may be increased at will, for it depends upon the pressure imparted; so also, with the force, which augments in proportion to the length of the shaft, and the weight placed at its extremity.

The machine in question has been inspected by a large number of scientific persons, all of whom have been surprised at the reality of this discovery. Steam, in consequence of this discovery, will be almost entirely dethroned, as a motive power. The weight of the steam-engine, with its accessories, its fuel, and the space which they occupy in ships, will be replaced by a weight equal to about the tenth of that of a single boiler, and occupying a space of 13 feet in length by six and a half in width, at the most, for machines of great power."

ELECTRO BIOLOGY.—Sir David Brewster, it seems, has become a convert to that part of Animal Magnetism called Electro Biology, and which consist in willing a person to be somebody else. After describing some wonderful experiments, made in the presence of several scientific gentlemen, by a Mr. Darling, he says, "they were all as convinced as I was, that the phenomena which we witnessed were real phenomena, and as well established as any other facts in physical science. The process by which the operator produces them—the mode by which that process acts upon the mind of the patient—and the reference of the phenomena to some general law in the constitution of man—may long remain unknown; but it is not difficult to see in the recent discoveries of M. Dubois Reymond and Matteucci, and in the laws which regulate the relative intensity of the external and internal impressions on the nerves of sensation, some not very indistinct indications of that remarkable process by which minds of peculiar sensibility are temporarily placed under the dominion of physical influences developed and directed by some living agent."

The Oldest Woman in the World.

We have recently (says the Gateshead *Observer*) received a lock of a lady's hair. Gentle reader do not smile too soon. Formerly it was raven black; it is now snow white—bleached by one hundred and nineteen winters. Mary Benton, from whose tresses it was shorn, was born at Keverston, near Raby Castle, in the county of Durham, on the 12th of February, 1721; and on the 3rd of December, 1840, she sent her old friend, Mr. John Hinchliffe, the respected parish clerk of Cuckfield, where she was christened, a lock of her lily hair, in tender acknowledgment of her continued remembrance and regard.—Mr. Hinchliffe, on presenting a portion of the keepsake to a friend, raised himself up in his full height, and said, "She is as fresh as I am (his own age is 72)—walks right upon end—feeds her hens and chickens—wears no spectacles—can hear well—and was helping at harkmaking at Elton in 1813." He might have added, "and preparing in the autumn of the following year." What follows, we derive from the information of a lady who lately visited Mary Benton, and found her engaged in washing her own clothes. Her father's name was Ralph Ledge, who

lived to the venerable age of 105, and her mother died an "old woman." Mary began life as a shepherdess, "tending her father's flock." She afterwards became "the maid of the inn," kept by her grandmother at Piersbridge, where she well remembers soldiers being quartered in the rebellion of '15. She afterwards lived in services at various places; among the rest, Raby Castle, to which the noble owner, the Duke of Cleveland invited her—an honor she prudently declined. The Duke of Northumberland has also been to see her. When young she had "lovers plenty," and "took the worst at last!" "as," said she to our informant "sometimes happens." On being asked if she enjoyed unvarying health, she replied, "I never had the doctor but once, and I was so frightened that I swooned away when he came into the room." Amusing enough, to hear of the nerves that had stood rebels, giving way before the doctor! In the course of last year Mr. Bewick painted a striking likeness of the venerable matriarch—if we may use such a word—who at present resides with her grandson at Elton. Should she live to be included in the approaching census, and be entered as 120 years of age, she will doubtless be the oldest person in that record, if she be not, as we have supposed, the oldest woman in the world.

MICHIGAN AND INDIANA RAILROADS.—We have received a copy of the report of J. B. Jarvis, engineer of these Railroads. The entire cost of a main line of some 252 miles, and some 40 miles of branches, is about four and a half millions of dollars, which includes station expenses, cars and engines for a liberal business. The line of these companies is over one-fifth of the route, from the Mississippi at Galena to New York, a distance of about 1,200 miles. It will be the route of a large share of the travel from the States of Missouri, and Iowa, and the Territory of Minnesota, west of the Mississippi, and from Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, to New York and other ports on the Atlantic. An inspection of the maps will show its great commercial and political importance, and we can scarcely realize that within two years from this time, we may take a rail car at New York and travel 1,200 miles by a continuous railway making the distance from New York to Galena in from 50 to 60 hours.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

AN ENGLISH HARE.—We saw a gentleman on the 18th instant who left Yorkshire, England, on the 1st of March. A day before starting he shot a hare and brought it to Hamilton in a perfect state of preservation; looking as natural as if killed yesterday. What wonders steam is producing! It is proposed to carry passengers from Galway in Ireland to the Bay of Camos in Nova Scotia in seven days and from thence they might be conveyed by railroad to Toronto in two more making the whole time from Ireland to Toronto nine days.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Wellington Square Division of the Sons of Temperance will celebrate their first anniversary on the 10th April, 1851. A procession will form at 2 o'clock, P.M., and march to the English Church where the Rev. Mr. Green of the English Church will deliver a temperance address to them. In the evening they will hold a Soiree at Knox's Church where appropriate speeches will be made.

The proceeds to be applied for erection of a Temperance Hall.

We are happy to say this Division has now increased to the number of 70.

Mr. GORAN—The Toronto Temperance Reformation Society, have instructed their Secretary to correspond with this celebrated lecturer, and

with the London Temperance Society, with a view of having him lecture, at the great World's Exhibition.

The licenses for taverns in Toronto are reduced near one half as compared with last year. Such is also to be the case in Hamilton we hear.

It is proposed to build a Suspension Bridge across the St Lawrence near Quebec.

The Indians are committing great ravages on the miners in California.

The first rails on the Panama railroad were laid 24 Feb. 1851.

The great Western Railroad is progressing fast near Hamilton.

Ground has been broken on the railroad from Brantford to Fort Erie via the Grand River. 400,000 bushels of wheat were taken from this place last year down the river. The town is greatly improving.

The people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia seem all in favor of an Elective Legislative Council.

The news from England bring intelligence of the reorganization of the Russell ministry again.

☞ The constitutions of the State of Michigan and Ohio are said to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

A Roman Catholic Church to cost one million dollars is to be built in Washington.

An Anti Slavery meeting was held in Hamilton the 21st inst.

☞ The influence of the Order of the Sons of Temperance is causing a great reaction in favor of Temperance from Sandwich to Brown.

The prospects of peace in Europe are daily increasing. Men have got tired of war.

The Cholera is said to be appearing on the South Western Rivers again in a mild form.

☞ The Hamilton Division No. 25 Sons of Temperance now number 300 members. The Dundas Division 260. New divisions are to be formed this week in Ancaster and Beverley.

EARLY NAVIGATION.—The Steamer *Admiral* left Toronto for Rochester on the 15th inst. The steamer *America* plies between this City and Hamilton, daily; and a steamer runs daily between this city and Niagara. Blue ice is out of our Bay up to Gorrie's Wharf. Robin's blue birds and wild geese were seen about the middle of the month in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

☞ There is to be a Soiree at Port Credit, on this day, given by the Divisions.

COOKSVILLE TENT OF RECHABITES.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at this village on the 12th instant, at which over 200 persons attended. Among the speakers were Mr. Samuel Alcorn, and Mr. Sanderson.

The weather for the last week has been very pleasant and mild. In England, the winter past has been mild, and on the 1st March the apple trees were budding out fast.

MARKETS.—The roads continue so bad little is doing in the market line—Wheat averages 4s. per bushel; Oats 1s 5d Flour \$4 per barrel. Beef \$4 per 100lbs. Pork \$5 per 100lbs. Eggs are in good demand at from 6d to 7d per dozen. Good Butter is scarce. Wood \$3 per cord.

From an official statement, it appears that the total value of all the United States Mints, up to the 1st of November, 1850, is \$186,572,000. At Philadelphia Mint, \$148,000,000.

OUR AGENTS.

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

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

Thornhill.....	Josiah Purkiss
Richmond Hill.....	George Graham
York Mills.....	J. C. Moulton
Weston.....	David Maguire
Streetsville.....	Martin Deady
Churchville.....	Walter Davidson
Brampton.....	Lardner Eastwick
Markham Village.....	Thomas Wilson
Duffins' Creek.....	John Campbell
Brougham Post-Office.....	Calvin Sherrard
Whitby Village.....	J. H. Perry
Brooklyn.....	W. A. Kelly
Oshawa.....	John Boyd
Bowmanville.....	David Hay
Oakville.....	Francis Crooks
Mimico.....	William Field
Bolton Village.....	Charles Bolton
Wellington Square.....	John H Sanders
Waterdown.....	James Griffin
Palermo.....	Gilbert Flian
London.....	H. A. Newcombe
Barrie.....	Angus Russel
Newmarket.....	Dr. Orin Ford
Sharon.....	John Maguire.
Orbridge Mills.....	John L. Gould.
Dundas.....	John L. Smith.
Hamilton.....	Edwin R. Owen.

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

STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK AS TAKEN IN FEBRUARY 1851.

YORK DIVISION, No. 24, formed October 23, 1849. 45 members and a section of Cadets; night of meeting, Monday; acting W. P., G. P. Leduc; acting R. S., Oswald Foster. This division is increasing rapidly.

OXFORD No. 26, formed October 26, 1849; about 130 members, and a large section of Cadets; night of meeting, Monday; Geo. Williams, W. P.; J. W. Woodall, R. S. They meet at the Temperance Hall at half-past 7 o'clock.

TORONTO No. 159, formed August 13, 1850; about 90 members, and a flourishing section of Cadets; night of meeting, Tuesday; William Rowland, W. P. Jas. Manning, R. S. Are fitting up a fine new room.

CORNWALL, TORONTO, No. 212, formed February 18, 1851. 35 members. night of meeting, Tuesday; John Ballard, W. P.; W. J. Turner, R. S.

MIMICO, No. 98; formed March 10, 1850; 34 members; night of meeting, Tuesday; Thos. Johnson, W. P.; Joseph Dawson, R. S.

SARATOGA, about 30 members; other particulars not known.

MILLIKEN, No. 43; formed December 26, 1849; 14 members. night of meeting, Monday; Geo. Armit, W. P.; Wm. Deady, R. S.

BRIGHTON, No. 42, formed November 23, 1849. 97 members. night of meeting, Wednesday; Robert Kelly, W. P.; Wm. Fed, R. S.

STRETTVILLE, No. 53; formed January 14, 1850; 80 members; night of meeting, not known; Martin Deady, W. P.; Wm. Beaby, R. S.

CHURCHVILLE, No 54; formed January 15, 1850; 50 members: night of meeting, Saturday; Richard Pointer, W. P.; Wm. McCormick, R. S.

CENTRAL DIV., YORK, No. 166; formed October 7, 1850; 42 members; night of meeting, Friday; John Brown, W. P.; J. C. Moulton, R. S.

THORNHILL, No. 82; formed March 1, 1850; 55 members: night of meeting, Friday; Josiah Purkiss, W. P.; Jacob Rupert, R. S.

SPRINGFIELD, No. 97; formed March 20, 1850; 20 members; night of meeting, Saturday; John Blair, W. P.; John Tiers, R. S. This division has been kept alive and greatly revived by the noble conduct of its present W. P., Mr. Blair. At one time he stood alone on the rock of truth. All forsook him. By degrees his untiring zeal not only brought back many who had left, but got many new members of influence to join this now praiseworthy division.

MARKHAM, No. 87; formed March 14, 1850; 60 members, also a section of Cadets—21; night of meeting, Thursday; Henry R. Wales, W. P.; Thos. Wilson, R. S. They are building a Temperance Hall.

LAMTON, No. 94; formed March 18, 1850; 22 members; night of meeting Wednesday; Mr. Robert Smith, W. P.; George Jackson, R. S.

WESTON, No. 95; formed March 20, 1850; 58 members; night of meeting, Monday; John Shuttleworth, W. P.; Robt. Harcard, R. S. This division is greatly on the increase.

NEWMARKET, No. 103; formed April 27, 1850; 80 members; night of meeting, Tuesday; Dr. Orin Ford, W. P.; John Terry, R. S.

PORT CREDIT, No. 96; formed March 25, 1850; 30 members; night of meeting, Thursday; Alex. McGregor, W. P.; Spencer Savage, R. S. The worthy head of this division is an old warrior, who after serving old England for 30 years, will serve the good cause of Temperance the rest of his days.

CANTON DIVISION, PICKERING, No. 133; formed June 15, 1850; 25 members; night of meeting, Tuesday; David Hamlin, W. P.; Bertam Watson, R. S.—The brothers in this division have had much to contend with, but are zealous and strong in hope.

BROUGHAM, No. 104; formed April 15, 1850; 38 members, and a section of Cadets—12; night of meeting, Saturday; Robt. Stevenson, W. P.; Eli P. Hubbard, R. S. This division is prospering and its members are true to the cause.

SALEM, No. 89; formed March 24, 1850; 25 members; night of meeting, Thursday; Matthias McKay, W. P.; L. D. Maxwell, R. S.

BROOKLYN, No. 30; formed November 2, 1849; 75 members and a large section of Cadets, and a union of Daughters—also a Temperance Hall; night of meeting, Monday; Wm. A. Kelly, W. P.; Wm. McGee, R. S.

COOKVILLE TENT of RECHABITES No. 240; formed March 3, 1847; 69 members; night of meeting, Monday; W. C. Ogden, Chief Ruler; Wm. Sanders, R. S.

BOLTONVILLE, No. —; formed December 16, 1850; 47 members; night of meeting, Monday; Joseph Wheeler, W. P.; Wm. Stoughton, R. S.

OSHAWA, No. 35; formed November 6, 1849; 130 members and a large section of Cadets and a union of Daughters; night of meeting, Monday; John Boyd, W. P.; A. M. Farewell, R. S.

WHITEY, No. 31; formed November 2, 1849; 65 members, and a section of Cadets; night of meeting Wednesday; J. H. Gerrie, W. P.; John Newsome, R. S.

PRINCE ALBERT, No. 34; formed November 1849; 60 members, and a section of Cadets—25; night of meeting, Saturday; Samuel P. Barber, W. P.; D. McKecher, R. S.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

BRADFORD, No. 146; formed July 12, 1850; 50 members and a section of Cadets and a beautiful Temperance Hall; night of meeting, Wednesday; Wm. Lawrie, W. P.; Wm. Drury, R. S. The spirit that pervades this division is worthy of all imitation. Nothing is spared to further the cause.

BARRIE DIVISION, formed July 15, 1850; Jonathan Lane W. P.; James Edwards R. S.: about 66 members; night of meeting, Monday. About to build a temperance hall. This division has doubled its numbers within two months.

COUNTIES OF WESTWORTH AND HALTON.

HAMILTON, No. 25; formed October 24, 1849; 259 members; night of meeting, Wednesday; P. T. Ware, W. P.; Edwin S. Owen, R. S.

WELLINGTON SQUARE, No. 103; formed April 10, 1850; 50 members; night of meeting, Monday; John H. Sanders, W. P.; M. R. McGee, R. S.

OAKVILLE, No. 61; formed Feb. 11, 1850; 102 members; and a section of Cadets—29; also a Temperance Hall; night of meeting, Friday; Robt. Balmer, W. P.; Francis Crooks, R. S.

BRONTE, No. 142; formed June 12, 1850; 28 members; night of meeting, Saturday; Jacob Wheeler, W. P.; Andrew Williams, R. S.

PALERMO, No. 143; formed July, 1850; 18 members; night of meeting, Wednesday; Thos. Head, W. P.; John Robertson, R. S.

BURLINGTON DIVISION, HAMILTON, No. 197; formed December 19, 1850; 35 members; night of meeting, Monday; D. Eastwood, W. P.; H. W. Jackson, R. S.

WATERDOWN, No. 102; formed May 3, 1850; 50 members, and a section of Cadets; night of meeting Tuesday; Reed Baker, W. P.; Andrew Tait, R. S.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

BOWMANVILLE, No. 39; formed October, 1849; 100 members, and a large section of Cadets, also a union of Daughters numbering 21; night of meeting, Monday; Donald McTavish, W. P.; Richard Windatt, R. S. This division is in a flourishing state, and is situated in the prosperous town of Bowmanville.

MELVILLE and LINDSAY.—No account of these Divisions received as yet.

OWEN SOUND DIVISION, No. 193. Sons of Temperance, organized the 28th February, at Sydenham, County of Waterloo, by Owen Vanduzen D. G. W. P. Owen Vanduzen, W. P.; Wm. Armstrong, R. S.

CUMBERLAND, No. 174; formed October, 1850; 25 members; night of meeting, Saturday; Joseph Wilmot, W. P.; Wm. McClure, R. S.

RISEING STAR, No. 176; formed October, 1850; 24 members; night of meeting, Saturday; W. Trudgeon, W. P.; Robert Nichols, R. S.

SPARTA, No. 44; formed December 23, 1849; 20 members; night of meeting, Saturday; W. E. Beeby, W. P.; H. S. Leavens, R. S.

YONGE STREET, No. 20; formed September 17, 1849; 20 members; night of meeting, Monday; James Davis, W. P.; Andrew Davis, R. S. About to organize a section of Cadets.

BROWNSVILLE—KING, No. 150; formed June, 1850; 50 members; night of meeting, Monday; John Graham, W. P.; John Lee, R. S.

WHITCHURCH—MITCHELL'S CORNERS, No. 106; formed —; 20 members; night of meeting, Monday; Alexander Ewing, W. P.; Joseph Cumber, R. S.

ZION HILL—EAST FLAMBORO—HALTON, No. 198; formed January 4, 1851; 37 members; night of meeting, Friday; Job Moxam, W. P.; James Morrison, R. S.

STOFFVILLE DIVISION, No. 47; formed January 1, 1850; about 50 members; and a section of 30 Cadets; night of meeting, Monday; John Boyer, W. P.; John McCan, R. S.

FERGUS DIVISION, No. 213; formed February 26, 1851; John Wait, W. P.; Andrew Lightbody, R. S.

ROYAL DIVISION, No. 65; Port Sarnia; night of meeting Tuesday; organized March 13, 1850; on its anniversary it numbered 103 members and 13 propositions; James Drake, W. P.; Chas. Taylor, R. S.

MAPLE LEAF DIVISION, No. 223, Moore; organized March 13, 1851; 11 members; Adam S. Stephens, W. P.; Thomas Featherstone, R. S.

SHARON DIVISION, meet on Saturday.

UXBRIDGE DIVISION, No. 157; formed June 26, 1850; Wm. Smith, W. P.; Jacob S. Kimmerly R. S. A section of Cadets, 15 in number; J. L. Gould, W. Patron.—Bye-laces can be got of Br. Woodall here.

DUNDAS DIVISION, No. 67, formed February 18, 1850; night of meeting, Friday; 260 members; Wm. Freed, W. P.; John L. Smith, R. S.

WEST FLAMBORO, Mountain Division, No. 233; formed in February 1851; night of meeting Thursday; 38 members; Rev. Joseph Clatten, W. P.; R. C. Wright, R. S.

The foregoing are all the particulars which have as yet come to our knowledge from personal visits made. We intend to give accounts of all Divisions we visit, and would be happy to receive short statistics of all, which we would with pleasure insert in our future numbers.

ERRATA.—In our number of the 11th inst., read the name Mr. Jakeway for Takeway in speaking of the Holland Landing Soiree—an error of compositor—also read number for num- a like error.

J. McNAB,
Barrister, Attorney, &c.,
First Door North of the Court-House,
CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.
 March 25, 1851.


SAMUEL WOOD,
SURGEON DENTIST.
 King Street, Toronto city, near the corner of Bay Street.
 March 22, 1851. 3

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
 AGNES STREET,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
 SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR MANUFACTURER
 JOB WORK ATTENDED TO.

W. H. S. begs to inform his Country Customers that *Lumber, Shingles and Cordwood*, will be taken in part payment.
 Toronto, March 22, 1851. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the **TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY**, of the city of Toronto, will apply, during the next ensuing Session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act of Incorporation, to enable said Society to hold Real Estate, and for other purposes.
JOHN McNAB,
Secretary.
 Toronto, 15th Feb., 1851. 1-1f

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next Session, for an Act to incorporate the **SONS OF TEMPERANCE**, and to enable them to hold real and personal property, and for other purposes.
JOHN M. ROSS,
D. G. W. P.
 Ontario District No. 25, S. of T., }
 Toronto, 18th February, 1851. } 1-1f


NEIL C. LOVE,
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST
 (SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR.)
No. 92, East side of Yonge Street, two doors South of the Bay Horse Inn and opposite Edward Lawson's cheap Tea Store,
 Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., &c.

N. C. L. has just received a fresh supply of English and Scotch Field, Garden, and Flower seeds which can be had at low prices by calling at his Red Mortar Drug store. Printed catalogues of the seeds will be sent to any parties desirous of obtaining them.
 Toronto, February, 1851. 1-7

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE
BY CHARLES DAVIS.

Comfortable meals, and beds, furnished travellers. Good stabling for horses.
 Feb. 22, 1851. 1-y

BRONTE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
 (LAKE SHORE ROAD.)
BY WELLINGTON BELYEA,

Sons of Temperance and others are respectfully requested to patronize this house where every effort will be made to please and accommodate the travelling public.
 Feb. 21, 1851. 1-y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
 BY
JOHN ALLEN,
 EAST MARKET PLACE,
 (One door from the corner of Front-street,)
TORONTO.

BOARDING AND LODGING ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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

N. B.—This House will be conducted on strictly Temperance principles.
 Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

NONQUON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
OSHAWA, WHITBY,
BY HENRY PEDLAR.

THE Subscriber having fitted up his house comfortably for travellers solicits a portion of the public patronage, especially of the Sons of Temperance. Having kept a public Temperance House in England for a long time his experience warrants him in saying that every comfort will be furnished his customers in the way of eatables, good beds, and attention, at moderate prices.
 February, 1851. 1

BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS FOR CADETS.

SONS of TEMPERANCE wanting Bye-laws and Constitutions in blank, for Sections of CADETS, can obtain the same, upon very reasonable terms, by applying to EDWARD LAWSON, Grocer and Confectioner, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.
 March 6th, 1851.

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

Sons of Temperance supplied with Emblems.
 February 21, 1850. 1-y

Greater Bargains than Ever!!

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

E. LAWSON,

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

CONFECTIONARIES

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

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

Toronto, Feb., 1851. 1-y

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

P. T. WARE & Co.
 N. B., Also to be had of D. T. Ware & Co. London.
 HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 24, 1

Sir Henry Halford's
IMPERIAL BALSAM,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic-Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, and all Diseases of that class.

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

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

Toronto 13th Dec., 1843.

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

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

Yours, truly and gratefully,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

S. F. URQUHART,
Eclectic Institute,
 69 Yonge-street, Toronto. }

25 February, 1851. 1

THE
CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE
 AND
LITERARY GEM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. G. JUDD, -PRINTER.