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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, OCTOBER 7, 1851.

NO. 16.



Original Poetry.

We parted in silence, we parted at night,
On the banks of that lonely river;
Where the fragrant pines their boughs unite;
We met and we parted for ever.

The night birds song and the stars above,
Told many a touching story
Of friends long passed to the kingdom above,
Where the soul wears its mantle of glory.

We parted in silence our cheeks were wet,
With the tears that were past controlling;
And we vowed that we'd never, no never forget,
And the vows at the time were consoling.

But the lips that echoed the vows of mine,
Are as cold as that lonely river,
And the sparkling eye, the spirit's shrine,
Has shrouded its fire forever.

And now on the midnight sky I look,
My heart grows full to weeping;
Each star to me is a sealed book,
Some tale of the lovely one keeping.

We parted in silence, we parted at night,
On the banks of that lonely river;
But the color and bloom of the by gone years,
Shall hang o'er its waters forever.

A TALE OF JEALOUSY.

A WALLACHIAN LEGEND.

Nearly three centuries ago, an extensive portion of that part of the country which lies on the Wallachian banks of the Danube, belonged to Demetri C——, a powerful Boyard, descended from one of the Greek Princes, who had been driven from Constantinople at the fall of the Lower Empire. He was wealthy, generous and magnificent, the father of a promising son, (who at the period to which the history relates was eighteen years old,) and the husband of the most beautiful woman in the country. Helen C—— was looked upon as the happiest and most envious of her sex; and she might have justified the general belief, for nature had endowed her with mental powers not less remarkable

than her personal perfections, had it not unfortunately happened that, amidst the countless roses with which her path in life had been strewn, one sharp thorn had lurked and pierced her to the heart, rendering her, by intolerable anguish it occasioned, regardless of the many other blessings that had been showered upon her; In a word, she was of a suspicious and jealous disposition; passionately attached to her husband, and to all appearances adored by him. She, nevertheless, lived in constant distrust of him, which his character and manners were two well calculated to justify, for his general admiration of beauty was a matter of notoriety. And although, from a knowledge of his wife's disposition, he had taken such precaution in his infidelities towards her, that she had never yet been able to detect him in love intrigue, she nevertheless felt so persuaded that he was constantly involved in such pursuits, that she became a prey to vague jealousy, which embittered every hour of her existence.

At last her suspicions appeared to have found an object on which to settle. Among her female attendants was a young and pretty Tansylvanian, named Anastasia, whose superior education had rendered her a favorite with her lady. All at once, the damsel became negligent of her duties, absent in mind, and inattentive to the wishes of her mistress; when reprimanded by her, she betrayed insolence and *Hautcur*. Helen threatened to dismiss her from her service. The prince opposed such a measure; and in proportion as the displeasure of his wife was evinced towards the delinquent, the voice and manner of her husband softened in her favour.

This was more than sufficient to fire the suspicions of the princess. Eager to ascertain the reality of that which she dreaded, and resolved to rush upon a knowledge that would break her heart, she forgot her dignity so as to play the eaves-drooper and spy over her attendant—for some time without any result. One day, however, when the young girl had been sent for by her, and had neglected to attend her summons.—Helena treacherously crept up a back way to her menial's chamber door, and noiselessly stationing herself outside of it, listened to what was passing within. A murmur of voices in the room convinced her that Anastasia was not alone, and almost immediately that of the suspected damsel struck upon her ear in accents, the purport of which could not be mistaken.

'Leave me,' she said, for heavens sake leave me!—If my mistress were to know of your being here, I should be lost forever! Already she suspects me, and watches, and I live in daily terror of her discovering a love which would draw upon me her eternal enmity! Go, prince—go, Demetri! This evening, as soon as it is dark, I will contrive to steal out to the fountain in the sycamore grove—meet me there at eight—your pretext for absenting yourself from home will prevent the princess from suspecting that we'

Here the voice became fainter, as the person speaking moved towards an opposite door; the footsteps of a man were plainly to be distinguished moving in the

same direction, Helena could hear nothing more,—she strained her eyes to the crevice of the door at which she was stationed, but saw nothing. Her heart overflowing with tumultuous passions, she was for a moment tempted to burst open the door, and confound the guilty one who had presumed to rival her in her husband's love; but, listening again, she felt assured that the room was empty, and a moment's reflection showed her that, by a few hours delay, she might render her vengeance more signal and complete. She returned in the same stealthy manner to her own apartment, shut herself up, and took measures accordingly.

Her determination was to prevent the possibility of Anastasia quitting the house, and then to disguise herself in the dress of a serving damsel and to personate her perfidious attendant at the rendezvous in the sycamore grove which she had heard arranged by her.—These meditations were interrupted by a message from the Prince, apprising her that he should be absent from home the remainder of the day, and should probably not return until late at night; and, this message, all additional proof of the calculating treachery which her faithless husband scrupled not to exercise towards her, was the last drop that overflowed the cup. The exasperation of her outraged feelings knew no bounds; and she remained in solitude in her apartment, that no member of the family might notice her agitation.

An hour before sunset, Anastasia was summoned to her lady's presence, and received an order to remain near her, and finish some embroidery with which she herself had been occupied. Not daring to disobey, and hoping to finish her task before the hour of her appointment with her lover had arrived, the young girl sat down to her work with unwonted alacrity. The room in which they were was an upper chamber, and formed the last of a spacious suite, having no entrance but through the apartments that preceded it. Not long after Anastasia was seated at her embroidery frame, the princess arose and quitted the room, locked the door of it, and, leaving her attendant a close prisoner there, with no possibility of egress until she herself should release her, she proceeded to Anastasia's chamber where she selected a suit of her clothes, hastened to disguise herself in them, and throwing a veil over her head, quitted the house, and directed her steps towards the trysting place.

It was late in the autumn; the days were shortening visibly; the evenings were cold and gloomy; night closed in immediately after sunset, and there was no moon to illumine the chilly dark sky. Helena was the first to arrive at the place of rendezvous; and, under the influence of never-slumbering suspicion, she fancied, when she found herself there alone, that her schemes had been discovered, and that her husband would defeat her plan of vengeance, by not appearing; but a few moments sufficed to undeceive her. A quick light step approached. What eagerness was in that tread, and how indignantly did her heart throb, as she listened to it. The obscurity was so complete, that she could not discern even the outline of the person who drew

near; but the perfume of ambergris, with which her husband's hair and garments were always impregnated floated upon the air, and a low counterfeited voice breathed forth the words—'Hist, Anastasia! Are you here, love?' directed her towards him.

She stretched forth her hand, with a whispered 'yes,' and grasped something which she recognized as the embroidered kaftan worn by the heads of the princely house of C—. In the next moment, the arms of the impatient lover were thrown around her, and she was drawn towards him in a passionate embrace. Transported to fury by the tender endearment, which she knew was not intended for herself, but for an unworthy rival, and breathing only the deadliest vengeance for her wrongs, the outraged wife thrust her hands in her bosom, drew thence a poignard, and, raising it on high, plunged it into the faithless heart that beat wildly against her own. The blow was dealt with such unerring aim that the victim could only utter an indistinct cry, and relaxing the grasp with which he held her so closely embraced, fell heavily to the ground. Helena drew her breath, and listened for a moment! a gurgling noise in the throat of the murdered man was all that she could distinguish. Then followed a death-like silence. Terror and remorse suddenly overcame her for the deed, which, in a moment of frenzied excitement, she had perpetrated, and, turning hastily from the fatal spot, she rushed towards her home.

The first object that met her eyes, as she entered the house, was her husband! There he stood, unharmed, surrounded by his attendants, and in his riding dress, just as he had alighted from his horse, and a tranquil smile upon his lips, as he inquired whether the princess was in her apartment.

'You here!' she shrieked, running up to him. 'I have not killed you, then! Oh! thank heaven, I have not killed you!' and she fell gasping at his feet.

'The princess!' ejaculated her husband, bewildered at the sight of her disguise, and her violent emotion, and raising her from the ground.

'What means this frenzy, and why are you so strangely disguised?'

But she answered him not. With her distended eyes wildly fixed upon him, she passed her hands repeatedly, and muttered to herself—'No poignard, no wound! and yet I struck him there, and felt his hot blood gush forth upon my hand. And see,' she continued, shuddering, 'there it is;' and holding up her hand as she spoke, the crimson drops that stained it attested the truth of some fearful deed being connected with her mysterious self-accusation.

'Helena, dearest love,' said the Boyard, in soothing accents. 'Something has terrified you; but you are safe now—I am here to protect you. Tell me what is the meaning of this agitation? what is the meaning of this blood?'

'You, Anastasia!—the sycamore grove!' she uttered, in broken cries. 'Were you not there? now—just now, to meet her?'

The Prince shook his head in silent consternation.

'Whom have I murdered then?' burst from the lips of the unhappy woman, with a thrilling shriek; and starting from her husband's support, she fled, with the speed of a maniac toward the fatal spot from which she had so recently returned.

The Prince and his attendants followed her—some of them bearing lighted torches; but such was the speed which the frenzied state of her feelings lent to her movements, that they only overtook her at the moment of her reaching the fountain. There she suddenly stopped, as though rooted to the spot, and, shuddering, pointed to the ground. The Prince advanced hastily to her side; his attendants followed, and, raising their torches, discovered at the margin of the fountain, the body of a man extended on his back, and weltering in his blood. The ghastly face was turned upwards, and as the glare of the torches fell upon it, an exclamation of horror burst from the lips of all present, and Helena, leaning forward, recognized her husband, with a thrill of agony which caused all the blood to thrill in her veins, and all her pulses to stand still. At that moment, the whole truth flashed upon her, with terrible clearness, and she comprehended, when too late, the fatal error into which her blind and mistaken suspicions had plunged her. There lay her son!—her only child—her beloved Demetri!—bathed in the blood that welled forth from the death-wound which her murderous hand had inflicted! He it was, then, whose boyish passion

had been reciprocated by her young attendant; he it was for whom Anastasia had devised the love meeting which had that morning changed her own jealous fears into certainties. He it was, oh, God! upon whom her imaginary wrongs had just been so barbarously avenged! The similarity of name and of dress had deceived her. Why had she not thought of this before? Why?—Does suspicion ever pause to reason or reflect? Is not jealousy blind as love (whose dark shadow it is) is said to be? All this passed through her mind with the rapidity of lightning, as that one awful glance revealed to her the extent of her crime. No words escaped her lips; but, as if struck by a thunderbolt, she fell heavily forward, and lay prostrate, and to all appearance lifeless, by the side of the beloved son whose life had fallen a sacrifice to the rash and ungovernable suspicions of the jealous wife.

The first use that Helen made of her returning faculties, was to cast herself at the feet of her husband, and make a full confession of the feelings which had driven her to commit so desperate a deed, imploring death at his hands, in expiation of her crime. But death, which would have terminated her earthly torments, was a boon which the exasperated husband was resolved not to grant her.

'Woman,' said he, 'you shall live, to die a thousand deaths every day! You shall live to curse the day on which you were born. You shall live to expiate, in lingering torments of mind, the misery you have inflicted on me!'

And inflexible in his determination, he caused his unfortunate wife to be conveyed to the Rock of Babake where, in a rudely-constructed stone chamber, she was condemned to drag out her miserable existence, without being suffered to exchange a word with any human being and with no companionship save her own wretched thoughts. Her senses failed her, under the severity of the punishment; but madness, instead of bringing oblivion to her woes, seemed to have imparted new activity to her faculties of suffering. Every evening, as darkness came over the earth, the poor maniac fancied herself again an actor in the dreadful scene which had stained her soul with the foul guilt of murder; and the frenzied shrieks she uttered during the night were heard from afar, waking the echoes of that dreary solitude, until daylight brought with it a temporary cessation of her agonies, in the calm of the exhaustion.

One day, at last, when the attendant, who daily brought her supplies of food, entered her prison, she had disappeared. Every part of the Rock was searched; but no vestige of her was to be found, nor could any trace ever be discovered to account for her mysterious vanishment.

CURIOSITIES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

BATTLES OF THE ANTS.—Huber thus describes, in *Humeric style*, that burlesque of human warfare, a battle of ants: "Figure to yourself two of these cities, equal in size and population, and situated about a hundred paces from each other; observe their countless numbers, equal to the population of two mighty empires. The whole space which separates them, for the breadth of twenty-four inches, appears alive with prodigious crowds of their inhabitants. Thousand of champions, mounted on more elevated spots, engage in single combat, and seize each other with their powerful jaws; a still greater number are engaged on both sides in taking prisoners, who make vain efforts to escape, conscious of the cruel fate which awaits them when arrived at the hostile fornicary. The spots where the battle most rages is about two or three square feet in dimensions, a penetrating odor exhales on all sides; numbers of ants are here lying dead, covered with venom; others composing groups or chains, are hooked together by their legs or jaws, and drag each other alternately in contrary directions. These groups are formed gradually. At first, a pair of combatants seize each other, and rearing upon their hind legs, mutually spurt their acid, then, closing, they fall and wrestle in the dust. Again recovering their feet, each endeavors to drag off his antagonist: if their strength be equal, they remain immovable, till the arrival of a third gives one the advantage. Both, however, are often succored at the same time, and the battle still continues undecided; others take part on each side, till chains are formed of six, eight, and sometimes ten,

all hooked together, and struggling perinaciously for the mastery; the equilibrium remains unbroken, till a number of champions from the same hive arriving at once, compel them to let go their hold, and the single combats recommence. At the approach of night each party retreats to its own city; but before the following dawn the combat is renewed with redoubled fury, and occupies a greater extent of ground. These daily fights continue till violent rains separating the combatants, they forget their quarrel, and peace is restored."

RUM HOUSES NINETY YEARS AGO.

The late ex-President, John Adams, in his 'Diary,' now first published by his grandson, the Hon. C. F. Adams, about 90 years ago thus recorded his opinions of rum and of rum-houses, viz:

PUBLIC HOUSES.—Indeed scarcely anything that I have observed in the course of a long life, has a greater influence on the religion, morals, health, property liberties, and tranquility of the world; I mean public houses. The temper and passions, the profligacy and brutal behavior, inspired by the low sort of company that frequent such houses, and by the liquors they drink there, are not very compatible with the pure and undefiled religion of Jesus—that religion whose principle is to renounce all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness. That inattention to the public ordinances of religion, as well as to private devotion, which I have reason to think so prevalent in these times, is no unnatural consequence of the very general resort to these licentious houses. The plentiful use of spirituous liquors begins with producing a strange confusion of mind, appetites, and passions, too violent for the government of reason—proceeds to involve men in debts, and of consequence, in lying, cheating, stealing, and sometimes in greater crimes—and ends in total and incurable dissoluteness of manners.

Thousands and thousands are every year expiring in Europe, and proportionable numbers in this country, the miserable victims of their own imprudence, and the ill policy of the rulers in permitting the causes of their ruin to exist. Allured by the smell of these infernal liquors, like the ghost, in romances, allured by the smell of human blood, they resort to these houses, waste their time, their strength and their money, which ought to be employed in the management of their own affairs and families, till, by degrees—much expended, little earned—they contract habits of carelessness, idleness, and intemperance; their creditors demand—they promise to pay, but fail; writs issue; charges are multiplied for the maintenance of others as idle as themselves; and executions strip them of all they have, and cast their miserable bodies into loathsome prisons.

The number of these houses has been lately so much augmented, and the fortunes of their owners so much increased, that the artful man has little else to do but secure the favor of taverners in order to receive the suffrages of the rabble that attend these houses, which, in many towns within my observation, makes a very large, perhaps the largest number of voters.

HISTORY OF ALCOHOL.

Alcohol was invented 950 years ago, by the son of a strange woman, Hager, in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves, that they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alcohol. During the reign of William and Mary, an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and profligacy prevailed to such an extent that the retailers of intoxicating drinks put up signs in public places informing the people that they might get drunk for a penny, and have some straw to get sober on.

In the 16th century, distilled spirits spread over the continent of Europe. About this time it was introduced into the colonies as the United States were then called. The first notice that we have of its use in public life, was among the laborers in the Hungarian mines, in the 15th century. In 1751, it was used by the English soldier as a cordial. The alcohol in Europe was made of grapes and sold in Italy and Spain as a medicine. The Genoese afterwards made it from grain and sold it as a medicine in bottles, under the name of the water of life. Until the

sixteenth century it had only been kept by apothecaries as a medicine. During the reign of Henry VII, brandy was unknown in Ireland, and soon its alarming effects induced the government to pass a law prohibiting its manufacture.

About 120 years ago it was used as a beverage, especially among the soldiers in North America, under the preposterous notion that it prevented sickness and made men fearless in the field of battle. It was looked upon as a sovereign specific. Such is a brief sketch of the introduction of alcohol into society as a beverage. The History of it is written in the wretchedness, the tears, the groans, poverty and murder of thousands. It has marched through the land with the tread of a giant, leaving the impress of his footsteps in the bones, sinews, and life's blood of the people.

FRENCH BOAR HUNTING.

This sport, now altogether unknown on this side the channel, appears to be in full operation in France, but that it is not always attended with satisfactory results, the following will testify:—

"A boar having been very patiently hunted for some time with no other result than the severe wounding of several of the dogs, one of the huntsmen, a man of herculean form, approached it, and fired his musket, but he only succeeded in slightly wounding it. The infuriated brute quitted the dogs, and threw himself upon his human opponent, who, by mere strength, kept it for a time at a distance; but, being at length obliged to let it loose, it turned on him, inflicted several wounds on his hands and legs, and but for his seeking safety by quickly ascending a neighboring tree, would have done him mortal injury. A second huntsman, who had come to the relief of the first, was thrown down by the boar, and had his leg lacerated from ankle to knee in a fearful manner. A third here came to the rescue whom the animal instantly rushed to meet, but receiving a bullet between the eyes, fell dead."

SINGULAR ATTACHMENT.—One morning lately, a lady having gone rather early into an apartment in which she had a fine canary, and whose cage hung on the knob of the window-shutter, was much surprised to find the bird sitting asleep in the bottom of the cage and lying side by side with a live mouse, also asleep. On raising the window-blind, the mouse squeezed itself through between the wires of the cage and fled. On examination, the box of seed was cleaned out, as well as crumbs, &c., intended for the canary, but doubtless devoured by his strange companion. On the following evening, about half past ten o'clock, while the lady and her husband were sitting quietly by the fire-side, they were still further astonished at seeing a mouse (no doubt the same one) climbing nimbly up the shutter, and entering the cage between the two wires. Thinking it might do harm to the bird, they tried to catch the mouse, but it made its escape as before. The cage was then suspended from a nail, so that the mouse could not gain access. Strange to say, however, on the following morning the canary was found asleep on the floor of the room. (The cage-door having been left open,) and a piece of potato beside him. Most likely the mouse had spent the whole night beside him, and had had a feast on the potato.—*Glasgow Paper.*

REMARKABLE NEST.—A water-wagtail built its nest, this spring, in the chink of the outer wall of the saw-mill at Carrol village. The large water-wheel is continually revolving during the day, within four inches of the nest, in which the parent bird sat with the most perfect unconcern, the "dizzying mill-wheel" having, to all appearance, no effect upon its little brain. More curious still, owing to the close proximity of the wall and the wheel, the bird could not fly between them, and actually, on leaving or entering her nest, flew right through between the revolving spokes, at whatever rate the huge circle was revolving.—*Dumfries Courier.*

EXPEDIENT OF A GULL.—Yarrell, in his *British Birds*, (vol. III, p. 465,) tells an anecdote of a gull, which, for the first time, had made a lark its prey, but had some difficulty in devouring it. After some ineffectual efforts to swallow it, he paused for a mo-

ment; and then if suddenly recollecting himself, he ran off full speed to a pan of water, shook the bird about in it until well soaked, and immediately gulped it down without further trouble. Since that time he invariably has recourse to the same expedient in similar cases.



Agricultural.

THE SOWER TO HIS SEED.

Sink little seed, in the earth's black mould,
Sink in your grave so wet and so cold—

There must you lie;
Earth I throw over you,
Darkness must cover you,
Light comes not nigh.

What grief you'd tell, if words could say:
What grief make known for the loss of the day!

Sadly you'd speak:
Lie here must I ever?
Will the sunlight never
My dark grave seek!

Have faith, little seed; soon yet again
Thou'lt rise from the grave where thou art lain;
Thou'lt be so fair,
With thy green shades so light,
And thy flowers so bright,
Waving in the air.

So we must sink in the earth's black mould,
Sink in the earth so wet and so cold,

There we must stay,
Till at last we shall see
Time change to eternity,
And darkness to day.

WHEAT IN SARATOGA COUNTY.—We learn that the present season there has been more wheat raised in this county than is sufficient for home consumption. As our farmers were compelled to abandon the culture of Wheat some years ago, on account of the ravages of the *Wevil*; and as the crop of the present year was but slightly affected by this insect, the presumption is, that for years to come, our county will be as in years past, a wheat growing locality. We learn that many of our farmers are preparing to sow, the present Fall, large quantities of wheat, as from the experience of the present year, they are satisfied that it will prove a sure and profitable crop. While lands in the western section of this State, command from \$60 to \$80 per acre, these equally as good for the raising of all crops (wheat included) can be purchased here from \$35 to \$40 per acre; and we have no doubt, as it is now known that fine crops of wheat can be raised here, that the result will be that within two years real estate will advance in price in this County from twenty to thirty per cent. In our opinion no better investment can be made, than the purchase at present prices, of lands in this county.—*Ballston Dem.*

A FARMER'S BAROMETER.—A writer in the *Georgia Farmer* gives directions for making a cheap Barometer to aid in foretelling the weather. He takes a stick three feet long, and attaches to the butt end of it a phial, full of air of course, and corked tight. The stick is then suspended in a horizontal position, on a pivot, where it will readily turn—say on a thread tied near its centre.

When a storm is coming on, the air, outside, is lighter than that in the phial; of course the phial sinks and indicates a change in the atmosphere.—Such a Barometer may be made in ten minutes, and some of our young philosophic farmers will incline to have Barometers of their own manufacture.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

CROPS IN WISCONSIN.—A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, writing from Janesville, Wisconsin,

says the wheat crop in that section of the country, notwithstanding the destruction of a great portion of it by blight, is fair. The average yield is from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, and of a very superior quality. The yield of oats is the heaviest ever known, amounting in some instances to sixty bushels per acre. Corn, generally late, owing to the wet weather of the spring; yet if the frost hold off, a fair crop may be expected.

We are informed that a lad of about 14 years of age was destroyed by a bear, in Stoneham last week, and that the father was severely injured by the animal, in going to the rescue of his son. The townships to the north of our city, seem to be infested with bears this summer; and we are told, they have caused damage to the inhabitants, and have destroyed a great number of domestic animals.—*Quebec Gazette.*

One acre of the farm of Rev. Allen Steele, near Batavia, in Genesee co., produced the following unprecedented amount of wheat. The harvest from the acre yielded sixty five and one half bushels! The wheat overran the usual wheat two pounds on each bushel, and the rakings of the field amounted to one and half bushel, making with the overweight very near seventy bushels to the acre.—*Buff. Chris. Adv.*

A Mr. John McGillivray in the township of Lochiel, had a cow which became sick a short time ago and on the application of some milk, a snake about three feet and a half was disgorged from the stomach. The cow, however, ultimately died, and on opening her another old snake, about two feet and a half, and three young ones were found in her gullet.—*Constitutional.*

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days ago a horse, the property of Mr. McCaul, of Castletown, was brought to Mr. Towers, veterinary surgeon, Dundalk, suffering from general derangement of the system. Having examined the animal, Mr. Towers prescribed some medicine, and shortly afterwards an eel was evacuated, measuring 15 feet. The eyes of the eel were covered with a light skin.—*Louth Advertiser.*

ENORMOUS YIELD.—Mr. John Q. Hewlett, residing about three miles from Baltimore on the Fredrick Turnpike road raised this season seven hundred and eighty bushels of prime white wheat on a field containing eighteen acres, two roods and six perches—being a very small fraction under forty-two bushels per acre. The grain was sold for ninety-five cents per bushel.—*Baltimore American.*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEACH GROWERS.—We have seen peach trees in the District of Columbus, this summer, having much larger and more delicious peaches than our more Northern fruit, and the trees in the highest state of perfection, in consequence of being painted near the root by a cheap chemical paint, prepared by J. C. Lewis, Esq., of Washington City. This preparation works the almost instant destruction of the grub worm, the enemy of both tree and fruit, and so great an enemy that it is a common thing for them to destroy the fruit entirely in from three to five years. Having seen the perfection of the remedy and the vigor of tree and fruit in consequence of its application, we can recommend it to our friends in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and everywhere where peach orchards are in cultivation.

A MELANCHOLY SIGHT.—Dr. Reid, a traveller through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately in the desert of Alacama, the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred in number, men, women and children seated in a semi-circle as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them. They had not been burned; life had not departed before they had thus sat around, but hope was gone, the Spanish invaders were at hand, and no escape being left they had come hither to die. They still sat immovable in that dreary desert; dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air, they still keep their position sitting up as in solemn council, while over that dread Atropagus silence broods everlastingly.

Don'ts Department.

"COME THIS WAY FATHER."

During a short visit to the sea-shore of our State, some two years since, with a party of friends, it was proposed one bright afternoon that we should make up a party and go down the harbor on a fishing excursion. We accordingly started, and after sailing about three miles, a young lady of the company declined going further, and requested us to land her on one of the small islands in the harbor, where she proposed to stay until our return. My little boy, then about four years old, preferred remaining with her. Accordingly we left them and proceeded some six miles further. We remained out much longer than we intended, and as night approached, a thick fog set in from the sea, entirely enshrouding us. Without a compass, and not knowing the right direction to steer, we groped our way along for some hours, until finally we distinguished the breaking of the surf on the rocks of one of the islands, but were at a loss to know which one of them. I stood up in the stern of the boat, where I had been steering, and shouted with all my strength. I listened a moment and heard through the thick fog, and above the breaking of the surf, the sweet voice of my boy calling, "Come this way, father!—steer straight for me—I'm here waiting for you!" We steered by that sound, and soon my little boy leaped to my arms with joy saying, "I know you would hear me, father!" and nestled to sleep on my bosom. The child and the maiden are both sleeping now. They died in two short weeks after the period I refer to, with hardly an interval of time between their deaths. Now tossed on the rough sea of life without compass or guide, enveloped in fog and surrounded by rocks, I seem to hear the sound of that cherub voice calling from the bright shore—"Come this way, father! steer straight for me!" When oppressed with sadness I take my way to our quiet cemetery, still, as I stand by one little mound, the same musical voice echoes from thence, "Come this way father!—I'm waiting for thee!"

I remember a voice
Which once guided my way,
When lost on the sea,
Fog enshrouded I lay:
'Twas the voice of a child,
As he stood on the shore—
It sounded out clear
O'er the dark billows roar—
'Come this way, my father!
Here safe on the shore
I am waiting for thee."

I remember that voice,
'Midst rocks and through breakers
And high dashing spray;
How sweet to my heart
Did it sound from the shore,
As it echoed out clear
O'er the dark billows' roar.
'Come this way, my father!
Steer straight for me:
Here safe on the shore
I am waiting for thee."

I remember my joy,
When I held to my breast
The form of that dear one,
And soothed it to rest:
For the tones of my child—
'I called you dear father,
And knew you would hear
The voice of your darling
Far o'er the dark sea,
While safe on the shore
I was waiting for thee."

That voice now is hushed
Which then guided my way:
The form I then pressed
Is now mingling with clay:
But the tones of my child
Still sound in my ear.
'I am calling you, father!
O, can you not hear
The voice of your darling
As you toss on life's sea?
For on a bright shore
I am waiting for thee."

I remember that voice:
In many a lone hour
It speaks to my heart
With fresh beauty and power
And still echoes far out
Over life's troubled wave,

And sounds from loved lips
That lie in the grave—
'Come this way, my father!
O, steer straight for me!
Here safely in heaven
I am waiting for thee!"

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

Franklin, the Philosopher, when quite a young man, after the absence of some time from home, thought he would try the extent to which instinct in a parent would discover the child. The result was that his mother was loath to give him a shelter over night, though a seven snow storm was raging, and would only allow him the use of an arm chair to sleep in—having the colored boy stay in the same room after the precaution of locking up *all her silver*. Her instinct was more than overcome by her prudence, and she, with bitter tears to the last of her life, regretted that her son had thus been treated in his mother's house as a felon.

One of our townsmen on a recent visit to New England, after 13 years absence, thought he would try Franklin's experiment. He rapped at his father's door mentioning that he was weary, and asked if he could have a lunch, as it was some distance to an inn. It was his father who met him at the door, and asked him in, after telling him he could be supplied with food. The mother was not in the room, but as the father asked her to bring the refreshments, she came in.

With the feelings and emotions of a child, unknown under a parents roof, our hero had turned his back, that on opening the door his face might not at first be seen—he proceeded to partake of what they hospitably set before him. Mentioning that he came from Rochester, N Y, our friend was at once questioned if he knew one there whose name was R—. "Oh, yes I know him well," was the reply. "He is a hatter in the city, and made my hat."—showing it with the maker's name inside.

"Well," says the mother, "you must give me the *name*, at any rate, for it is a long time since we have seen our son!" At this our friend could not further hesitate to make himself known—and what followed all can well imagine.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

A noble saying is recorded by a member of the British House of Commons' who by his own industry and perseverance had won his way to that high position. A proud scion of the aristocracy one day taunted him with his humble origin, saying—

"I remember when you blacked your father's boots."
"Well, sir," was the noble response, "did I not do them well?"

So highly is the monkey esteemed in India, that temples are erected to his honor. One of these, a large magnificent structure, in the island of Ceylon, was plundered by the Portuguese, who took from it an ape's tooth heavily encased in gold, and for the ransom of which the natives offered 700,000 ducats. At Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, there are three hospitals for monkeys' where the sick and lame are nursed by salaried attendants.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A NEWSPAPER—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are familiar, and he will make progress accordingly. A newspaper one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is concerned with advancement. The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtful young men have spent their earnings in a tavern or grog shop, who ought to have been reading? How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter, who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

MAXIMS TO GUIDE YOUNG MEN.—Keep good company or none.

Never be idle. If your hands be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
Always speak the truth.
Make few promises.
Live up to your engagements.
Have no intimate friends.
Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Good Character is above all things else.
Never listen to loose and infidel conversation.
You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that no one will believe him.

Always speak and act as in the presence of God.

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquor.

Ever live, misfortunes excepted, within your income.

Never speak lightly of religion.

Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competence and tranquility of mind.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

☞ Young man, attend to the voice of one who has possessed a certain degree of fame in the world, and who will shortly appear before his Maker.—Read the Bible every day of your life.—*Dr. Samuel Johnston*.



The Literary Gem.

THE FALLING LEAF.

I mused in an autumn day, in a forest still,
Seated on a grassy bank, by a bubbling rill;
The Sun was shining brightly, and all was calm
around,
I saw a little yellow leaf, come whirling to the ground.

'Twas from a noble maple tree, I lately there had
seen,
All full of stately beauty, so shadowy and green;
The birds had gaily sung there, and there had built
their nest,
And amidst its glossy foliage, had sung themselves to
rest.

That glorious tree so verdant, was dressed in paleness
now,
It's pride was gone to swift decay, and death sat on its
brow;
I listened for the little birds that carolled there of late,
But I saw that they, like sunshine friends, had left it
to its fate.

Autumnal suns and colors gay, too soon will pass
away,
And leave the forest now so still, to winter's boisterous
sway;
When howling winds and rushing storms, will sweep
the plain,
And the forest shake, till summer suns shall come
again.

Departing man in this beholds his fate, death's coming
pall;
He blooms, rejoices and departeth like the leaves
that fall;
He brightly glows in youth, He's proud in manhood's
prime,
Ambition fires his soul, and he heeds not passing time.

We saw him lately but a child, at play upon the green,
Regardless of his passing time, no care he yet had
seen;

A man we saw him proudly stand, but care was on
his brow,
His youth did flee, his manhood came, and now he's
bended low.

Lo! winter sits upon his head, and trembling are his
limbs;
The frost of time has stricken him, his once bright
eye it dims;
That lovely tree when spring returns, again will fresh-
ly bloom,
And the spirit in that aged man, will rise above the
tomb.

THE CHANGES OF THE SEASON.

At this season of the year it is delightful to wander into the woods and see the varied colours of the trees. When we look upon the dismantled forest it begets a feeling similar to that which steals over the soul in a beautiful and quiet cemetery. Nature after a great effort is going to sleep. The leaves lately so green, are now of all the colours of the rainbow. The brightest red, yellow, crimson, green, pink and chestnut, at times meet the eye. A few solitary birds linger behind, hopping from branch to branch in search of food. The robins congregate in flocks and seek wild berries. The blue jay flies from tree to tree at the approach of strangers, no longer concealed by thick foliage. The partridge rises in sudden flight and perches on some high tree with body and head erect. The teal, wild ducks and wild geese congregate in our marshes lakes and creeks, preparatory to their southern flight. The little red squirrel sits upon the hickory tree and tumbles one by one to the ground his winter's store, whilst some naughty boy sits concealed on a neighbouring log, ready to avail himself of the squirrel's labours. The brown chestnuts lie on the ground, with their shells opening, to be gathered. The grey and black squirrels race over our wheat and corn fields, and along our fences, and in the silent forest fattening on the fallen grain or the abundant beech nuts. The deer bounds at the approach of the hunter, with tail erect. The luscious apples hang ready to fall into the farmer's hands; and the yellow pumpkins stand in golden beauty, ready for the good housewife's knife. The changes of the season are beautiful and destroy the listlessness of the mind. Give us four different seasons. The brisk white and bracing winter with its snowy coat—the bright and glad-some spring with its fresh young shooting leaves, its singing birds, its gay sweet-scented flowers, its glorious mornings, its gentle pattering rain. The mature and sunny summer with luscious fruit—deep blue skies—rich vegetation—waving grain the joy of the farmer—the sweet-scented meadow—the sleek herds and the busy husbandman. Then let us enjoy the mellow autumn, a mixture of summer and winter.

THE WILD TURKEY OF CANADA.

Some time ago when in the London District we took some pains to enquire if this bird was still to be found in Western Canada. We ascertained that it had become very scarce in the western counties. Few of us living in the eastern and middle counties of Canada ever saw a wild turkey. The bird is very similar to the tame turkey of our farm yards. The most striking difference is in size; the wild turkey being probably one third larger than the tame one. We conversed with many farmers in Western Middlesex and they all say that the wild turkey is getting quite scarce as compared with a period twenty years ago. Now and then a large flock will appear in the fields in the winter, or late in the fall. They are very wild and shy and exceedingly difficult to approach. Sometimes they will run on the ground when pursued, but generally fly high among the trees. A farm-

er told us that two were killed in Middlesex some years ago, that weighed together upwards of sixty pounds. Another person told us he had seen, a few years ago, a large flock in his fields. They are caught sometimes in pens by putting wheat inside of a log pen; having a low hole, just sufficiently large to allow the entrance of the bird. When the bird is inside and caught, it has not sense enough to again stoop to the low hole to escape. Many years ago these birds were common about the Grand River. A deceased relative of ours, in 1808, or thereabouts, saw a large flock midway between Ancaster and Brantford; whilst riding in the rude Indian trail of those days. They were very common when our father lived in the Long Point country, in 1805. He used to chase them over the plains with greyhounds. But they are fast departing from America. We never saw any in Illinois.

THE RED OR FIRE BIRD OF CANADA.

This beautiful bird, the brightest of our forests is common in all parts of Canada. It is only equalled in beauty of plumage by the Oreole, which, however, seldom visits the northern counties, confining itself to those lying south of Lake Ontario, and west of the county of York. The fire or red bird on the contrary may be seen all over Canada, even to the shores of Lake Huron, and probably beyond. It is not distinguished for its song. The bright scarlet and deep black plumage that adorns the male is what makes it an object of interest and attraction to Canadians. Few unacquainted with it would suppose that the male and female were so dissimilar in colour and appearance. For a long time we were not aware of the fact; supposing male and female both red. Whilst sitting in the forest under the mountain at Hamilton, in 1835, watching the movements of the male bird, we saw it enter a nest upon a maple tree, and saw the female leave. The female afterwards took the place of the male. We then discovered that the female bird was of a dark green mixed with a dark slate colour. She has no red or scarlet upon her body. We afterwards noticed this distinction upon several occasions. The red bird has a pleasant whistle, heard in a sunny day in June, among the highest trees. His wings are of a jet black and also the long tail feathers, but the other parts of the body are of the brightest scarlet. When seen in the month of June among the topmost branches of the maple or the elm sitting in the sun from bough to bough he seems like a flame of fire. How beautiful are the creatures of nature!

VALUE OF LANDS IN TORONTO
NOW AND IN 1805.

We were conversing a short time since with one of our oldest citizens concerning the rise of landed property in this city. He mentioned some curious facts within his knowledge.

The corner lot now owned by Mr. Baldwin, on the corner of Yonge and King Streets, west side, was once bought by a Mr. Dougal for £10, consisting of one acre. This acre is now worth

£40,000. Here is an immense rise in 45 years. The opposite corner, where Sutherland's store lately was, then consisting of one acre, was sold by its then owner for £12 10s. It is now worth at least £37,000. All the old town was originally laid out into acre lots, and many of them were bought and sold in 1810, for a few hundred dollars; whereas they are now worth, the least, valuable of them, \$100,000 the acre.

For the Son of Temperance.

WOMAN'S TEARS.

BY THE FOREST BARD.

Is there a heart that never sigh'd,
That never sunk with woe?
Is there an eye whose briny tears
Have never learn'd to flow?
Is there a heart so void of love
That friendship never cheers;
A heart that never deign'd to yield,
Or melt at woman's tears?

Think of some fair, some loving form,
Whom long we've held most dear;
Should sorrow wrap her in its folds,
Or drop the scalding tear;
Perhaps she mourns some absent one,
That love to her endears;
Then who'd but try to soothe her woe,
Or banish woman's tears?

There is no heart so truly cold
But should affection try;
Might touch some chord and make it yield
To woman's gent'ler sway.
What despoits might in vain attempt
And mis'ry yield to years;
Affection pure would soon effect
By lovely woman's tears.

Or if some long expected boon
By fate has been denied;
And disappointment's sources should
Pour forth their crystal tide.
Unfeeling then must be that man
Who coldly stops his ears;
Nor lifts a hand to dry her cheeks,
Or check dear woman's tears.

If leaning o'er lost virtue's pyre,
Or round disease's bed:
A sacrifice to pity's shrine
Her sorrowing tears be shed.
Or bending o'er the narrow grave,
Her grief chag'd sigh he hears;
Is there a heart too proud to share,
In woman's hallow'd tears?

Or sighs the warrior for the field
That gains a valiant name;
While empty honor he may win
And proudly boast his fame;
Yet says he not when widow's wails
Or orphan'd maids he hears;
That vict'ry's laurels cost too much
When bought by woman's tears?

Tho' Fame may wind her brazen trump
Till echo shall return,
And honour's flag wave proudly o'er
The warrior's mould'ring urn;
The veteran wear his trophy won
Where conflict duns his ears;
Yet glory's shield will glitter not
If dim'd by woman's tears.

What e'er attunes pale sorrow's lyre
Or bids her bosom smart,
Will touch a chord to vibrate in
The pure affectionate heart.
Her sigh will thrill on ev'ry nerve
Responsive when it hears;
Nor man need blush to own his heart
Would melt at woman's tears.

The proud, the gay, the soulless one
Might blush with tears to part;
Or fear to tell a heartless world
He had a feeling heart.

But we may scorn this empty mock
Which tingles in our ears ;
For oh, a Saviour felt no shame
To share in woman's tears ! !

What end no pow'r on earth may gain
Or spirit despot quell,
Will woman humble at her feet
By this her magic spell !
What tho' our passions rouse to deeds,
And man their slave appears ;
They yield before the talisman
Of lovely woman's tears.

Toronto, Sept. 15th, 1851.

ON WHICH SIDE DO YOU STAND ?

This is a question very often asked, when any thing of importance engages the attention of the public : for every public good, whatever its merits may be, unfortunately has its opposition ; and every individual, whatever his influence may be in any matter, casts that amount of influence into the balance on the one side or the other. But we would refer the question on the present occasion, to this particular and very important subject, viz. :—Are you a Son of Temperance, or are you a Son of Intemperance? You must be one or the other. And now I ask you again,—On which side do you stand? It may be asked, what is meant by a Son of Temperance, and at the same time be admitted that we know well what a Son of Intemperance is. No one who has seen the man frequenting the taverns or grogeries, and who has often seen him reeling to and fro, and witnessed his abusive conduct to all around him—even to his family and to his best friends,—can be mistaken in concluding that such a man is a Son of Intemperance, and no one would hesitate in forming such a conclusion. But the phrase, a Son of Temperance, has such a variety of definitions, that it is a difficult matter to determine which is the true one. I admit that there may be imaginary difficulties in forming just conclusions, on any subject when we let our feelings and not our reason guide us ; but all those difficulties vanish when we allow ourselves to be guided by calm and serious reflection. Then in answer to the question, who is a Son of Temperance, I would affirm that he is one who uses every blessing that God has bestowed upon him, as not abusing it, and who makes a moderate use of meats and drinks that nourish and strengthen him, but who refuses the use of any thing that would injure his physical constitution or his moral character. But it is often asked, does drinking a little liquor injure any man? It is unnecessary that I should say much on this point, as the argument that a little of the intoxicating stimulant is beneficial to a man's physical constitution has been so often confuted by able and intelligent men of the medical profession, and the fact established beyond a doubt, that it is not beneficial, but injurious. I would only add that it is a dangerous recourse under all circumstances : as sad experience has often proved, that when it has been used as a remedy for an illness, that such a remedy has often become a greater evil than the disease, and even proved a curse to the patient ; and such a boasted assistant to the labourer has often become to him one of the most arbitrary and tyrannical of masters. The question then arises, can a man's moral character be affected by his using intoxicating drinks, if he never drinks so as to become intoxicated? I answer, Yes! He stands on the wrong side, and his influence is continually bearing on the wrong side, and that, too in very many respects. Let us consider but one source from which a mighty channel of influence runs. The man who has not debased his character by drinking to such an excess as to madden his brain and to outrage his nature, and who, we may suppose possesses in full the affections of his beloved wife and dear

little ones ; and who has yet done nothing to mar their peace or to destroy their comforts : that man exercises a strong influence in his domestic circle ; for he is loved and respected by his family, his children will look up to him as a pattern, and they will judge of right or wrong by his example, and condemn or approve as he condemns or approves. How frequently we hear children say, that is wrong, father does not do so ; or that is right,—it is the way father pursues, and if a father drinks a little whiskey sometimes because he is cold ; or again, when he is too hot for fear of catching cold, and when he is sick to make him well, or when he is well, to prevent him being sick : I say that such a father's influence goes far, yea, farther than I am able to calculate. His children will in all probability approve of the use of a beverage that may prove to them and to many of their future generations the destroyer of their present and eternal welfare ; for it will leave them exposed to temptations to which thousands of strong-minded men have fallen victims. And although a father may himself resist the temptation so as not to become a drunkard, yet if he exposes his little ones, who probably possess dispositions more inclined to go into temptation than he does ; such a father casts his influence on the wrong scale, and stands on the wrong side, and so far injures his moral character. It is certainly a violation of the moral law in the man who knowingly exerts an influence that tends to injure and destroy his fellow-creatures. Now, will not parents who love their children, and who regard their best interests, consider on which side they stand? I have at times heard individuals congratulate themselves on having rich uncles, but for my part, I don't care a fig for all the rich uncles, if I have but a rich father, possessing in abundance estates containing almost every earthly blessing, and who will not withhold from his faithful and obedient sons and daughters any of the blessings of his extensive estates. Then who on earth would not wish to be a Son of Old Father Temperance? He is the richest old gentleman I know on this part of the globe ; he bestows upon his children that blessing of blessings, *health* ; that which no other father can give them, and without which no other earthly blessing can be relished or enjoyed, together with a multitude of blessings which cannot be enumerated. But on the other hand, what is the lot or portion of the Sons and Daughters of Intemperance? They have bequeathed to them in abundance poverty, want, starvation, disease, wretchedness and crime, together with a long catalogue of evils that rendered life miserable in this world, and doom them to eternal torments in another world beyond the grave.

I would now conclude by asking you,—On which side do you stand? And I exhort you, as a well-wisher, to be wise, and choose the right side.

THOMAS DAWSON.

Pickering, August, 1851.

THE REV. L. KRIBBS.

This worthy and excellent brother called on us a short time since and informed us that he was about to settle on the shores of Lake Huron, about 20 miles from Owen Sound settlement. He has gone there principally for his health and also on a mission among the Red Men, many of whom are settled there. He tell us that many parts of this new country are beautiful in scenery and good for tillage in an agricultural point of view. He is settled on a peninsula and says that fruit and peaches will grow there as well as on Lake Erie. This is owing to the influence of the

water ; the warmth from which is constantly in the winter passing over the land, and from the fact that the snow lies deep on the earth all winter keeping it from freezing. We are sorry to lose so sterling a friend of the order from these parts. We advise all the Owenites that they will find in this brother a most eminent friend of the temperance cause and of the order of the Sons.

THE CANADIAN

Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, October 7, 1851.

THE WINE OF EDEN.

Composed by Mr. JOHNSON BARKER, and sung by the children at the "Band of Hope" Meeting, Albion Chapel School-room, Hull, April 9, 1851.

Drops of crystal water,
Oh! the summer showers,
Gemming with a thousand pearls,
Blossoms in the bowers ;
While the Sun is resting
On a couch of clouds,
Drops of crystal water
Trickle down in crowds.

CHORUS :—Wine's a friend of sorrow,
Water's friend is glee ;
Drops of crystal water then,
Are wine enough for me.

From the waving king-cup
Bees are drinking dew,
Butterflies are waiting
To taste a little too ;
The cricket and the lady-bird
Make a passing call,
Drops of crystal water
Furnish drink for all.

CHORUS :—Wine's, &c.

The lily and the daisy,
Sun-burnt in the field,
Had no parasol of leaves
Their purity to shield ;
So sunlight dropped its cloud-veil,
And rain began to fall,
Drops of crystal water
Soon revived them all.

CHORUS :—Wines, &c.

Corn that gilded acres,
The clover and the grass.
Cowslips that the children
Gather as they pass ;
The primrose in the green lane,
The berry and the sloe,
Drops of crystal water
Cause them all to grow.

CHORUS :—Wine's &c.

Drops of crystal water
Form the running rills,
Where the cress is growing
By the brambled hills ;
Oceans vast and boundless,
Rivers wide and far,
Drops of crystal water
Make them what they are.

CHORUS :—Wine's, &c.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The Barrie Division had a Soiree and presentation of a bible on the 17th ult. A large attendance was present from surrounding Divisions. We will give further particulars in our next.

SELFISHNESS AGAINST TEMPERANCE.

And the Lord said unto Cain where is thy brother? And he said I know not, am I my brother's keeper?—*Genesis chap. 4, verse 9.*

If we were to analyze the thoughts of men on the subject of temperance, the sale of liquor and the license system; we would find that selfishness is at the bottom of all the evil. The selfishness of the human heart does all the mischief. The selfishness of the human heart does all the mischief that exists in the world. To combat this vice in the heart was the aim of Christ while on earth; and the whole tendency of the Gospel, and the aim of good men before Christ was to purge the soul from its prevalence. If any great moral movement takes place, or any great moral end is to be obtained, the hydra headed monster arises. We will not do it, because it comes in contact with *our interest*. *Our private interest* is superior to that of God's and common humanity. On the Moloch of self interest I will sacrifice my brother, my neighbour, my country, my soul and my God. In the silent hours of the night—in the counting room—in the closet—in the bar—the soul reasons with itself. God seest me not. I will traffic in liquor—I will deal in it by the quart and gallon and barrel says the merchant. I will deal in it says the innkeeper by the gill—by the glass and by the bottle. It brings me fifty or a hundred per cent profit. I will give my neighbour poison; what cost me at the distillery a dollar I will dole out to him for two dollars. What care I for his weeping wife—his starving children—his ruined business and health? He shall sit in my bar until he is beastly drunk and I will bundle him off in the rudest storm of winter to freeze or to perish by accident. My pocket is full of his loose change. His family wants, but what is that to me? A little boy taps at the merchant's door in the coldest night in winter and asks for his daddy's quart of liquor. Does the merchant hesitate? He knows the man is going down the stream of ruin—his neighbours tell him of violence committed by the man on his family; but he heeds it not. There he sits on his throne of selfishness. *Am I my brother's keeper?* An angel whispers to this benighted soul—*man beware—life is short*. The soul must act from higher motives than mere selfishness. The angel departeth, it is but a whisper to the conscience. My soul delighteth in its selfishness says he, and so he goes on his way. In a few fleeting years this man will be on the bed of death and then he may recollect the evils of selfishness and what his traffic in spirituous liquors has done to injure men physically and morally. Naked came I into the world and naked shall I return to death. But how beautiful are the feet of the right-minded and how glorious the death of the truly benevolent!! Peace of conscience and a clear mind are what all men should covet. Their actions in life should be such as to ensure these things; and if they see that their dealing in spirituous liquors, as innkeepers or merchants; causes incalculable evils to their fellow men and society, they should allow the better dictates of their judgments to prevail, and abandon it at once and forever. And the Lord said unto Cain where is thy brother? Every man is our brother

and we should not knowingly give into his mouth for a recompense what will damn his soul and injure his body. Our wants require his injury you say. Has God so constituted the world *thou hypocrite* that you cannot live without doing evil to a fellow man? Away with such a pretext!! The soul is shrouded on its throne of selfishness!! Here is the evil. The man would rather make a dollar to the ruin of his neighbour than half a dollar with his conscience pure. Remember that he who gave can take away, and God will overrule thy selfishness to thy confusion in the latter end. The slave holder grasps his fellow man because he has a sable skin and holds him in bondage. His selfishness says hold him—hold him!! What is my money in the balance with a man's soul and welfare? *I the mighty self* am all in all and benevolence is a farce!! Thou hypocrite, in the round of destiny thou and thy children will be punished for this evil; for evil in the nature of things cannot go unpunished in the universe. The history of innkeepers will be found of all others the most miserable. We have seen many of them within a year, borne in silence to the grave and a sort of melancholy foreboding of evil hovered around their death bed and shadowed their funeral train. Reader, did you ever see a deserted tavern? Thanks to the works of temperance men, there are now many to be seen. To us there seems to exist about such places an air of evil influences. The trembling walls seem to say, cursed be this habitation; for mighty evil hath been done therein. Here the selfishness of man hath reigned supreme, and he has forgotten his God, himself, and his country.

THE EXAMPLE OF EMINENT MEN.

There is nothing so powerful in temperance as the example of men high in office, or distinguished for talent. Those who are looked up to in society, or who exercise any influence therein, by office or superior abilities, are the persons who should set an example to others in temperance matters. A man may be all safe himself, and may perhaps never allow spirituous liquors to enter his house, and yet may at times take a glass of wine or beer in company or to please a friend. This man's example is all powerful to those who respect him, and will make moderate drinkers in abundance of the same kind; who from being sly at first; having less control over themselves than he has, will in time become drunkards. There is a fatality about such things in some men, and the only way for us to act is to abstain entirely from that which is an evil custom. It is a small sacrifice to the moderate drinker, and by so acting he may save some. It is the duty of the press from time to time to hold up to public view those who are known to be eminent temperance men; and at the same time eminent for abilities. In the neighbouring American States such men are numerous but with us are rare exceptions. Here the generality of the most wealthy and learned in society would scorn the name of *tee totallers*. What strange perversion of judgement! Many are not ashamed to be seen at times *fuddled!* Young men think they are not even *gentlemen* until they have been *gloriously drunk* in a spree. Many of the Presidents in the United States have been eminent

temperance men. It is said Washington was very temperate, also General Jackson. The late General Taylor would not take brandy as a medicine although advised by physicians. He would not take wine even with a lady, yet where was there a wiser, braver, nobler man than he? In our country Dr. John Rolph has always in private and public been a friend of the temperance cause. M. S. Bidwell, Malcolm Cameron, and Jesse Ketchum, Ebenezer Perry, Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Watts of Montreal, and others might be named as men who are known as excellent examples of temperance.

TORONTO LICENSE SYSTEM.

We are to be a prey to the license system until by an extraordinary effort on the part of temperance men the elections of this city are so influenced as to put down our numerous grogshops. Suppose we had a majority of such men in the council as Aldermen Kneeshaw and Whittemore, do you suppose that we would have so many licenses granted? They are thorough temperance men, and it must be our object to secure a majority of such men to control the license system amongst us. It is idle for us to talk in this city about temperance matters until we act in the right quarter. Our eyes are saluted in all parts by the newly erected and newly opened groggeries on our streets. They are opened not as taverns but purely to sell liquor to poor men and for a living for those who are too idle to work in more useful employments. These sinks of iniquity are used against temperance men in two ways. First, they are dens in which *ten sons of intemperance* are made to one *true Son of Temperance* in our division rooms. They are traps to undo what we have done; to catch wavering brothers. Secondly, they are rallying points from which elections are carried, and riots and broils got up. Temperance men of Toronto, here is the evil and we must be united to put down these places of evil. Next year there should not be one licensed tavern where now there are ten. Men of all classes in Toronto, except taverners and spirit dealers, we call upon you to check this evil and cause our taxes to be laid out for other purposes than catching, imprisoning, and trying blackguards, thieves and drunkards in our jails and courts. Temperance men, we have something else to do besides going once a week to division rooms or besides looking for the help of Mr. Gough. We have to act ourselves. Let every division appoint committees to ascertain the true state of intemperance amongst us, and to devise means to put it down. Let the old temperance society do something and call up the 1400 who signed the pledge when Gough was here to come to the rescue. Abundance of intemperance and miserable little inns exist in all parts of this city. *Christian men* deal in the sale of alcohol with quiet consciences, and Christian men sit behind their counters and on their chairs refusing to do *anything to help* to put it down.

[A thrilling tale of Jealousy appears in this number. It contains two good morals and for this reason we insert it. It teaches on the one hand the blindness and folly of extreme jealousy in a wife, and the necessity on the other of mutual confidence and fidelity in the married life.

A WORD FOR THE LADIES.

The winter is now advancing and the nights are getting long. Now is the time to reason and to devise plans to help the cause. But we wish to say a few words for the ladies on this head. When we are helping the temperance cause and thereby helping the ladies also; we must not forget that late hours at the division rooms are a serious inconvenience to females, and also a bad thing for health. One of the most serious objections raised by the women to the members of the Melville Division of Sons, they told us is that the men stay out too late at night. Some ladies would not grumble so much, if their husbands stayed at taverns, or if they in coming home from markets loitered and spent their money at taverns on the road; but with them it is a serious thing for a man to remain until 10 or 11 o'clock at night at a division room, spending nothing and perfectly sober. Ladies who understand the true interests of their families and their sex will never keep their husbands from division rooms or temperance meetings. But on the other hand we have and the ladies have a very great objection to late hours in division rooms. Let all attend, meet early, talk less, quarrel none, and get home always at 10 o'clock, and if possible by 9. In the country, let divisions meet in the winter at six or half-past six o'clock and close at nine. In the cities let divisions uniformly open at 7 and close at half-past nine o'clock. You will find some in division rooms who want to keep them open later, but we are decidedly with the ladies in this matter. Nothing should be allowed to keep divisions in session after ten o'clock. On election and installation nights we advise divisions to meet an hour or half an hour earlier.

JOURNEY DOWN THE LAKE.

VIEW OF TORONTO FROM THE LAKE WHILST PASSING BY THE ISLAND EASTWARDLY.

Those who have not seen Toronto from the water for 20 minutes, whilst rounding the lighthouse, and going to the eastern end of the peninsula; a distance of four miles; cannot conceive how much better it looks from this view than any other. First the noble block comprising the Asylum buildings and the western end of the city, show to advantage. Then you perceive the great bulk of the city with its numerous churches and shining domes. Suddenly as you pass the trees on the Island and come opposite Privat's Hotel; the whole outlines of the city burst upon the view; showing at once the west end, Asylum, Lawyer's Hall, Churches, middle of the city, St. James' and Necropolis Burying grounds, and the eastern end of the city, with the highlands to the north. You have this broad view for some ten minutes. It is delightful to behold it as we did, on a fine day with a beautiful shining sun above and a blue lake beneath.

SCARBOROUGH HEIGHTS

Next strike the view, with their white banks rising in some places, near a hundred feet from the blue waters. The banks continue quite high for thirty miles until you come to the excellent harbour near Whitby village.

PORT HOPE

Lies quite close to the Lake and contains a much larger population and much better buildings than we expected to see there. The harbour we believe, is now very good. It consists of the Lower Town which lies in a deep hollow, through which a good stream runs; and the Upper Town about half a mile long; consisting principally of neat dwellings, seated among the trees. The Upper Town is very picturesque, neat and comfortable. The soil warm and sandy. In the Lower Town the houses are generally brick, most of them three and four stories high. A remarkably pretty brick building is just going up, four stories high. A neat comfortable looking street runs south towards the lake, with some good dwellings on it. The stream of water tumbles over a rocky bed, which at the same time affords many excellent mill privileges, and fine materials for building. The population of the place is about 3,000. It contains, we are told, five churches, three foundries, three grist mills, two distilleries, a woollen and carding factory, chair and machine and last factory, with other manufactories. There are a great number of fine looking stores, shops and mechanics' shops, and several large good looking taverns; but no temperance house. We are told there were nine distilleries in or near the town a few years ago. It contains also a weekly newspaper. We give merely a general description of this place, and not particulars. James Smith, Esq., the member for the county lives here and seems very popular. His return is said to be certain to the next parliament.

COBOURG.

Is beautifully situated on the Lake, seven miles from Port Hope, with which it is connected by a good road. Its appearance from the Lake or land is very good, and its site is beautiful and healthy for a city. To the rear of it the lands ascend very much. We would suppose the country in the rear must be very healthy and picturesque. The town is very scattered, occupying a space of ground near two miles one way by near a mile wide. Over this space the town is built, in some places close and in others very scattered. Fine gardens and fine ornamental trees surround the dwellings. There is one long street well built up with neat buildings and stores, showing that Cobourg must be a place of considerable business. Cobourg must be a very pleasant place to live in. Its proximity to the Lake, with the constant arrival and departure of the steam boats at its wharf; render it at once lively and convenient for business and travellers. We observed many very neat private dwellings; also a proper share of well built churches. The Court house stands at the extreme west end of the town upon very high land. We met in the streets here, Ebenezer Perry, Esq., with whom we conversed a few minutes. There was a most striking likeness between him and his late lamented brother. One can see the same business habits energy and independence of character in both. It would delight us to see such a man as Mr. Perry brought out to represent Durham in Parliament. He is very extensively engaged in the mercantile and milling business in this vicinity. The order of the Sons has no better friend in Canada than this worthy brother. Cobourg contains a population of about 4,000, and is surrounded by a fine thriving agricultural country. We did not ex-

pect to find the country so well cultivated, from Bowmanville eastward as we found it. The country from Toronto to Kingston is all settled throughout, as well as it is from Toronto on Yonge Street to the Holland Landing.

THE STREETSVILLE CONVENTION.

All the proceedings that we have received in relation to the holding of a grand meeting of Divisions at Oakville in October, are as follows:

On Wednesday the 10th of Sept., 1851, the call was responded to by a number of divisions, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Moved by Pro Dixie, seconded by Bro Street and resolved—That Bro Ward take the Chair.

Moved by Bro Balmer, seconded by Bro Street, and

Resolved—That a great demonstration be made of as many Divisions of Sons of Temperance as can conveniently attend: at some central place between Toronto and Hamilton, on — day of October, 1851

Moved by Pro Jones, seconded by Bro Dixie, and

Resolved—That Oakville be the place of meeting for a demonstration of the Sons of Temperance.

Moved by Bro Jones, seconded by Bro Street, and

Resolved—That the Streetsville, Springfield, Thornby and Oakville Divisions send two members each to form a committee to make preparations for the great demonstration.

Moved by Bro Street, seconded by Bro Watkins, and

Resolved—That the committee meet on Thursday next, at the Temperance Hotel, at five o'clock.

Moved by Bro Street, seconded by Bro Fletcher, and

Resolved—That Bro Jones communicate with, and procure the services of J. B. Gough, Esq.

The Committee met on Thursday, to make preparation and the following was decided. That a dinner be provided at twelve o'clock, consisting of good substantial cold ham, beef, &c., at a charge of 1s. 3d. Tables to be placed in the chestnut grove for the accommodation of six or seven hundred; after dinner a lecture. Tea will be prepared at a charge of 7d.; after tea a lecture in the Hall. The Cooksville Band will be in attendance.

WILLIAM W. JONES.

Secretary.

Oakville, 19th September, 1851.

N. B. — We would suggest that this meeting be held about the 25th instant, if possible.—EDMON SON.

MEETING OF THE GRAND DIVISION—NUMBER OF DIVISIONS AND MEMBERS.

{ Office of Grand Division, S. of T.,
{ Brockville, 3rd October, 1851.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

Sir and Brother.—Yours of the 30th of September last respecting the number of Divisions and members of the order of the Sons of Temperance, &c., duly received. There are 328 divisions numbering about 20,000 members in Canada. The Grand Division meets at Brockville on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

In L. P. and F.,

W. H. ELLERBECK.

G. S.

ERIN TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

A spirited temperance meeting was held at Erinville, on Thursday, the 4th of September; at which a large attendance of Sons and friends of Temperance took place, comprising Brothers from Guelph, Georgetown, Orangeville, Caledon, and Esqueving Divisions. Eight Ministers representing as many denominations of Christians were on the platform and everything went off to the joy and satisfaction of all.

DON MILLS SOIREE.

The Division at the Don Mills held a Soiree on the 3rd inst. We will give the full particulars in our next. The attendance was not very large owing to the bad weather.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS AT BROCKVILLE.

The Brockville Recorder gives a short sketch of the meeting, Soiree and Procession of the Sons during the Exhibition there. The meetings were held in a large tent. On one occasion 3000 persons attended the lectures of Mr. Gough and he as usual gave evidence of his powerful abilities as a lecturer. 700 Sons and Rechabites marched in the procession with a band.

CADETS OF TORONTO.

St. Lawrence Section, No. 107, Cadets of Temperance was organized on Monday evening, 15th September, by Br. Ross, assisted by Br. McPhail, W.P. of Prince Albert section. The St. Lawrence Union of Daughters, and Toronto, Prince Albert and Yorkville Sections of Cadets being present. Br. Boxall was elected W.P. Coldstream Section, No. 109, was organized on Tuesday, 28th September, representatives from the other sections in Toronto were also there. Br. Leadley was elected W.P.—There are now five fine sections in Toronto.

GEORGETOWN SOIREE.

A very well got up Temperance Soiree was held in the Temperance Hall at this town on the 25th September; at which a large attendance of Sons and Temperance friends took place. The Reverends J. Clarke, J. J. Braine, Mr. Willoughby and H. Denny addressed the meeting. Many of the Sons from Guelph, Erin, Norval, and Orangeville attended. We take these particulars from the Guelph Herald.

MONTREAL CADETS.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance

Sir,—A Section of the Cadets of Temperance was formed in this City on the 12th of March last, and was commenced with 21 members, it gradually increased, and I am happy to state that it now numbers 64, and is still increasing. We commenced with a great many discouragements, but they are all passed away. Wishing all Brother Sections success,

I remain yours, in the bonds of
"Virtue, Love & Temperance,"

A CADET.

Montreal, 25th Sept., 1851.

Mr. Miller of Guelph. — A pamphlet written by Mr. Miller of Guelph has been sent to us. It is written against the Sons and Rechabites by this person, who for some months past has made himself conspicuous in Guelph in opposing our order. We will review it in our next. It is a pity that men can be found in society who for the sake of a little notoriety will injure a good cause. It reminds one of the wretched man who burned the temple of Ephesus that after ages might say the wretch had done the act.

Mr. Gough. — Is to be in this city during the month and will deliver a few lectures on Temperance.

THE HABIT OF READING.—Young men should always cultivate a habit of reading, for it may be to them not only the means of much usefulness and information, but the genial source of many of the finest enjoyments of life. They who make good books their constant companions, will never want good and faithful friends in their prosperous days, or their seasons of reverse. There can be no blank in the lives of those persons, who from active love, hold daily fellowship with the wisest and best of our race.

THE SON'S RETREAT.

For the Son of Temperance.

Written on reading Br. King's Poem "A Refuge from the Storm."

When raging tempests sweep along the waste,
And burning sands across the desert roll,
When hope is waning in the wanderer's breast,
And nameless horrors rend his fever'd soul.

O then 'tis sweet to find the sheltering vale
His languid limbs to stretch beneath the shade,
When storms no more his wearied form assail,
Nor sultry beams by fervid noon convey'd.

Securely shelter'd 'neath that guardian bower,
His heart refreshed by nature's sweet perfume,
His soul is tranquil though the skies may lower,
Though swamps unceasing on the wild Simoom.

Thus while o'er life's unshelter'd sands we roam,
When storms arise and sorrow's waves alarm,
Some angel hand still guides us to a home—
A home of refuge from the ruthless storm.

O let us point that refuge from the blast,
To wearied victims of the Drunkard's bowl,
That sweet oasis in the desert waste,
Where peace again may smile upon his soul.

There may he dream again of happier years,
Not as he dreams who sinks in sorrow's wreck,
For hope will beam through mem'ry's saddest tears,
And brother hands will bear him on life's track.

WM. HOUGHTON.

Innisfil, August 13, 1851.

CHICAGO SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The following letter was sent by Br. McIntosh to the brethren of the Ontario Division of which he was lately an esteemed and worthy officer and member. It will be read by all of his friends with pleasure; and is published by the permission of the division. When Br. McIntosh's eye shall meet these remarks, he will please remember that though a thousand miles may divide him from us, he is still remembered and looked upon in our beloved order, as a brother. We would also inform him that our noble pioneer division Ontario is proceeding harmoniously and prosperously.

He and brother Walton with him have the hearty prayers for success of all good Sons. We regret to see the Queen City of the Western Lakes cut so bad a figure in the Order, and hope it may be soon as conspicuous in Temperance as it is now in commerce.

It distresses one to see men so infatuated as to believe alcohol a cure for Cholera or dysentery. This is the fault of intemperate physicians. There are several things far more innocent and effectual as cures. We would resist to the death all such miserable specifics.

To the Officers and Brothers of Ontario Division, Sons of Temperance.

Since I left Toronto, I have had the pleasure of attending but one meeting of the Sons of Temperance, and it was not without a certain degree of difficulty that I was able to ascertain that there was a Division in Chicago—however, Bro. Walton by accident dropped into the American Temperance House, and enquired if there was a Division in the City? The Landlord replied that he could not inform him whether there was or not; but if he would look at that card (pointing to the wall) he might possibly gain some information. He did so, and while he was perusing it, one of the Sons stepped up and told him there was one Division left, and they met at half-past seven in the even-

ing of that day. The Division is called the Chicago Division, No. 1, O. S. Goss, W.P., J. C. Snotterkerk, R.S.

During the time of the opening ceremonies I paid particular attention in order to see if there was any difference in the mode of procedure, but I find it all the same, with the exception of their not having any services of the Chaplain.

When the Sons were first organized there were 5 Divisions in the city; but owing to the great amount of sickness, and particularly cholera, they resorted to the using of brandy as a preventative; but the fact of the matter is, in my opinion, the appetite was stronger than they could contend against.

It is remarked by nearly all the travelling community, and it is the general opinion of the citizens of Toronto, that it is the worst place in America, in proportion to population, for the consumption of intoxicating liquors; but I beg to inform the Sons of Temperance and the citizens of Toronto, in general, that it is an enlightened city, comparatively speaking, with Chicago in respect to the use of the poisoning fluid.

Just take a comparative view of the two cities. Toronto contains somewhere about 25,000 inhabitants, and I presume, somewhere near 800 Sons, and Chicago contains over 30,000 inhabitants, and the whole number of Sons that the city can muster at the present time is the very small figure of 66. Toronto contains somewhere near 300 Cadets; Chicago, not any.

As I have not been long enough here to find out the real cause why the Temperance cause presents such a gloomy aspect in Chicago, I will leave the Brothers of Ontario Division to ponder, and imagine why it is, for themselves.

I enquired of the W.P. how many they initiated on an average? and he replied that if they initiated eight a fortnight, they thought they were doing a wonderful business.

I have often heard it remarked that the reason why Railroads and Canals, and other public improvements went a-head so much faster in the States than in Canada, was owing altogether to the "go-a-headitiveness" of the Yankees; but I think the Canadians are entitled to the credit of "go-a-headitiveness" for the construction of the Sons of Temperance railroads, a machine which has a tendency to elevate man and prepare him to make all kinds of public improvements.

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1851.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL IN TORONTO.

A splendid Temperance Hotel is now in a fair way of being opened in this city upon a joint stock basis. We think it would be successful. In our next issue we will give the full particulars.

OUR PAPER.

We will issue this paper three times during this month, and probably during the rest of the fall at periods of ten days apart, and are determined that Excelsior shall be our motto. Any of our friends who have not paid, will please do so, as we cannot call on many of them. We do this in order to commence our new volume in January.

OUR EASTERN FRIENDS

Are not doing quite as much as we would desire. We would gladly wait on them if time allowed, but at present cannot. They will please to remember that this paper is open to them, and will most cheerfully further the interests of the order everywhere. Our locality is our country east and west. Our motto Sons, Daughters, and Cadets of all localities.

THE OWEN SOUND BROTHERS

On Monday the 8th September had a Grand procession and festival with music. The Guelph Brass Band attended. A fine tea and supper were provided on the occasion, and in the evening a concert with some good speeches. The attendance was very large and respectable. It is said to have been the first time that a Brass Band was ever heard in this new settlement. This is copied from the letter of Mr. Stephens in the Examiner. There has been a section of Cadets lately organized at Owen Sound, No. 108.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN PELHAM.—We regret to see from the Chippawa *Advocate*, that a most melancholy accident has befallen a member of our order, Brother S. Chamberlain in Pelham on the 17th ult. He fell into a wheel of a Sawmill and was instantly killed, leaving a large family.

REMOVAL OF OUR OFFICE.

The Editor's office is removed to Yonge Street, next door to his private residence, opposite Mr. Proudfoot's. Persons on business will please call there.

NEW AGENTS.

John G. Hay is our Agent in Porthope. C. S. Powers is authorised to act as our Agent in the Newcastle Division; George Davison, Meaford; J. H. Harney, Peel; W. McMillan, Bells Post Office, Caledon; Elisha Huffman, Middleport Division; Wm. Combe, Bowmanville; Henry Elliott, Melville.

RECEIPTS OF MONEY.

S. N. Vienna, \$5, mentioned in our last, under the letters S. N.; W. McL. Frederickburgh \$5; J. H. H., Elora, \$1; Alaska Division, \$2, from Br. McD.; Br. D., Meaford, \$1, papers sent to Capt. S.; Br. R., Ingersol, \$2; Middleport Division, E. B. H., \$3, papers sent; T. W. Markham, \$2, papers sent; E. J., Guelph, \$1, paper sent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Poetry "Lines on a Kiss" shall appear in our next. Poetry the "Wine Cup." Poetry "Regret" Newmarket shall appear in our next. Brother F's letter of Glandford shall appear in our next. The Br. who sent us a communication from Aylmer, concerning Temperance Houses, would confer a favor by sending us another copy if he has one, or by re-writing the same. Our Printer has accidentally mislaid the letter with some other matters. Brother McMillan's letter is too late for this number. We like all friendly discussions of the principles and rules of our order; but they must always be conducted courteously. Brother M. writes well and courteously. In all our discussions let us bridle passion and allow reason to prevail. "A chapter on the times" is in type and will appear in our next; also, Br. D.'s letter of Richmondhill, and Br. M.'s of Sharon, of which will positively appear in our next.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

In our last number read *then* for *then* in the piece of poetry over the Literary head, in the seventh verse, also read *solemn prize for silver prize* in the description of our journey from Port Dover to Simcoe. Errors of the Printer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cuba invasion has turned out a miserable abortion; the people of Cuba being apparently opposed to such liberty as a parcel of adventurers would impose. Many of the prisoners have been sent off to Spain. Italy is very unsettled; rumours and expectations of risings being the theme of the times. France is also disturbed by reported conspiracies. The Prince De Joinville is a candidate for the Presidency there. Liberty and morals are at a low ebb in France. Spain is putting down the liberty of the Press. Europe seems under the feet of oppressors; and a worse enemy, ignorance in the lower classes. Europe wants more virtue, intelligence and temperance before the people can maintain their rights. The Boston celebration of the opening of the Quebec railway came off with great eclat. Large numbers of emigrants of the poorest class are arriving in Toronto. The celebrated Novelist Cooper is dead. Ireland is in a very distracted state.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

There are 500 laborers at work near Bradford on the northern railroad. We rejoice to see this work commencing in earnest; and it will prove a great boon to our northern citizens. The city of Montreal received Lord Elgin very cordially.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Two subjects seem at present agitating the public mind; the coming general elections and railroads. The evil heretofore has been in Canada that the Government has been monopolized to some extent by trading politicians. The Reform and Conservative parties have a set of political aspirants seeking for office more than the public good. In the choice of members no man should be chosen who is known to be a political schemer, it matters not from what party he hails. As a lover of our country and no office seeker, we make these remarks. Above all things we have no confidence in a *known drunkard*. Let us have men who will set all parties forever at rest as to religious matters, making all religious sects in this beautiful land equal as to privileges in the eye of the law; and extending widely the blessing of Free Schools and Education. Let truth and sobriety prevail in our discussions of all political matters. Let us elect men who will devote the \$200,000 or most of it now spent in trying criminals, made such by the license system, in educating the people. The ministry that has ruled Canada for four years is now defunct, and all political circles are on the *que vive* as to their success. We think there is little doubt but that Lord Elgin will call Dr. Rolph and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, with Merritt, McDonald, and Richards to his council. He is a shrewd judge of the popular current.

THE BOSTON RAILWAY CELEBRATION.

This was a grand affair, equalling the most sanguine expectations of the Bostonians. It is impossible to say what the number of persons in attendance amounted to; but it far exceeded 100,000. The Governor General, Corporations of Toronto, and Montreal, members of the Legislature, and probably 5,000 Canadians attended. The President of the United States, and many distinguished Americans, from all parts of Union were present. The attendance of ladies was very large, and fashion, beauty, and extravagance were everywhere feasting the eyes. The New England ladies put on their beautiful smiles and welcomed our gallant Governor (always a ladies' man) with hearty waves of their silken and cambric handkerchiefs. Such a festive scene, and grand turn out tend very much to assimilate in feelings and interests ourselves and the glorious nation of freemen on our borders. The Governor made two capital speeches, and the Bostonians did everything to amuse and convince Canadians that they are as noble in hospitality as in liberty. Thirty-six beautiful young ladies representing the American States and England, addressed the Governor and President. A grand illumination of the city, and a grand steamboat excursion took place. Our room does not permit us to enlarge.

BROCKVILLE FAIR

Came off on the 24th, 25th and 26th, ult. The two first days were very fine, the last being rainy in part. We could not attend, but understand the exhibition was very fair, and the attendance as large as usual. One of the judges informed us that upwards of 9,000 tickets were sold to strangers, and that there must

have been about 12,000 in attendance during the three days, including members. The articles exhibited were about an average. The Rochester Fair coming off the week before prevented many of the western people from going down. We are told the next Provincial annual Agricultural Exhibition is to be held in Toronto.

THE VOICE OF THE RECLAIMED.

For the Son of Temperance.

A drunkard brought up did sit like a ship at anchor in a tempestuous storm. His anchor was cast in our division room.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:

A friend of mine who is fond of tipping and also takes brandy for the Rheumatism in the left leg, takes every opportunity to annoy me as a Son of Temperance.— He is highly tinged with religious notions; at all events his conduct during divine service makes him look so, to say nothing further. He thinks that our order takes upon itself to do what only can be done by God himself, in reforming Drunkards. He charges us with not giving God the praise. My answer is that our order is God's work instituted for the good of man; and that I speak from experience, that the Divine Ruler of events warned me of my danger times out of mind. The appetite and temptation had taken possession of my soul so deeply that I was spiritually and bodily bound to the curse of *intoxication*. He showed me the rocks and shoals of my despair in my path and what would be the result of my conduct. He showed me I was on the brink of eternity, and dropping in the pit of a drunkard's awful grave. At length these warnings brought me to see the danger I was in, and brought into existence those powers of self-denial that enabled me to overcome my passions for drink and I entered the holy precincts of a division; my refuge from the storm, where my vessel was at anchor. My friend is blindly travelling my old way and cannot see it so long as he remains in that state of blindness. He would sit with folded arms and let God do what he should himself do. No man can be saved from Drunkenness or sin without an effort of his own and when the Drunkard tries to help himself then God will help him. There are no hopes of the Drunkard but to take an immediate step and stop at once and forever, placing his foot on the rock of total abstinence and casting his anchor in the smooth waters of our division room.

Reader suppose yourself in a boat on the River Niagara with a strong wind blowing toward the falls in the darkness of the night; you have lost command of your boat; the rudder and compass are of no use in consequence of the darkness. You are told you are in danger; that the current and wind are against you; that the sound of the mighty falls is filling your ears; that you are making rapid progress into the frightful and dark abyss of everlasting waters!! Suppose under these circumstances you cast anchor and stay your boat until light of day discloses to you your true position. Just so it is with the drunkard running down the stream of intoxication into the roaring falls of everlasting infamy and wretched grave of the poor drunkard. He stands on the brink of eternity with the grave opening to receive his worn out body, and his woe laden soul on high. The careless and ungodly should at once cast anchor in the river of despair and look around them; when morning will disclose beawing on high the banner of our order the refuge from the storm. My friend who annoys me must do as I have done. Dr. Brandy will never cure the Rheumatism in his left leg. He must cast anchor, pump-ship, and bear the roar of the distant grave. Ere long he will sink when it is too late.

J. G.

Son of Temperance.

Toronto, August 1851.

"Look out for a bad spell about those days." The almanac are right. The State has ordered 12,000 Webster's Dictionaries for the District Schools.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Fall exhibition of this valuable institution is now open and we hope all of our citizens will call there with their families and see the specimens of arts and its curiosities. Money spent in this way is spent in a good cause.

FALL GOODS AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We call attention to the several advertisements on the last four pages of this paper. The advertizers are all worthy citizens and friends of temperance.— We insert in this number four new advertisements that of Br. Charlesworth who has opened a splendid assortment of new goods: and that of Br. Thomas Lawson, who has just opened a new store called the Railroad House; where all kinds of clothing can be obtained of the best kind. Those wanting good and cheap stoves should call on Mr. McGee. Those wanting medicines would do well to give that old public favourite, Mr. Urquhart, No. 60 Yonge street, a call.

THE CENTRAL DIVISION hold a Concert on Wednesday the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock. Friends of the cause are invited to attend.

Northern Railroad.—The ground of this railroad will be broken by Lady Elgin, on Wednesday the 15th inst. The Sons it is said will turn out in procession.

LATEST NEWS.

Mr. Hincks was summoned to Niagara to form a new Ministry, and it is said, called on Dr. Relph to assist him with what result remains to be seen.

ROCHESTER FAIR.

A very large attendance of people took place at this fair. The weather was very favorable and everything well arranged. We are told that 25 000 tickets were sold in one day, and about 100 000 strangers and citizens attended during the exhibition. The articles exhibited were very good, and Canadian articles showed to good advantage. Several thousands of Canadians went over and were all highly delighted with the appearance of everything. As usual in such places the accommodations were poor, and high prices were charged for everything. The Governor General of Canada and the Governor of the State attended during the exhibition. Canada we are told carried off the prize for horses.

MARKETS OF TORONTO.

Toronto October 7th, 1851.

We are sorry to say that the wheat Market continues dull and prices low. The price ranges from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 3d. for middling red best samples.— Butter is in good demand at 7s. per lb. Potatoes are also in good demand. Wool brings 31s per cwt. if good. The meat market is pretty well supplied, prices on an average. The weather is fine and promising for fall seeding.

NEW DIVISIONS.

Yonge Street Division changed to Monday.

PELHAM DIVISIONS.

Tyrene Division meets on Wednesday.
Melville Division meets on Thursday.
Orono Division meets on —
Newcastle Division meets on Monday.
Port Hope Division meets on Friday.
Cobourg Division meets on Tuesday.

Brighton Division meets on Tuesday.
Colborne Division meets on Monday.
Haldimand Division meets on Wednesday.
Grafton Division meets on Monday.
Keene, Otanabee, Peterboro, Division meets on Saturday.

NORFOLK.

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

OXFORD.

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

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

St. Lawrence Division meets on Friday.
YORK DIVISION, No. 24, night of meeting Monday.
OSTARA, No. 26, night of meeting Monday.
TONOSTO, No. 159, night of meeting Tuesday.
COLISTREAM, TORONTO, No. 212, night of meeting, Wednesday.
MEXICO, No. 25, night of meeting, Tuesday.
SMITHFIELD Division meet on Tuesday.
BRAMPTON, No. 42, night of meeting, Wednesday.
STRETSVILLE, No. 53, night of meeting Monday.
CHURCHVILLE, No. 54, night of meeting, Saturday.
CENTRAL DIV., YORK, No. 166, night of meeting, Friday.
THORNTON, No. 52, night of meeting, Friday.
MARKHAM, No. 37, night of meeting, Thursday.
NEWMARKET, No. 103, night of meeting, Tuesday.
PORT CREDIT, No. 98, night of meeting, Saturday.
CASTON DIVISION, PICKERING, No. 133, night of meeting Tuesday.
BROUGHAM, No. 104, night of meeting, Saturday.
SALEM, No. 89, night of meeting, Thursday.
BROOKLYN, No. 30, night of meeting, Monday.
COOKSVILLE, No. 240, night of meeting, Monday.
BOLTSTONVILLE, No. —, night of meeting, Monday.
OSHAWA, No. 35, night of meeting, Monday.
WHITBY, No. 31, night of meeting, Wednesday.
PRINCE ALBERT, No. 34, night of meeting, Saturday.
LAKETON, No. 24, night of meeting, Wednesday.
WESTON, No. 35, night of meeting, Monday.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

BRADFORD, No. 145, night of meeting, Wednesday.
BARRIE DIVISION, night of meeting, Monday.

COUNTIES OF WENTWORTH AND HALTOW.

HAMILTON, No. 25, night of meeting, Wednesday.
WELLINGTON SQUARE, No. 133, night of meeting Monday.
OAKVILLE, No. 61, night of meeting, Friday.
BRISTOL, No. 142, night of meeting, Saturday.
PALERMO, No. 143, night of meeting, Wednesday.
BERLINGTON DIVISION, HAMILTON, No. 130, night of meeting, Monday.
WATERLOO, No. 102, night of meeting, Tuesday.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

BOWENVILLE, No. 37, night of meeting, Monday.
OWEN SOUND DIVISION, No. 123.
CORNWALLIA, No. 174, night of meeting, Saturday.
RISING STAR, No. 176, night of meeting, Saturday.
SPARTA, No. 44, night of meeting, Saturday.
YONGE STREET, No. 29, night of meeting, Monday.
BROWNVILLE, KING, No. 139, night of meeting, Monday.

WHITCHURCH—MITCHELL'S CORNERS, No. 106; night of meeting, Monday.
ZION HILL—EAST FLAMBORO—HALTON, No. 193; night of meeting, Friday.
STOUFFVILLE DIVISION, No. 47, night of meeting Monday.
FERGUS DIVISION, No. 213.
ROYAL DIVISION, No. 65. Port Sarnia: night of meeting Tuesday.
MAPLE LEAF DIVISION, No. 223.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 97, night of meeting, Saturday.
SHARON DIVISION, meet on Saturday.
UXBRIDGE DIVISION, No. 157, meet on Saturday.
DUNDAS DIVISION, No. 67, night of meeting, Friday.
West Flamboro, Mountain Division, No. 293, night of meeting Thursday.
Pioneer Division, London, No. 53, meet on Wednesday evening.
Concord Division, on the line between Tecumseth and King, meet on Saturday evening.
Mounthorpe Division, Albion, meet on Thursday.
Caledon Division, Cheitnam, meets on Saturday evening.
Olive Branch Division, Caledon, meets on Monday evening.
Orangeville Division, Garafraxa, meets on Wednesday.
Nelson Division, Twelve Mile Creek, night of meeting Thursday.
Cumminsville Division, Nelson, night of meeting Wednesday.
Brunswickhill Division, Pickering, meet on Saturday.
Ayr Division, Dumfries, Halton, meet on Tuesday.
Innisfil Division, Simcoe, meet on Thursday.
King Division, No. 151, meet on Friday.
Cinnaburgh Division, Vaughan, No. 245, meet on Wednesday.
Berwick Division, Vaughan, No. 172, meet on Monday.

LINCOLN AND WELLAND.

Adhesive Niagara Division, meet on Tuesday evening.
Grantham Division, St. Catharines, meet on Friday.
Table Rock, Drummondville meet on Tuesday.
Rainbow Division, Chippewa meet on Friday.
Monument Division, Queenston, meet on Friday.
Ravine Division, St. Davids, meet on Wednesday.
Hydraulic Division, Thorold, meet on Friday.
Lawrenceville Division meet on Thursday.
Beamsville Division meet on Thursday.
Grimsby Division meet on Saturday.
Smithville Division meet on Friday.
Pelham Division meet on Wednesday.
Star of Bethlehem Division meet on Tuesday.
St. John Division meet on Monday.

Loughboro Division, county Frontenac, No. 73, meets on Saturday.
Belleville Division meets on Monday.

HALTOW DIVISIONS.

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

MIDDLESEX DIVISIONS.

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

HALDIMAND DIVISIONS.

Caledonia Division meets on Saturday.
Orono Division meets on Saturday.
Cayuga Division meets on Wednesday.
Caston Division meets on Saturday.
Dundasville Division meets on Thursday.
Leith Division meets on Friday.
Middlesex Division meets on Saturday.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP advertised between Alexander McKeown and H. S. Leavens a TANNERS, &c., in Spain, has not been occasioned, and does not exist.

H. S. LEAVENS.

Markham, October 4th, 1851.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE subscribers beg to intimate to intending purchasers that they will have for sale at Wilson's Hotel, Brockville during the meeting of the Grand Division in October, a full assortment of G. D. Regalia and S. of T. and D.G.W.P. Emblems; also, Cadets officers' Regalia, Sashes, &c.

Time will be given on Cadets' Regalia and Sashes if desired.

P. T. WARE, & Co.

Hamilton, Sept. 26th 1851.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

AT

John McGee's, 49 Yonge Street,

THREE DOORS FROM KING STREET.

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

PARLOR, BOX, AND AIR TIGHT STOVES.

Also an assortment of Double Folding Door

Coal Stoves,

which for Beauty and Design are unequalled in Canada.

Dumb Stoves, Stove Pipes, and Tin Ware

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

JOHN MCGEE.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1851.

56-3m

QUININE SUPERSKED !!

PRO BONO PUBLICO !!!

HEWLETT'S ANTIPAROXYSMUS!!

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

ALSO FOR

REMITTING AND INTERMITTING FEVER

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

RETURN THE MONEY

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

Price 2s. 6d. per packet.

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

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

52-2m

THE RAIL ROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET, EAST.

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

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

THOMAS LAWSON, Proprietor.

PRICES DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH.—Do not mistake the Rail Road House, No. 33, King Street, 4 doors from Toronto Street.

Toronto, October 6th, 1851.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Toronto, June 25th, 1851.

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

W. B. Jarvis, Sheriff, County of York.

J. B. Marks, President, Provincial Association.

Geo. Buckland, Secretary of Provincial Agricultural Association.

R. L. Denison, Vice-President C. Y. A. Society.

G. D. Wells, Secretary of York County Agricultural Society.

W. B. Crew, Assistant Secretary.

Nath. Davies, Director of York County Agricultural Society.

Thomas Elgie.

John Dew, Secretary of York Township Agricultural Society.

William Weller, Stage Proprietor.

Thomas Davies, Don Brewery.

Edward Musson.

John Grantham, Livery Stable keeper, Toronto.

Wm. Baker do do

C. & J. Mitchell, do do

James Mink, do do

C. B. Hewitt, Carriage Manufacturer.

Wm. Gorrie, Wharfinger, Toronto.

James Brown, Wharfinger.

John Davis.

Richard Tinning.

Charles Gates.

Robert Beard.

H. G. Barnard.

A. B. Thorne, Ll. Ct.

John Elgie.

John Watson.

John G. Spragge.

Thomas Cheltie.

Charles Thompson.

Alexander McEwen Steward to His Excellency the Governor General.

John Smeaton, Coachman do do

Toronto, July 14th, 1851. do

Mr. C. Durand's Law Office

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

Sept. 23, 1851.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the "Temperance Hotel Committee," held 2nd October, it was Resolved—"That as a sufficient number of Shares has been taken up to warrant the establishment of a TEMPERANCE HOTEL in this city, a GENERAL MEETING of Stockholders and others interested in the undertaking will be held in the "ONTARIO" DIVISION ROOMS, at 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th October, instant, in order to elect Trustees, and take into consideration the final management of the concern.

Stock Books in the hands of the following gentlemen will remain open till 8 o'clock on the Evening above mentioned, viz:—

MR. H. PIPER,

MR. H. LEADLEY,

MR. P. McPHAIL,

DR. FOWLER.

WILLIAM W. COLWELL,

Secretary.

Toronto, October 3, 1851.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S

VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

AND

ORIENTAL BALSAM.

THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, AND THOSE DISEASES

ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

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

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

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

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

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

October, 1851.

16.

THE CASTILIAN HAIR INVIGORATOR.

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

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

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

For Sale by

BUTLER AND SON

London.

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

And by

S. F. URQUHART,

General Agent, Toronto, Canada.

MESSRS. BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

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

Garments Made to Order of every Description.

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

READY MADE CLOTHING;

Men's Brown Holland Coats,	from	s. d.	Boy's Fancy	Vests	from	3
do Check Holland do	"	5	do Silk do	do do	"	5
do do Moleskin do	"	8 9	do Satin do	do do	"	5
do Black Alpaca do	"	10	do Tweed do	do do	"	5
do Russell Cord do	"	12 6	do Cloth do	do do	"	5
do Princess Cord do	"	13 9	do Cassimere do	do do	"	5
do Gambroon do	"	10	Men's Moleskin Trousers	do do	"	6
do Tweed do	"	17 6	do Linen Drill do	do do	"	5 3
do Broad Cloth do	"	30	do Check Drill do	do do	"	5
do Cassimere do	"	17 6	do Tweed do	do do	"	
do Oiled Water Proof do	"	12 6	do Cassimere do	do do	"	
Boys Brown Linen do	"	4 4½	do Doeskin do	do do	"	
do Checked Linen do	"	5	do Buckskin do	do do	"	
do do Moleskin do	"	6 3	do Satinett do	do do	"	
do Fancy Tweed do	"	6 3	do Etoffe do	do do	"	
do Alpaca do	"	7 6	do Cassinet do	do do	"	
do Russell Cord do	"	10	do Cashmerette do	do do	"	
Men's Black Cloth Vests	"	7 6	Boy's Drill do	do do	"	4 4½
do Black Satin do	"	8 9	do Fancy do	do do	"	4
do Fancy Satin do	"	8 9	do Drab Moleskin do	do do	"	5
do Holland do	"	3 4	do Check'd do do	do do	"	5
do Fancy do	"	4 4½	do Doeskin do	do do	"	
do Velvet do	"		do Cassimere do	do do	"	
do Plush do	"		White Shirts, Linen Fronts	do do	"	4 4½
do Marcelles do	"		Striped Shirts	do do	"	2 6
do Barathea do	"		Cloth Caps	do do	"	2 6½
do Cassimere do	"		Red Flannel Shirts	do do	"	4 4½
do Tweed do	"		Under Shirts and Drawers.	do do	"	

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

DRY GOODS,

1,000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours)	from	s. d.	Factory Cottons	from	s. d.
1,000 Parasols	from	2 11	White Cotten	"	2½
1,000 Good Straw Bonnets	"	1 3	Striped Shirting	"	3½
30,000 Yards of Bonnet Ribbons	"	5	Linens, Lastings, Bindings.	"	4½
Prints (fast colours)	"	5½	Milliner's and Dress Maker's Trimmings.		
Infants Robes, Caps, and Frock Bodies.			Heavy Gingham.		
Crapes and Materials for Mourning.			Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes.		
			Bed Ticks and Towels.		

Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs and Orleans, Cloths, Cashmeres, Bereges, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses: including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New Styles, from 11½d per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS,

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

No Second Price.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 2, 1851.

31

We understand that large quantities of Corn and Oats have been destroyed by bears this season, whole fields of the latter being completely devastated, and rendered unfit for cutting. We have heard of the capture of one or two very large animals of this species, one of which was killed in the act of carrying off a pig. Wolves have been far less destructive than they were a few years ago. We remember some six years ago, that not only sheep but young horses and cattle were destroyed and eaten by those cunning, and fierce despredators.—Orange Lily.

FRUIT OUT OF SEASON.—Who will explain it? There is in the garden which I occupy, a Cherry tree, which blossomed last Spring, but brought forth no fruit. This month (September) it blossomed again, and is bearing fruit. The cherries are about the size of pears, and if the frost does not kill them, may come to perfection. This is a mystery for agriculturalists to explain. If any doubt the truth of the above statement, they may call and see for themselves.

JOHN DOWER.

Darlington, Sept. 20, 1851.

UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

SIR,

By inserting in your paper the following extracts from the Constitution of the Grand Union, of the Province of Canada you will greatly assist in extending the Order of the Daughters of Temperance:—

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

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

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

The following is the form of application for a Charter:—

DATE.

The undersigned inhabitants of _____ believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union of the Province of Canada to grant them a Charter to open a new Union to be called _____ Union No. _____ Daughters of Temperance of the Province of Canada to be located in _____ and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to be governed by the Rules and Usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter fee £1 5s.

It must be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not.—if they are, of what Union, directed free of postage to Louisa Leggo, G.S.S., Brockville, C.W."

Brockville, 24th May, 1851.

6-4

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

BANDS SUPPLIED WITH INSTRUMENTS MUSIC, &c.

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

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

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

MORPHY BROTHERS,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,

98 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Toronto, April 17, 1851.

5

NEW GOODS.

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

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

The Millinery Business,

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

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

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

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

Canadian Cloths and Satinettes,

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

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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

Millinery Show Rooms up stairs.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, September, 1851.

54-3m

CANADIAN MEDICINES.

FOR THE

CANADIAN PEOPLE

AT THE

NEW MEDICAL AND DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

IN

Elgin Buildings, 55 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

DRS. RUSSELL AND FOWLER

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

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

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

THE CORDIAL.

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

DR. RUSSELL'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

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

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

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

ANTISPASMODIC AND AGUE DROPS,

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

AGUE POWDERS,

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

TONIC DROPS,

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

COUGH MIXTURE,

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

NERVOUS MIXTURE.

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

Diuretic Drops,

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

THE ANTISCROPHULOUS PANACEA.

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

THE HEALING OINTMENT

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

Rheumatic Liniment,

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

NERVOUS PILLS,

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

DIAPHORETIC POWDERS,

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

THE RINGWORM OINTMENT.

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

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,

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

Drs. R. and F. have also prepared

MEDICATED SOAPS

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

The Epedermoid Solution,

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

ALL OTHER MEDICINES OF THE BEST QUALITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

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

NOTICE TO DENTISTS.

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

FOWLER'S PRESERVATIVE SOLUTION FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1851.

40-1y

IMPORTANT TO

FARMERS AND GARDENERS!

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

GROUND BONE FOR

MANURE.

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

PETER R. LAMB,

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

April, 1851.

33-3m

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Division Street, near the Wharf,

COBOURG.

Good Stabling attached.

Sept. 23, 1851.

16

YORKVILLE! YORKVILLE!!

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY!

I, LLOYD BAKER,

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

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

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

LLOYD BAKER.

Greater Bargains than Ever!!

AT

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

IN TEAS FRUITS, &c.**E. LAWSON,**

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

CONFECTIONARIES

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

[NO SECOND PRICE.]

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

Toronto, Feb., 1851.

1-1y

WILLIAM FELL.

ENGRAVER, &c.

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

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

Hamilton, April 10, 1851.

5-6m

J. McNAB,

Barrister, Attorney, &c.,

First Door North of the Court-House,
CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

March 25, 1851.

**CHARLES KAHN,
SURGEON DENTIST.**

South side of King Street,

One door West of Bay Street Toronto.

April 5th 1851.

5

71) YONGE STREET (71)

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Four Doors below Adelaide St.

W. BOONE CLARK & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

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

Lowest Remunerating Prices, for Cash.

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

N. B.—Garments made to order.

NO SECOND PRICE.

Toronto July 1851.

11

VARS AND THORNER.**SURGEON DENTISTS,**

Hamilton.

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

GARDEN

**Agricultural, & Flower Seeds
for 1851.****WILLIAM GORDON,**

Seed Merchant, 34, Yonge Street Toronto,

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

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

Laying out of Pleasure Grounds and Gardens

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

Agent for the Toronto Nursery.

Toronto, March 10, 1851.

4

HENRY LATHAM,

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

Toronto, 18th August, 1851.

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

A SPLENDID TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

AND

SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING.

BY GEN. S. F. CARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. VAN DIEN, Publisher.

No. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

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

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

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

SAMUEL WOOD,**SURGEON DENTIST.**

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

March 22, 1851.

CAMBRO TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
J. C. CLARK.

COMFORTABLE MEALS AND GOOD BEDS.

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

August, 1851.

STREETSVILLE
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.

Good accomodation afforded to Travellers, and good Stabling for horses. He respectfully solicits the the patronage of the public.

Streetsville }
June, 1851. }

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

A good Livery stable is attached to the premises.

April, 15th 1851.

BRAMPTON
TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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

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

May 13th, 1851.

BIDDLECOMBE'S

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

Every Accommodation for Travellers.

☞ **GOOD FARE AND MODERATE CHARGES.**

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

London, 14th April, 1851. 32-1y

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,

J. H. BAILEY, } Proprietors. **BUFFALO.**
D. B. HULL, }

BOARD, ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

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

THE BROUGHAM TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Bently's Corners, Pickering.

JAMES WOODRUFF

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

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

Good Stabling for horses.

May, 1851. 7

COOKSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
BY WILLIAM STEPHENS.

HE solicits the patronage of all friends of Temperance.

☞ **GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.** ☞

JULY 15, 1851.

TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE, HAMILTON.

A. SAVAGE Proprietor of this House, is prepared to accommodate quiet, respectable people, with meals and beds at a cheap rate. Good warm meals at all reasonable hours, for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cleanliness, comfort, and good attention.

June 7, 1851. 10

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
LONDON, C. W.

(Near Anderson's Foundry.)

BY JAMES LOVELESS.

Good Stabling attached.

June 1851. 10-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

BY

JOHN ALLEN,

EAST MARKET PLACE, One door from the Corner of Front Street, TORONTO.— Boarding and Lodging on the most reasonable terms. Hot Joints, Soups, &c., &c., Tea and Coffee always on hand.

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

Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

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

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

Good Stabling attached to the premises.

Febru. 1851. 1

THE NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

H. H. WILSON,

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

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

GOOD STABLING IS ATTACHED TO THE PREMISES.

April 28th, 1851. 6

BEAMSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL

BY JOHN ROBERTS.

Situated on the mainroad from Hamilton to Queens-
ton. The best accomodation can be had here.
Also good stabling for horses.

June 6, 1851. 8

LLOYDTOWN TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

BY ROBERT B. MACARTNEY.

GOOD Accommodation for Travellers and Stabling for Horses.

July 1851. 10

THORNHILL TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

BY THOMAS CLAXTON.

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

July 1st. 1851. 10

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA.

Competition Defied!

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

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

REGALIA FOR

SONS, CADETS AND TEMPLARS,
FOR SALE BY L. BEEMER,

WATCH MAKER, KING STREET HAMILTON CITY, C. W.,
And by Timothy Parsons, Buffalo, N.Y. ALSO:
Emblems, Certificates, &c., at reduced prices.

May. 1851. 8

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

Sons of Temperance supplied with Emblems.
February 24, 1850. 1-y

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

P. T. WARE & Co.

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

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

NOTARY PUBLIC,—REACH.

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

August 26, 1851. 13

TERMS OF OUR PAPER.

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

Letters Post Paid.

Address Charles Durand, Editor, Toronto.

J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.