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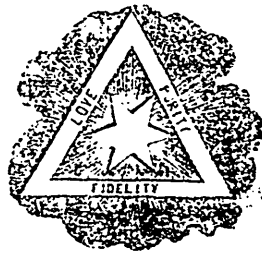
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CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.



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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1851.

NO. 15.



WHAT IS LOVE?

What is love? I asked a maiden,
Beaming bright in beauty's sky,
Love she knew, and with it laden,
Wore the arrows in her eye;
Blushes soft came o'er her stealing,
Low her words of music fell:—
"Love's a strange, delicious feeling,
What it is—I cannot tell."

What is love? I asked a mother,
Bending o'er her first born child;
O! the bliss she could not smother,
As she looked at me and smiled.
Something holier than pleasure
Lit the fire within her eyes,
God had given her a treasure,
And she loved the holy prize.

What is love? I asked the glory
Of my household and my life,
When in after years the story
Of my passion won a wife.
Deep in raiment her glances glowing,
Bared with love and golden glee,
While her arms around me throwing
Kisses sweet she gave to me.

What is love? O, brightest angel!
Wilt thou not thyself unroll?
Lo! I feel thy soft evangel
Stir the waters of my soul:
Love is joy divinely given
To the souls of earth again.
Binding heart to heart and heaven,
With God's own electric chain.

COW RIDE BACKWARDS.

During the Revolutionary war, when a corps of the American army were encamped near the borough of Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, an officer who was more of a devotee of Venus than of Mars, paid his addresses to a lady of distinction, whom he was in the habit of visiting nightly, in the cultivation of those kindly feelings which love so cordially aspires. On a discovery of the repeated absence of the officer, and of the place his interviews with his dulcinea were had, some waggish friends resolved to play off a handsome trick at his expense, which should force him from a repetition of his amorous visits.

The officer it appears, rode a very small horse of the pony kind which he always left untied, with the bridle reins over his neck, near the door, in order to mount and ride off without delay, when the business of courting and kissing was over; and the horse always remained until backed by the owner, without attempting to change his position. On a certain very dark night, when the officer had as usual, gone to pay his devotions to the object of his affections, and was enjoying the approving smiles of the lovely fair one, his waggish companions went privately to the house where the officer was, took his bridle and saddle from the horse, which they sent away, placed the bridle on the tail, the saddle on the back, and the copper over the horns of a quiet old cow who stood peaceably chewing her cud, near the spot. Immediately thereafter they retired some distance from the house, and separating, raised the loud cry of alarm, that the enemy had landed, and were marching into the village.

Our hero on hearing this, took counsel from his fears, and snatching a hasty kiss, he shot out of doors with the velocity of a musket ball, mounted into the saddle, with his back towards the head of the cow, and plunged his sharp spurs into her side, causing her to bawl out with excessive pain, and she darted off in her best gallop towards the camp. The officer still plying his spurs and with his wine and love on board—finding himself hurried rapidly backwards, maver of all his efforts to advance, and hearing the repeated bawlings of the tortured beast, imagined that he was carried off by Magic, and roaring out most lustily that the devil had got him was, carried into the very alignment of the camp.

The sentinels, hearing the noise, discharged their pieces and fled; and alarm guns were fired, the drums beat, officers left their quarters, and cried turn out! turn out! with all the strength of their lungs. The soldiers started from their sleep as if a ghost had crossed their dream—and the whole body running half naked, formed as quick as possible in gallant dishabille, prepared to repel the terrible invader. When lo! the ludicrous sight soon presented itself to their eyes, of the gallant officer, mounted on an old cow, with his face towards her tail. Her tongue hanging out—her sides gory with the gigging of the spurs, and he himself almost deprived of reason, and half petrified with horror. A loud roar of laughter broke from the assembled band, at the rider and his steed—the whole corps gave him three hearty cheers as he bolted into camp. He was carried to his quarters in triumph, there to dream of lover's metamorphoses, backward rides, sternway advances, and alarm of invasion, and thereby to garnish his mind with materials for writing a splendid treatise on the novel adventures of a cow story.—*Litrary Messenger.*

You may get knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

MARTIN LUTHER.

He was a most wonderful man—gifted with a nature so broad and expansive that while it touched the severe, almost the harsh on one side, it mingled with all that was tender and affectionate on the other. Hear, for instance, his remarks after the death of his daughter Madeline. When they placed her on the bier he exclaimed, "My poor, dear, little Madeline, you are at rest now." Then looking long and fixedly at her, he said, "Yes, dear child, thou shalt rise again, shalt shine like a star? yes, like the sun! I am joyful in the spirit, but oh, how sad in the flesh! It is a strange feeling this, to know that she is certainly at rest, that she is happy, and yet to be sad?"

It is recorded that when his little daughter was in the agony of death, Luther threw himself on his knees by his bedside, and weeping bitterly, prayed to God that he would spare her. She breathed her last in his arms. In one of his letters, a short time afterwards, he says, after speaking of the death of Medeline, that he ought to be thankful for her happy deliverance from the many troubles of this world: "Nevertheless, the force of instinct is so great, that I cannot forbear from tears, sighs, and groans, say rather my very heart dies within me. I feel engraven on my inmost soul her features, her words and actions: all that she was to me in life and health, and on her sick bed, my dear, my dutiful child. She was, as you know, so sweet, so amiable, so full of tenderness."

How beautifully the softness and tenderness of the stern Reformer's character come out in these extracts. And would any one thing be finer than this of woman;—"When Eve was brought before Adam, he was filled with the Holy Ghost, and gave her the most beautiful and glorious of names, called her Eve, that is, mother of all living. He did not call her his wife, but mother, mother of all living. This is woman's glory, and most precious ornament." Or this; "One evening noticing a little bird perched on a tree as if to take up its rest for the night, he said, "This little thing has chosen its shelter, and is going peacefully to sleep: it does not disturb itself with thoughts of where it shall rest to-morrow, but composes itself tranquilly on its little branch, and leaves God to think for it."

Old Parson Pine, of Newburyport, was a very eccentric personage, and seldom did a sabbath pass but what he set the whole congregation into a broad grin by his queer remarks. The boys of that day like those of the present generation, were sometimes a little mischievous, and occasionally when the contribution box passed round, buttons were nearly as plenty as dimes. The good old parson had noticed this and determined to put a stop to it. Accordingly one day he announced that a collection would be taken up for the poor, and said he, "if any man, woman boy or girl finds it necessary to drop a button into the plate let it be one with a good eye, for when the eyes are bent down the button ain't worth a wisp of straw."

THE BLOOMER COSTUME.—DANGEROUS BREACHES.

This will never do! We have the strongest faith in change and revolution; and have tried to like the idea of bringing the oriental female fashions into New England, but all to no purpose. In descriptive paragraphs and in illustrations, the thing looked somewhat agreeable. But we have seen the female form divine in this outlandish toggery—and we are driven to the verdict which Jeffrey once pronounced on the affections of Wordsworth. Our first impressions on seeing the costume were disagreeable. The woman appeared reduced in height, and angular exceedingly. Women always look shortened in anything like a man's dress. Those that we saw—of the usual height—presented the figures of little girls; till you looked at their faces, and were conscious of all the incongruity. Our New England women are generally spare and thin; and pale for the most part. The effect of a great flapping straw hat over their features and neck, is particularly bad—it absolutely annihilates whatever grace belongs to the feminine bust. For want of the exercise taken by the rougher sex, the shoulders and general shape of ladies are not sufficiently developed or rounded; and consequently, in this dress, the upper portion of their bodies shows very hard outlines, totally inconsistent with the softness and fullness which should belong to them.—Although the ladies we have seen in our streets had the appearance of big, awkward school-girls. Heaven help us, we have no more favourable opinion to pronounce, in this distressing business! Why that immeasurable sombrero is chosen for the head puzzles us. A neat bonnet would be a thousand times more womanly, and becoming. We saw the wind dragging at one of these vast umbrella things, and such a struggle as the wearer had to keep it on her head! We could not laugh; delusions are not laughable.

The fact is—this dress only becomes children and young girls; it requires the round faces and rounded proportions of youth. It will never answer for our adult women. A respectable woman of middle age would look like an absolute monster in it. We believe that in spite of their natural desire to seem, as they cannot be, of the superior division of the race, women will be frightened from the use of the manish garments by the ugliness of them. They require paddings and shawlings and drapery of the legs and feet. The fuller and fatter women of England require these things; and the thinner women of New England cannot do without them.

Plain truth, dear ladies, needs no flower of speech. So take it—with a smile or with a screech.

People advocate the curt garments, on principle—the principle of selfishness. It is on that very principle we chiefly condemn them. We have too much of this *utilitarianism*. We are too much disposed to sacrifice to it most of the graces and amenities of life. These last are of little account, compared with the necessity of doing things smartly, going ahead everywhere—everywhere realizing. "Rough and ready" is too much the motto. But, without going as far as Lord Chesterfield, in homage to "the graces," if we do not think more of the finer and softer senses of our nature we will only enjoy life in a crude and hasty way and make this civilization of which we boast so much, but a poor part of the large and genial thing it ought to be. Our business here is not merely to work and run, and cook and trade and put machineries in motion.—This running of the women into utilitarian trowsers and hats, shows the somewhat hard and material tendencies of our commercial society. So much for the principle.

The thing itself will subside very soon. The petticoat and skirt may be much shorter, and must be; and young girls will wear pantalets not unbecomingly.—But for all the purposes of gracefulness, the deluding puffiness and general effluence of skirt must continue rigorously necessary, not alone to the symmetries; but to the happy influences of women.—*North American Age*.

Love not your children unequally, or if you do, show it not, lest you make the one proud, the other envious, and both foolish. If nature has made a difference, it is the part of the tender parent to help the weak one.

MYSTERIOUS CANINE INSTINCT.

Mr. Justice William's death was extremely sudden. He had passed the shooting season with his valued friends Mr. and Lady Augusta Milbanke, at the Yorkshire Moors, a family with which he had been long connected, having set for some years for a borough of the Duke of Cleveland, her ladyship's father. From thence he went to pass a week with Lord Brougham in Westmorland. While there he felt a sharp pain in the chest, but this was only mentioned afterwards, for he never spoke of it to Brougham. On his way through London to his residence in Suffolk, he consulted his physicians, who considered it as connected with the liver, and of no grave importance. On his arrival at his seat, he was seemingly quite well, and went out daily to shoot. After a week or ten days, he was on the 14th of September, somewhat indisposed, but had been out riding before breakfast. He did not dine at table, there being some visitors there. Lady Williams left him pretty well in the drawing-room, and returned after dinner, but before the company retired from the table. She found him apparently well, and playing with her lap-dog. She went to the dining-room, and came back for the dog in three, or at the most four, minutes after she had left him well. No sooner did she open the drawing-room door than the animal set up a loud bark, and rushed past her violently, barking and howling all the way. She asked him what ailed the dog, but received no answer. She repeated the question, and seeing him as she thought, asleep, called his servant to see if his head was not too low. The man said, "No; he is sleeping comfortably." She approached him, and again asked him to speak. She observed one eye nearly open, the other half closed, but his colour as usual. The servant and another thought still that he slept, but her ladyship felt sure that he was gone. So it proved, for he speedily became cold and pale, nor could any of the remedies that were applied restore him. He had complained when he awoke just before dinner, that he had in his sleep dreamed of a sword piercing his breast. The examination of the body proved only that all the nobler parts—both head, chest, and abdomen—were in a state of perfect health, except a very slight enlargement of the spleen and liver, of no moment. He never had gout, nor had any of his family. We have entered into this detail on account of the very remarkable circumstance of the dog's instinct. It is quite clear that the poor animal was aware of the fatal change some time before any observer of our own species could discover that the spirit of its master had passed from this world.—Many stories have been told of such an instinctive sense, but it has never before, we believe, been established on such irrefragable evidence as the facts above detailed constitute.—*Law Review*.

THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.—Without the shepherd's dog, the whole of the mountainous land in Scotland would not be worth sixpence. It would require more hands to manage a stock of sheep, gather them from the hills, force them into houses and folds, and drive them to markets, than the profits of the whole stock would be capable of maintaining. Well may the shepherd then feel an interest in his dog. It is indeed he that earns the family's bread, of which he is content with the smallest morsel. Neither hunger nor fatigue will drive him from his master's side: he will follow him through fire and water. Another thing very remarkable is, the understanding these creatures have of the necessity of being particularly tender over lame or sickly sheep. They will drive those a great deal more gently than others, and sometimes a single one is committed to their care to take home. On those occasions they perform their duty like the most tender nurses.

Can it be wondered at, then, that the colley should be much prized by the shepherd; that his death should be regarded as a great calamity to a family, of which he forms, to all intents and purposes, an integral part; or that his exploits of sagacity should be handed down from generation to generation, and form no small part of the converse by the cozy ingle, on the long wintry nights.

THE SEA DIMINISHING.—Lieutenant William D. Foster, of the Navy, has an interesting communication in the *National Intelligencer*, in which he undertakes to show that all the phenomena of change in the ocean line of sea

const, and appearance of rocks above the water, which have been observed and commented on from time to time, are caused by a constant diminution of the waters of the ocean; a process is at all times going on by which substances held in solution in the ocean waters are converted into solids.

COMBAT BETWEEN A NEGRO AND AN ALLIGATOR.

While on the Banks of Bengo, we were anxious to know if the river really contained any crocodiles or alligators; and for a small reward, a negro fisherman offered to catch one. He immediately killed a sucking-pig and run a moderately thick stick through the entire length of its body, which he cut open. To the middle of this stick he attached an iron chain, eight or ten feet long, by means of a clamp, and further elongated the chain by fastening a cord to it. Armed with two strong barbed iron lances, he went on board his light canoe, and put out a short distance from the shore, while we remained in the hut watching his proceedings with curiosity. At a venture he threw the pig into the river, and scarcely a minute had elapsed, ere a pair of enormous widely-extended jaws rose above the surface, and quickly disappeared with the treacherous prize. The fisherman took advantage of this moment, to fasten the end of the canoe, and also, to attach his two lances by long ropes to the boat.—The voracious animal soon devoured his booty, and drew the boat, which of course followed his every movement, first to one side of the river and then to the other, always seeking for the deepest water. The rope being continually drawn tighter and tighter, the alligator darted with great violence above the surface, whereupon the negro vigorously thrust the lance at his head, and the big monster again dived. Certain of approaching victory, he stood calmly with uplifted lance, watching for an opportunity of throwing it again, whenever his adversary might rise above the surface. We were much astonished at the man's patient assiduity, for there was once a pause of half an hour, during which the animal did not appear; but as he became gradually weaker he rose more frequently, and at last always with his jaws wide open. The numerous wounds inflicted by the lance, and consequent loss of blood, so completely exhausted the poor alligator, that he had great difficulty in drawing the boat after him; but suddenly collecting all his remaining strength, he pulled the boat on one side with such violence that the fisherman fell into the water. In an instant he dexterously flung himself into the boat, and continued to strike his antagonist with his harpoon. The combat lasted nearly an hour and a half, when the alligator yielded without resistance to the superior force of the negro, who gradually brought his boat alongside of us, and then leaning on shore, fastened the rope to a cocoa palm in front of his hut. He then fearlessly approached the animal, which was nearly covered with water, and deprived him of all possibility of escape, by inflicting several deep wounds. Life was no longer in the alligator when he was abandoned to his fate but it was doomed to inevitable death; and when we gave the man his promised guerdon, he observed coolly, that he would gladly exhibit a similar proof of his skill everyday. The animal was twenty feet long.—*Literary Messenger*.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The following story is told of a Yankee captain and his mate:

Whenever there was a plum pudding made by the captain's orders, all the plums were put into one end of it, and that end placed next to the captain, who, after helping himself, passed it to the mate, who never found any plums in his part of it. Well, after this game, he prevailed upon the steward to place the end which had no plums in it next to the captain. The captain no sooner saw the pudding than he saw that he had the wrong end of it. Picking up the dish and turning it in his hands as if merely examining the china, he said "this dish cost me two shillings in Liverpool," and put it down again as though without design, with the plums next to himself. "Is it possible," said the mate taking up the dish, "I should not suppose it was worth more than a shilling," and, as in perfect innocence, he put the dish with the plum end next to himself. The captain looked at the mate, and the mate looked at the captain; the captain laughed. "I tell you what, young one," said the captain, "you've found me out; so we'll just cut the pudding lengthways this time, and have the plums fairly distributed hereafter."

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—Vexatious typographical errors will sometimes occur in newspapers in spite of all the vigilance that can be exercised. Editors do not often trouble themselves much about them, knowing their readers to be capable of distinguishing those that are the fault of the proof reader, and trusting to the extenuating circumstances of haste and hurry in going to press. They cannot always be avoided, even where time is given for thorough reading and all conceivable precautions are adopted. We have recently met with a curious historical fact which may be appositely related in this connection. It is to the effect that some hundred years ago, a number of the professors of the Edinburgh University attempted to publish a work which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the desired result. Six experienced proof-readers were employed who devoted hours to the reading of each page, and after it was thought to be perfect, it was posted up in the hall of the University with a notification that a reward of £50 would be paid to any person who could discover an error. Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been posted, before the work was completed, and the professors thought that they had attained the object for which they had been striving. When the work was issued it was discovered that several errors had been committed—one of which was in the first line of the first page.—*Buffalo Commercial Adv.*

A MOST SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—A few weeks since, an English immigrant named Francis Lilleman, who was sick with the ship fever, was taken from a canal boat by Col. Thompson, superintendent of the poor and sent to the county house, where he subsequently died, on the 28th of May. Col. T. having learned the place from which he had emigrated, and that he had left there a wife and seven children, wrote to his wife the intelligence of the death of her husband in this country. Yesterday he received a letter from the mother of Lilleman's, which states that about seven days after he left home for America, Mrs. L. was taken sick, and died on the same day that her husband expired here, distant many thousand miles. Before her death she expressed her belief that her husband was in as great trouble as herself.—which singularly enough proved to be the case. It appears that their seven children are left orphans and destitute, the youngest being only about seven months old. The man was too poor to pay for the passage of his whole family to America, and the Parish refusing to assist him, he reluctantly left them behind. The mother bestows many thanks upon Col. T. for his kindness, and requests him to accept an ancient silver spoon, which she mentioned as being found among the effects of the deceased. The ways of Providence are indeed singular.—*Rochester Democrat.*

SINGULAR.—Some two weeks since, we understand, a man named Ketchum, living in Babylon, on Spoon River, Texas, was working on his farm, and seeing a thunder storm coming up, mounted his horse and started for home. When within a few rods of his house he dismounted, and at the same instant both he and his horse were struck to the earth by lightning, two young men were near, who were also struck down. On recovery, they started to carry Mr. K. to his house, when Mrs. Ketchum met them, immediately procured a bucket of spring water, and poured it gently on the breast of her husband. To the surprise of every one he immediately came to and is now doing well. What is most surprising in this is, that the lightning struck him on the side of the head, taking off the hair, and then ran down his face, neck and breast, leaving the skin blistered and burned in its track. On his stomach the lightning forked, a branch running on each leg, tearing his pantaloons and boots to atoms. We have frequently before heard of the effect of cold water used on persons struck by lightning, but this is the first instance where we have known it tried. Let our readers remember this, and if occasion requires it is at least worth trial.

THE EAGLE AND THE GRAVEDIGGER.—A few days since the sexton of St. Nicholas's Church, Nottingham, was preparing the last earthly home of a person recently deceased, when he heard a curious sound overhead, and on casting his eye upward he perceived a majestic eagle soaring in the air. The bird-king took a

swoop, and then settled on a mound of green turf near the wonder-struck sexton, who attacked the noble bird. The feathered giant peered keenly at his civilized opponent, and drooped his wings like a game cock preparing for "the tug of war." They advanced towards each other, closed, struggled, and the contest had commenced. Textile manufacture soon gave way before the rapid attacks made upon it by the eagle's hard beak and sharp talons, but the representative of the man tribe was determined to show that he was one of the "lords of the creation," and resolved to conquer or perish in the attempt. His coat sleeve was reduced to a thing of shreds, but still the battle was vigorously maintained, now the bird and anon the man appearing to have the advantage. At length the sexton floored the monarch of the feathered tribe, and having rendered him powerless by pinioning his wings, he bore him away in triumph. This circumstance might astound the ornithological world were it not stated that the eagle was ascertained to be the "living sign" of Mr. Raynor's, the Spread Eagle, Long-row, Nottingham. It had slipped its chain and escaped.—*Nott's Guardian.*

JUDGE STORY A POET.—The Salem Register says, that in his earlier days, Judge Story was accustomed to write poetry, and gives as a specimen the following motto, standing at the head of that paper.

"Here shall the PRESS the PEOPLE'S RIGHTS maintain,
Unawed by INFLUENCE, and unbribed by GAIN;
Here Patriot TRUTH her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to RELIGION, LIBERTY and LAW."

"This motto, to the glorious principles of which we have always endeavored to be faithful, was written for the Register, and first published at the head of our columns in January, 1802. There it has ever since remained, and there, we trust, it will remain, the guide of the course of its conductors, as long as the paper shall exist."

A CAUTIOUS FELLOW.—A few days ago, in Berwick Me., a good, honest-looking country fellow was looking at the telegraphic wires there with astonishment. A passer-by asked him what he thought of it. "Wali, I don't know exactly," replied the fellow, "but I am sure they won't get me to ride on the darned thing—they wires and posts would tear my breeches all to pieces."

IMPROVEMENT IN OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINES.

—An improvement in the reversing action of the simple and one-direction oscillating engine has been made by Willie & Morris of N. Y., which the scientific American describes as a very useful invention. The engine itself is of the very simplest construction; the steam and exhaust box is stationary, and there is no valve rod nor slide whatever; the engine exhausts and takes in its steam through two ports on the top of the cylinder at the centre, but there are three openings in the box for the steam and exhaust. For stationary engines, which did not require to be reversed, the old plan of allowing it to move in one direction was quite sufficient, but for large and moveable engines, such as locomotives and steamboats, the plan invented to do this is exceedingly simple. By a peculiar arrangement of the exhaust and steam opening in the chest, a simple hollow slide valve is made to shut off the steam, let it on, and also change the steam exhaust-port, and vice versa. This same covered slide can be made to cut off by various devices, but the simple method of reversing the passages is a most excellent improvement.—*Phil. Ledger.*

SONNET ON A MOSQUITO.

This little mosquito the blood-sucking scamp,
How demurely he sits till you blow out the lamp;
Then stretches his wings and lights on your nose,
And does all he can to disturb your repose;
And if he can't bleed you with gnat or blade,
He will try the effect of his sweet serenade.
This last is the worst. How often I've sworn
That the locusts of Egypt were not half the bore
Of these little tormentors let loose in the night,
Who will sing you a song before taking a bite.
Now welcome, cold winter, the north winds may blow,
I would welcome the rain, the sleet, and the snow,
I would e'en welcome St. Patrick to this our fair land,
If in killing these devils he would lend us a hand,



Agricultural.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough
As you were riding by?
Or wearied 'neath his noon-day toil,
When summer suns were high?
And thought you that his lot was hard?
And did you thank your God,
That you and yours were not condemn'd
Thus like a slave to plod?

Come see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field and tree,
Conspire, with flowing stores to fill
His barn, and granary,
His healthful children gaily sport,
Amid the new mown hay,
Or proudly aid with vigorous arm,
His task as best they may

The dog partakes his master's joy,
And guards the loaded wain,
The feathery people clap their wings,
And lead their youngling train,
Perchance, the hoary grand sire's eye
The glowing scene surveys,
And breathes a blessing on his race
Or guides their evening praise.

The Harvest-Giver is their friend,
The Maker of the soil,
And Earth, their Mother gives them bread
And cheers their patient toil.
Come join them round their wintry hearth,
Their heartfelt pleasure see,
And you can better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

DISPOSITION OF CATTLE TO FATTEN.

Many people act on the supposition that all cattle are alike in their disposition to fatten; no greater mistake can be committed, since half the feed will bring forward one animal, required to produce another, and the economy of fattening cattle depends in no small degree in selecting the right animals. Mr. Stephens gives some rules for selecting animals disposed to early maturity. He says:

The most prominent indication of this disposition is a loose, thick, mellow skin, as if floating upon a stratum of fat below; and such a skin is invariably covered with, long, soft, mossy feeling hair, bearing a decided colour. A firmness of texture over the whole body is essential to a disposition to fatten; no fat encumbers the bones of the legs and of the head, all the extremities—the limbs, head and tail are small, fine and tapering from the body. The eye is prominently set in the head, and with a placid expression. The forehead is broad. The ears are sensible to every new sound. The muzzle is sharp, the nostrils distended, and the jaws distinct and clean. The muscles broad and flat. The blood-vessels largo and full. The chest is broad, and the tail flat at the top, and broad and tapering to the tuft of hair. The line of the back is straight and level, and the ribs round. A back high above the level is narrow, and is accompanied with flat ribs and a long, narrow face, which are both indicative of a want of disposition to fatten. When the back is below the level, the fat and flesh are mostly upon the lower part of the carcass, and the tallow increases in the interior. The flanks and cod are then thick and fat. In such a configuration, the fore-quarters are larger than the hind. Such an animal evinces a disposition to fatten but lays on coarse pieces. When the curved lines abound over the body and play into one another, giving a brilliancy to the surface, while the sweeping lines of the contour, with the tapering fineness of the extremities, the pleasing countenance, and the joyous spirit, a symmetry, state of health, and disposition to improve are conjoined, they afford the highest satisfaction and profit to the breeder.

LIQUID MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.

It is a fact satisfactorily established with me that there is nothing connected with a farm in the line of fertilizers, that appears to produce a greater effect on fruit trees than liquid manure. Thousands of gallons of this invaluable fluid are wasted on farms annually, which, if applied to the trunks and roots of trees, would benefit them ten times more than it would cost to make an application of the liquid. No one need apprehend any danger in applying it, for it bites not, nor does it cause any serious derangement in the olfactory region. Where trees have been injured by drought, and have been set out heedlessly, it produces a most striking effect, causing a circulation of the sap at once astonishing. It is unquestionably preferable to solid manures, for its effect is almost immediate. It penetrates the pores of the earth and comes in contact with the roots and fibres as soon as an application is made; whereas, in applying coarse manure, such is not the case, it requiring several showers to wash the strength of it out.

The manner in which I have applied it is to dig a cavity around the body of the tree, and then fill up with the liquor. In a few moments, it will be absorbed ready for replacing the dirt; thus preventing evaporation. The introduction of a paifull around the trunk of a tree, at an interval of a month during the growing season, is sufficient to produce the most astonishing results. An extraordinary growth immediately commences and shoots are forced out in a few weeks, truly astounding both in length and size. I have tried soap suds and am convinced that they do not contain all the invigorating and enriching powers common to liquid manure. It must be acknowledged, however, that soap suds are efficient, causing a rapid growth when judiciously applied, but not equal in my opinion to the liquid.

Now, without being considered wayward in advancing ideas, I would suggest that those who have the fluid on hand, and are not backward in coming in contact with dirt, would try the liquid and see if the effects are not satisfactory.

W. TAPPEN.

Baldwinsville, N. Y. August, 1851.

KILNS.—Joseph Christian Davidson, of Yalding, Kent, Brickmaker, for improvement in lime and other kilns and furnaces. Patent dated November 2nd, 1850. "1. Mr. Davidson's improvements have relation to lime kilns, in which, as usually constructed, the fire has been lighted in the kiln underneath an arch built of the limestone to be calcined. According to this method, a great waste ensues from pieces of the stone chipping off by the action of the heat, and falling into the fire, from which they have necessarily to be removed. It is now proposed to have the fire-place alongside of the kiln, and to conduct the flame and products of combustion through the side of the kiln, to act upon the limestone, which is to be piled in the kiln on an arch built in the usual manner and so as to act as a reticulated flue. 2. The same principle is applied to the kilns used for baking bricks, the fire-places being arranged at the side of the kiln, in such position as to make the openings in the wall thereof the throats of the furnaces."—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

PARSNIPS.—This root has long been an inmate of the garden, and was formerly much used. In the times of Popery, it was the farmer's Lent root, being eaten with salted fish, to which it is still an excellent accompaniment. "In the north of Scotland," Dr. Neill observes, "parsnips are often beat up with potatoes and a little butter; of this excellent mess the children of the peasantry are very fond, and they do not fail to thrive upon it. In the north of Ireland, a pleasant table beverage is prepared from the roots brewed along with hops. Parsnip wine is also made in some places; and they afford an excellent ardent spirit, when distilled after a similar preparatory process to that bestowed on potatoes destined for that purpose." It is an excellent food for cows, and its fattening qualities I have already noticed.—*Farmer's Guide*.

MONSTER BEANS.—We have twice lately noticed the extraordinary growth of some specimens which have been shown to us, of the Rocky Mountain bean, recently introduced into this country. We believe, if we recol-

lect aright, the former specimens measured respectively 24 and 22 inches; but yesterday we were informed by Mr. John Warcup, gardener, of Laprairie, that he has a bean growing in his garden 27 inches in length. He says that the Rocky Mountain bean is an excellent and very succulent vegetable, fully equal in flavour to the common scarlet runner of this country.—*Montreal Transcript*.

MACHINE FOR GATHERING CLOVER-SEED.—Mr. George A. Smith, of Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for a machine for cutting and gathering clover-seed. This machine exhibits a great deal of ingenuity, although its construction is very simple. A wooden roller is constructed with thick, spiral-shaped projections, at a short distance apart, running on it lengthwise with the axis. On these spiral projections are secured knives or blades set in such a way that the cutting edge of each projects over the concave part of the wooden spiral of the cylinder. A rake is placed on the carriage below, like that of a grain reaper, and a straight knife extends across the rake behind, to hold up the clover, so that as the spiral cylinder revolves, the knives of it cut off the heads of the clover, and the receptacles under the knives carry the heads of the clover round, and thus deposit the seed in a proper receptacle at the turning vertical point. There is also an arrangement for securing the wheels on the axle of the carriage, which is a very good improvement. The collars of the wheel-boxes have ratchet teeth, whereby the axle is made to turn when moving forward, but not when moving back, thus throwing the wheels out of gear with the cutters, by a spring, when necessary.—The rake can also be adjusted to any required distance to or from the revolving cutters.—*Scientific American*.

HORSE-POWER DITCHING MACHINE.—Mr. Charles Bishop, of Norwalk, Ohio, has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for a good improvement in Ditching Machines, whereby the old spade method of ditching by manual power is entirely thrown into the shade. His machine is worked by horse-power, and is provided with a revolving excavator, the shaft or axle of which, lies in the direction of the length of the ditch. The excavator is of a screw form, and is operated by an endless chain. The ditch is cut of a semi-circular form, and it deposits the cut clay of other kind of excavated earth in a box, from whence it is delivered at one side of the road, by scrapers attached to the endless chain, the machine being propelled forward by a friction wheel or roller, moving in the ditch and operated by the excavator shaft.—*Scientific American*.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.—The damage done to the wheat crop this season, by the weevil, has excited a good deal of apprehension in the minds of our farmers for the future, and attention has been turned to securing some earlier variety which shall ripen sufficiently early to escape the ravages of this insect, which in so many parts of the country has completely destroyed the wheat crop. The Hallowell Agricultural Society held two meetings on the subject, and finally concluded to purchase some Mediterranean wheat for seed for the use of its members. This wheat has been tested two years in some parts of the adjacent County, and has escaped the ravages of the weevil in localities where the Soules, Rasp, and Flint wheat have been seriously injured.—The Mediterranean is not so fine a variety of wheat as some others, but is very hardy, standing the winter well, and very productive. The person from whom the Society purchased their seed raised 300 bushels from seven acres. It weighed 61 lbs to the bushel.—*Pictou Gazette*.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them, they will starve you.

☞ Making salt by solar evaporation, at Key West, it is said can be profitably carried on. The salt is claimed to be of superior quality, and the solar heat, joined to the trade winds, possess great evaporative powers. The business is now carried on to a small extent, but could be easily increased a thousand fold, as the natural salt ponds are sufficiently extensive for that purpose.—From 30,000 to 40,000 bushels are made yearly.



The Literary Gem.

THE STUDENT'S DREAM.

Methought in a dream on a mountain high,
I gazed in thought on the deep blue sky,
When an angel of light came fitting by,
And stood by my side and wept.

Upon my cheek was the bloom of youth,
And in my heart a thirst for truth,
With varied knowledge I'd tried to soothe,
The cravings of a restless mind.

My soul was full of earthly lore,
This world I'd travell'd o'er and o'er,
On genius' wings my thoughts did soar;
But alas! I craved yet more,—yes more! I

True happiness in wealth I'd sought,
A transient hour of pleasures caught;
In Science' dreams to catch it thought,
But all, yee all, were empty shadows.

I wondered long that an angel sprite,
Should visit me from the realms of light,
And gaze in love with eyes so bright,
On a poor and feeble man.

I thought on me the angel smiled,
With countenance like a new born child;
And with voice of music sweet, oh, so mild!!
Pointed to the sunlit sky.

Oh, son of man, then of truth the threshold scarce
I had trod;
Oh! still thy doubts—no longer in earthly darkness plod;
Lo, there's a way of life that leadeth up to God,
In this alone the mind can rest.

Behold there is a love, that fills the soul;
This love will last whilst countless ages roll;
Eternity its cycle and God its goal;
From the fountains of His love 'tis fed.

The glory of that dream too blest to last,
Steals o'er my soul like the shadows of the past,
Yet on my mem'ry a truth has cast,
That nought can o'er efface.

Swift the angel fled on a wing of fire,
And as he soared higher! Oh, still higher,
Methought I heard an angel's glorious choir,
Tell me of faith! Oh,—Faith in God.

C. M. D.

IMMORTALITY.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God."—*Job, chap. 19, v. 25, 26.*

The Book of Job, one of the most sublime, philosophical, and poetical books ever written on earth, throughout its whole pages maintains the wisdom, glory, and goodness of God, and the immortality of the soul.

It was written either by Moses, or by some wise and eminently pious man, upwards of, or

about four thousand years ago, in Assyria. In it we behold the deepest wisdom, the sublimest morality, the grandest ideal and philosophic poetry, and a deep knowledge of natural history, the universe and the mind of man, displayed.

Here man is distinctly told that he is immortal, and as a being morally accountable to the spirit of God.

The sober thinking moments and the solemn inward thoughts of all men whisper to them that there is an hereafter. The best men in all countries, upon deep reflection, have come to the conclusion, that the soul is destined to live after the body's death. Independent of revelation, the thoughts of the soul have dwelt on this glorious doctrine. Upon the pages of the Bible, it glows however, with a radiance like the noonday's glorious sun. There is a universe of mind as well as of matter. The one the creature, the other the creating, advancing, thinking, transcendent thing called thought and mind. In the body it is under a cloud. Yet it rises betimes in a Newton, in a Shakspeare, Napoleon, Brougham, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Luther, Socrates, Plato, Pythagoras, Confucius, Seneca and St. Paul, to a glowing brightness that seems like disembodied intelligence.

In them and thousands of others, in all ages and countries, the electric spark of the soul has shone forth with a vigour and brightness like the sun bursting forth from a midnight gloom. Matter could scarce contain the vigour of their minds, and their spirits seemed waiting to mount to their natural element; that ocean of intelligence that seems to surround the throne of the Almighty One—the Antient of days.

Why have good and wise men of all ages, nations and religions been inclined to believe this doctrine? Three things have induced them to do so. We are now arguing apart from Revelation, which we all know forcibly inculcates the thrilling truth that man's soul lives after the death of the body. First, every deep-thinking and reflective mind must come to the conclusion that there are and ought to be essentially different principles in the universe; *the acting and the acted on.* Intelligence and its manifestation and glory. Thus, God is a Spirit, and the Sun of Intelligence; its original and everlasting source!! The glorious and infinite universe we see around us—the sublime and varied phases and manifestations of nature,—all are but the manifestation of his glory! The body in man is the manifestation of the soul. Matter is essentially passive, and is only active from outer impulse given by something superior in nature to itself. The universe of itself would not act or move, if laws had not been given to its components, to regulate their individual and whole motions. It moves by design and for an end, not by chance. The laws of matter were given to it by something superior, and that was the Intelligence of God. The matter of the body is not the soul, but God has

ordained that human beings shall be so manifested. Oh! how dark and how dismal—how unutterably silent and vain would be the vast theatre of nature, if it were unlit by the spirit and being of a God, and his all-pervading moral presence!! It would be like a dark and chaotic cold world of waters without the sun! Conjoin the thought of intelligence with that of infinite matter and its manifestations, and like the blaze of an ocean of lightning, all becomes clear. Nature, too, acts by contraries—symbolical of God, and his universe. The day and the night—the cold and the heat—light and darkness—life and death—good and evil—beauty and ugliness—music and discord—love and hatred—pain and pleasure—progress and decay.

Secondly, man feels within him a moral prompting—a moral sense—a whispering conscience crying to his judgment “*to refrain from evil and do good.*” Moral feeling is no part of matter, and cannot be; and is not necessarily the result of education or custom, because it is essentially the same in all ages and nations. Is not the morality of the Book of Job the same as that of Paul and of modern Christianity. Does not a similar spirit to some extent pervade the works of heathen philosophers and Chinese and Hindoo wise men? This moral sense is a proof of his immortality, and of the existence of God. Chance, or the innate powers of matter, implanted and could implant no such power in his bosom. It was put there in view of an end. He was destined to live in human society—to discriminate between good and evil actions. Man, civilized and savage, feels that he is accountable for his actions and destined to live again. Nature tells him he is superior to the brute creation; and in what is he superior if he is not immortal?

Thirdly, thought is infinite in its nature, and the soul infinite in its aspirations. When all on earth is still in the silent watches of the night, we will muse on what is to be, or wander out and turn our gazing eyes to the arch of heaven, bespangled with millions of stars. Then thought takes wing in the passive calmness of the body, and scans the robes of the gentle moon—or the twinkling of the shining stars. Does matter thus behold itself—reason on itself? Does matter thus sit in silence and scan the universe and its laws, and turn its thoughts inwards and say, conscience, be thou still? If we are not matter, then what are we? Is thought a property of matter? Impossible! Thought is a spirit, and a spirit has no relation to time or space necessarily, except in carrying out some end designed by God in the moral universe.

In this world mind is only manifested in matter, and yet it is not matter. We have read the ablest works of men written against the immortality of the soul. None, in our opinion, excel that of Baron Holbach; but with all their ingenuity, they leave the subject in a greater mystery than when they commenced to argue on it. The arguments against the existence of matter are more forcible than those against mind. Self-consciousness tells us we exist, and that we are not matter, though embodied in it; but we only know matter from outer manifestations and through the senses.

The truth is that both exist, and are essentially different, having different ends and different

elements. Nothing is impossible to God, and as things are, he has ordained them.

EXTENT OF THE UNIVERSE.

It may give some idea of the extent of the Universe to know the length of time required for light, which travels 192,000 miles a second, to come from different celestial objects to this earth. From the moon it comes in one and a quarter seconds; from the sun in eight minutes; from Jupiter, fifty-two minutes; Uranus in two hours; from a star of the first magnitude, three to twelve years; from a star of the fifth magnitude, sixty-six years; from a star of the twelfth magnitude, four thousand years. Light which left a star of the twelfth magnitude when the Israelites left Egypt, has not yet reached the earth. Our entire solar system itself travels at the rate of thirty-five thousand miles an hour among the fixed stars.—*Home and Foreign Record.*

All sciences Astronomy is the most exciting and interesting. It exhibits to the mind the theatre of the universe, over which the Spirit of the Almighty moves. By it we become acquainted with the general laws of matter—laws which regulate not only our Solar System but probably millions of others. Of all human inventions none can excel in magnificence that of the telescope, by which we become comparatively intimately acquainted with worlds and systems of worlds; which without its aid, would remain but specks of light, or be wholly unseen. So immensely grand and extensive are the operations of nature, that the human mind, whilst musing on them, becomes bewildered, and fails to comprehend or grasp such infinite space and magnitude. The telescope has brought to light myriads of Suns and Solar Systems that are invisible to the naked eye. If we could, in the twinkling of an eye, be translated from earth to the most distant star, visible by the most powerful telescope, and whose light has been travelling since creation, at the rate of about twelve millions of miles in a minute, and yet scarce reached our earth; there on that most distant point of the universe; at a distance nearly incomprehensible to the human mind: we would still see through the most powerful telescope worlds; yea millions of them, still more distant. Oh how wonderful it is behold such greatness; how bewildering to muse on. Seest thou that smallest sand beneath thy foot? All we see of the universe or could see were we to travel on the wings of the beams of the morning light, for ten thousand years, at the rate of twelve millions of miles a minute; would be to the whole universe of God, but as *this one atom* to the globe of our world!! Oh most incomprehensible greatness where is thy limit, and what mind but God's can ever know thy infiniteness? Yet over these wide and measureless oceans of matter and worlds, there reigns a universal and admirable order; and a most unerring design and grand purpose. Sameness does not prevail, but a grand and varied beauty. Some worlds having more satellites than others, and some worlds being belted with immense

rings of glowing light. Some are accompanied by the dance of many worlds all shining with their gentle light. Some of them have denser atmospheres than others, and probably the human mind cannot imagine the infinite variety, beauty, grandeur and loveliness of these countless systems and worlds. He who decked the millions of flowers and shrubs and the musical birds—the floating butterflies and the clouds with their lovely and glorious colours, and attributes on our earth, is abundantly able to exceed all this elsewhere. As there is no limit to the power of God or to his infinite operations in matter; so there is no limit to his ingenuity and ideality, or power to display the beautiful. The more nature is examined in small and great things, the more admirable are all things found. As we find millions of worlds in a dark spot of infinite space, which to us seems but a few feet in extent; so on the point of a needle, in a speck of water, by the aid of the microscope tens of thousands of perfect animals float and sport in seeming delight and pleasure. This vast multitude of worlds is doubtless, like ours, teeming with animated life and intelligent beings, whose creator is ours. To watch over the universe, to multiply pleasure and goodness—to carry out grand moral purposes; such as we see being carried out in ours; in the name of Jesus Christ; whom this Almighty One sent to earth to portray his glory and will to erring men, is the employment of God. He is the source of all power and wisdom, and at the same time the source of all benevolence and love. There are two universes—one of matter which we have just alluded to, and one of mind infinitely more sublime and grand. "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard; nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the glory prepared by God for those who love him." Oh the glory of that world of mind—its brightness its harmony its armies of thousands of millions of spirits; drinking in life from the throne of God; all are the things prepared by the Almighty for his creatures from the dictates of infinite love.

Youths Department.

THE ADDRESS OF THE LADIES OF MARKHAM TO THE CADETS, ON THE OCCASION OF THE SOIREE, 28TH AUGUST, 1851: PRESENTED BY MISS WILLSON.

WORTHY ARCHON AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE, MARKHAM SECTION, No. 36:—

The privilege we this day enjoy of publicly expressing the interest we feel in the welfare and prosperity of your society, affords us much pleasure and satisfaction. We cannot but view the organization of your youthful *Temperance Brotherhood* in this village, as being destined to effect such a change ultimately, in its social and moral character, as can only result from the forming of right habits in early life. You all understand those expressive words of the poet,—“Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.” Of this we wish no better proof than to behold you this day, clad in regalia, whose emblems express your determination to commence in the right time to cultivate and cherish the noble and elevating principles of *Love, Virtue and Temperance!* With these golden principles for their motto, what may we not expect from the Cadets of Markham? Living out such a motto, what may we not expect from the united Cadets of Canada.

Allow us then, young friends, to express our ardent desire that every one of you may maintain the honourable position you occupy; and when you are tempted to leave the ranks of your noble order, meet the tempter by a fixed determination never to exchange

Virtue for immorality—Love for hatred and revenge— or the safeguard *Temperance* for the dangerous use of an article which the Word of God says,—“in the end *biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.*”

As a memento, then, of the interest we feel in the prosperity and final success of your praiseworthy enterprise, allow me, on the behalf of a few of your abiding friends, to present you this flag.

When you behold it floating in the breeze, be reminded of the *Pledge* of your *Order*, and also of the *honour* which will always be placed upon the heads of those who keep that *Pledge inviolate*. There is much depending upon your *adherence* to the *principles* you have espoused. Many of your young companions are still exposed to the evils you have *resolved to shun*, and the influence of your example will have a tendency either to afford yourselves the pleasure of extending to them the hand of welcome to the friendship and advantages of your order, or to give you the pain of seeing them shut out from those advantages, and in many instances exposed to a train of evils such as too often hurl many of the most promising youth into the vortex of infamy and disgrace. Remember, then, the importance of bending the *twig aright*, in order that the branches may take a proper direction, and thus the *tree* appear perfect and *beautiful* in all its parts. Thus, by your faithfulness to the cause of *Temperance*, and consistency of deportment in all your efforts to *advance* its saving principles, and *extend* its influence; you will secure to yourselves the right use of those exalted powers, both of body and mind, for which *God* has given the good will and respect of the wise and virtuous; and find yourselves progressing in the way of *morality, sobriety and knowledge*.

Go on, then, my young friends in the good work of saving by *prevention*, yourselves and others from the appalling evils of drunkenness. Go on in your laudable efforts to elevate yourselves in the scale of *moral and intellectual existence*.

Most heartily do we wish you *God speed*.

MARKHAM CADETS' ANSWER TO LADIES' ADDRESS.

RESPECTED LADIES OF MARKHAM:—

On behalf of this Section of Cadets, permit me to return you our sincere and warmest thanks for this beautiful present. We receive it as an expression of the esteem in which you hold our order, and as a mark of kindness to ourselves. We feel proud of our institution and the position which we this day enjoy. As Cadets of Temperance, Ladies, when we look upon the present, we will be reminded of you, who have to-day done such honour to our order and to ourselves by presenting us this Flag. We are encouraged to go on in our *voluntary* work, in trying to stay the progress of intemperance, by your presence and unfeigned wishes for our success. Ladies, we unite with you in the hope that none of us may ever dishonour the Order, by violating our sacred pledge; we hope we may preserve untarnished the motto characteristic of our Order,—*Virtue, Love, and Temperance*. And we also cherish the hope that the united efforts of the Cadets, Daughters and Sons of Temperance, in their efforts to emancipate the world from the slavery of intemperance, may, by the blessing of God, be successful. In conclusion, we again thank you for this present, and when we are done meeting in this world, may we unite with the glorious order in Heaven.

PARIS SOIREE.

To the Editor of the *Son of Temperance*.

PARIS, September 2, 1851.

SIR,—

The Sons of Temperance had a grand celebration here, on Thursday, the 28th ultimo. Although the morning was hazy, no sooner did “old Sol” show his bright face over the tree-tops than the mist was dispelled, and nothing now remained to damp the expectations of the good people of Paris. About ten o'clock, long strings of carriages began to pour in. These were soon followed by the Duncas, Preston, and Brantford Bands, which certainly did excellent service. At noon, the procession formed in front of the Temperance Hall, and shortly after moved down to the flats, where a splendid banner was presented. The procession

again formed, and, after parading the principal streets, proceeded to a booth on the river flats, where tea was served at three o'clock P.M. After about 1200 persons had partaken, speeches were delivered by many celebrated speakers, among whom was the celebrated “London Sailor,” Mr. Murrell. The party then proceeded to their respective homes, and, I am proud to say, during the whole day not one scene calculated to disturb the peace, was witnessed.

To the eye of every well-wisher of the temperance cause, the long line of banners which headed each separate division, was a sight calculated to rouse the most heartfelt gratitude towards that Being whose pleasure it is to prosper every good work.

Such demonstrations as this prove, daily and hourly that the rule of “King Alchy” is tottering to its fall,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

BY A CADET.

THE CANADIAN Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, September 23, 1851.

Original Poetry.

TEMPERANCE SONG FROM THE BACKWOODS.

Away to the conflict ye sons of the brave,
Why linger behind in the fight?
Tho' the Tyrant be mighty he sinks on his grave,
And the laurels of glory triumphantly wave
O'er our leader encompass'd with might.

We battle no longer with helmet and sword,
Nor foemen we strike to the death;
Tho' our cry be SURRENDER!—no life blood is pour'd,
Nor a groan—nor a wail from the dying is heard,
Nor a curse from the quivering breath.

O, no! but the blessing—and the pray'r
From the heart that was weary with pain,
As we strike from the feet of her loved one the snare
And God speed you, is heard from the lips of the fair,
As we break the mebrant's chain.

Love, Reason, and Truth—are the weapons we wield,
And so strong is our Brotherhood Band
That tho' boundless as earth the extent of our field,
We sweep it unstem'd, and the mightiest yield
To humanity's conquering hand.

Away to the combat, ye Sons—for our name
Is abroad! In Jehovah we trust!
Away, the usurper is yielding his chain.
And the soul that might grasp immortality's fame
Is grov'ling no more in the dust,

Here waves in its glory our Banner of Light,
By the hand of high Heaven unfurl'd;
'Tis for this, O, ye heroes, we rush to the fight!
For this hath our arms been girded with might,
For this do we war with the world.

On—on to the battle—why linger dismay'd,
Or tear the high badge from your breast;
By that tri-color'd emblem of light thou art weigh'd,
Then bear it undim'd till its beams have conveyed
Thy soul to its home in the Blest.

Go point to the desolate homes that have been—
To the grave where the drunkard lies cold;
Go tell what your eyes and your fathers have seen—
Go dash from the gulph the gay curtains that screen
The horrors for ages untold.

The mighty of earth and the high and the low
Have joined in our brotherhood band;
Then gird on your armour—away to the foe
And strike as he trembles the angel of woe,
And drive the dark god from our land.

Then away to the conflict ye Sons of the brave,
Why linger behind in the fight?
Tho' the Tyrant be mighty, he sinks on his grave,
And the laurels of glory triumphantly wave
O'er our leader encompass'd with might.

Innisfil, C. S., Aug., 1851.

SYLVICOLA.

IS IT MORAL TO SELL OR DEAL IN ALCOHOL?

Of all the plodders on this teeming earth, how many are there who really act in view of the presence of an All-seeing Eye? If you ask lawyers, judges, men of travel and experience, and old innkeepers, what in their opinion causes the most crime, immorality, disease and domestic unhappiness in society; all will say, intoxicating drink. Is this not true, ye men and women of Canada? You know it is. Your inmost souls in their secret counsels and musings dare not say no. If this great and melancholy truth requires confirmation, go to the criminal records of our courts—the asylums and gaols of our country, and of America and England—to the brothels and gambling-houses of cities, to the Saturday night scenes and Sunday leisure hours of our artisans and labourers. Go to the records of suicides and accidents; and there in the bloody book of human incidents, you will find the truth, alas! too truly verified!

Did it ever occur to you, oh! you liquor dealers, venders and makers of alcohol, to ask if God approved of your calling? A calling that causes such human misery? Thou, God, seest me. Will you for a paltry living cause so much distress? Oh! that men would act as God was beholding them! If you believe not in God, or in any hereafter, still act in view of the good of human nature. Who, in the absence of a belief in the presence of God, would desire to destroy the human family, and spread crime in his country? Socially, we are bound by destiny to sustain each other. The good of all parts of society must as certainly be sustained as that of the limbs of the body. The body is dependant on all of its members. Sound morals—the voice of conscience—the voice of God—common sense and worldly selfishness—all say to the sellers of alcohol—desist!! Men know this, and that their calling is morally wrong to God and society. Why, then, not desist?

MEDICAL MEN:

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE, AND CHARITY ON THE PART OF SONS TO THOSE DIFFERING FROM THEM.

We have received a letter to publish from a medical gentleman, who is not a Son, complaining of the conduct of Sons of Temperance in dissuading others from giving them business.—Locality and names shall not be mentioned. He wishes us to say whether the order of the Sons is an uncharitable one; in other words, whether they object to patronize physicians, lawyers, &c. who do not belong to them. We are disposed to say something on this subject, not only because of this letter, but because the matter has elsewhere come under our observation. It was lately prominently before the public about Guelph. The letter though short, we decline publishing. It merely wishes the subject referred to—Is charity a feature of our order?—Charity with most people is thought to mean a toleration or overlooking of the small errors of men—a forgiveness of human weaknesses, combined with a desire and action to amend them. With others it is looked upon as rather a gene-

ral and benevolent love for all, setting aside prejudice.

Men who have lived long in the world and mixed in all societies and travelled in all countries—if with these they are truly pious, are apt to be charitable. It is, however, no part of charity, nor the part of a just man, to look with favour on evil or anything that causes evil in society. A man may be charitable in its fullest sense, and at the same time opposed to the use of intoxicating drinks in society, because he believes that they are eminently the cause of moral and physical evil. Suppose two medical men live in a neighbourhood; one is a moderate drinker, in the habit of recommending and administering wine and brandy in sickness to his patients, and the other a Son of Temperance or teetotaler, never except in very extreme cases using alcohol in sickness; would it be uncharitable in a Son to prefer and recommend the employment of the latter? Certainly not, and for this reason; because he believes all drunkenness proceeds from the temperate use of alcohol, and that he who is careless of its use, or in the habit of recommending its use in families, is acting in an unwise and injurious way. Charity with him consists in putting down the use of an evil, and he would employ a truly temperate physician.

We have certificates of the most eminent physicians of England and America, showing that the use of alcoholic drinks by healthy men is injurious, and if so to men in good health, why not so to men in a debilitated state? Alcohol creates a temporary stimulus, which requires constant fuel to keep it alive. But we cannot fully argue the point here. It is our deliberate opinion that much and serious evil is done in society by the use of alcohol as a medicine. It begets many a fatal taste. With it the worm commences to *know* that never dies. Physicians, to rally a patient, and save more laborious cures, give alcohol, which may rally sooner, but in doing so, sows the seed of future disease, or fans the embers of an incipient taste.

Sons of Temperance are not combined against other classes of men, and should not be so. If they prefer a teetotal physician, it is for the reason alleged. He is less apt to encourage drinking. It is possible, however, to be *too clannish*—it is possible to array one part of the community against the other by overacting zeal. No man should be persecuted and slandered, because he does not think as we do. We once thought as he does. Charity consists in abstaining from *marked interference* with other men's business. We need not run out of our way to injure; although we may at the same time *consistently* with *charity*, prefer a certain course.

The tendency of human nature in churches and societies is to overact in zeal—at first.

TOUR TO NORFOLK.

CALEDONIA SOIREE—SIMCOE, VICTORIA, FREDERICKSBURG SOIREE—BURFORD SOIREE—PARIS.

In our account of towns and villages we do not expect to give particulars or to be strictly correct in all things. We give the general outlines of all we see—intending to do good, and be substantially correct. This is said, because there are some

cavillers who will catch at a straw to injure—and if one tavern too little or a few scholars too many are named, will run mad with criticism.

On the 2nd of September we attended the Caledonia Soiree, en route to Norfolk via Port Dover—Caledonia is a growing town on the Grand River containing a population of about 1,000, 14 miles south of Hamilton. It is a thriving place, containing a number of mills, stores, and manufactories. There is a large division of Sons in it. To show how the Sons have increased here it is only necessary to mention that a little more than a year ago there was scarcely a Son in the place. One of the most active brethren here is D.G.W. P. Buck. Brothers Hume, Morrow and Hess, are also active friends. The division has lately erected a fine temperance hall and we believe a temperance hotel is opened in connection with it.—The town contains 4 churches, a large woollen and cloth factory of Mr. McKinnon in a prosperous condition—eight merchant's Stores; two grist mills, five saw mills; one planing machine shop, two tanneries and one gang saw mill with thirty saws, besides a number of mechanic shops. The worst feature we saw was its taverns. It contains no less than eight liquor taverns—an unusual quantity for so small a place. The next year they will greatly decrease. There are two dams close by the town and the steam boat always stops here.

CALEDONIA SOIREE, 2nd Sept. 1851.

On this day the Sons here had a grand turn out. We were not present in the early part of the day but were in the evening at the soiree. In the afternoon a beautiful banner had been presented by the ladies to the division, and appropriate addresses read. The Rev. Wm. Ryerson had made a powerful defence of the Sons with his usual eloquence. The scene, we are told, was truly exciting and grand. 500 ladies and gentlemen were looking on, and 250 Sons in regalia accompanied by some odd fellows and masons, walked in procession through the town and across the long bridge. This bridge at each end was decorated with flags and arches made of pine boughs and was covered with boughs throughout its whole length—about the eighth of a mile. The Ancaster band accompanied the procession. In the evening a grand Soiree was held in Dr. Ferrier's new church. It was very well attended. The house being filled with well dressed ladies all delighted. An excellent repast with tea and coffee was served at eight o'clock. After which a number of ministers addressed the audience with great effect in favor of the temperance cause. Every speaker wore the emblem of our order. The ministers were Rev. Mr. Ferrier, Presbyterian, Revs. Messrs. Wm. Ryerson and Griffin Wesleyan Methodists—Rev. Messrs. Washington, Barber, King, and Wadsworth.—The latter is a regular temperance lecturer and had a small still there shewing the wanner in which alcohol is made and producing it from pure port wine. He also exhibited maps of the human stomach, shewing the effect alcohol has on its action. He accompanied this exhibition with some good remarks. The speakers were limited to fifteen minutes. We also addressed the audience. We cannot here omit to mention the fervid eloquence of Brother Wm. Ryerson.—His effort was great and eloquent and had a powerful effect. He described the death of the murderer—Sovereign executed at London many years ago;—a man who murdered all the members of his family through the maddening influences of liquor; and also the touching conver-

sion of J. B. Gough by a dying wife. His description was truly eloquent and affecting. There were at least 300 persons at the Soiree, the house being filled. Brother Buck filled the chair with great credit to himself, and the band played a number of fine tunes. The Caledonia Soiree was one of the finest we ever attended, and was eminently successful and will tell well on this hitherto dissipated place. The meeting broke up about half-past tea at night.

We give elsewhere two excellent addresses delivered on the occasion of presenting the banner, and will give the other ladies address on presenting the bible in the evening if room permits in our next. The ladies address was drawn by Miss Ferrier and the answer by Br. Morron. Both of these documents are in our opinion as also the third very good and original.

OUR JOURNEY ONWARD TO JERVIS.

We set out the next morning at break of day for glorious old Norfolk, and travelled over some excessively bad plank roads, until we came to Jervis. The country is very level and we should think most of the year wet although covered with dense forests. Drainage is all it requires.

↳ Allan Brownall & Co.'s Temperance Saw Mills. We saw a novelty in these large mills—*Temperance Saw Mills.* Think of it reader. Our country is destined to become temperate. Here is a noble example of two enterprising men carrying on a large steam saw mill at which 1,500,000 feet of lumber are sawed yearly in which all the workmen are teetotalers. We truly say on that morning in the woods when we came upon the *Syndrick Temperance Steam Saw Mills* we felt proud of their owners. Such men deserve success.

Jervis Division Sons of Temperance No. was organized by Br. Foley in June last, and now numbers 55 members. The Division meets on Saturday at the Village of Jervis which is 15 miles south of Caledonia. Here we breakfasted. There are a post office and two stores, two taverns, and a number of mechanics' shops in this place. The surrounding country is good with plenty of pine. In this vicinity there are several saw mills besides the one just described at which very large quantities of lumber are sawed. After we left this place we found the way better, but the country continued low until we came to Port Dover about 12 miles further on. This whole tract of country will eventually be good for grazing and agriculture. It seems thinly settled.

The division at Jervis will grow and we hope the brethren will be diligent in attending meetings.

PORT DOVER.

After driving through a dense forest by a turn in the road you suddenly behold Dover Bay, formed by Long Point—a narrow neck of land running south eastwardly into Lake Erie for thirty miles; forming a bay ten miles wide in some places by thirty long. The view of the bay—of the long point of land, and of the compact and neat village of Dover, are all very pleasing.—They all strike the eye nearly at once; the land being higher than the town as you approach it. The soil is warm—the country is good and fertile—and the bay very fine and capacious.

We spent several hours here and visited many of the inhabitants, and say with pleasure that they are all very comfortably off; social, intelligent and happy. Many of them are young people just starting in life. The women are sociable, young and handsome, and we have seldom seen a village in which there was a better opening for a good Union of Daughters. They will pardon us for this candid expression of opinion; but we are candid and are pleased to see the ladies engaged in the cause of temperance and general benevolence.

The division here No. 209, is large and flourishing, and embraces the best men of the town. J. W. Powell, Esq., one of the oldest and most influential men of Norfolk, has lent all of his aid and influence to further our order here. He and all of his establishment you may say are active. Sons. Mr. Powell is one of the few men of Canada that we delight to see. His views are liberal and philanthropic, and we think him an active friend of civil and religious liberty. The division here numbers one hundred and meets on Thursday. We are sorry to see that there are no Cadets here. Brethren and Sisters let us hear by this time 23rd. Sept., that you have a Union of Daughters and a Section of Cadets. The population of the village is about 500. We observed several good stores and churches and a number of neat dwellings. There is a good pier running into the bay with several large store houses and a wharf at which steamboats touch. There is every chance of this place becoming much larger in a few years. Its location on the bay and the pleasant country and soil about it are all in its favor. The stream of water that passes through Simcoe here enters the bay, affording several good mill privileges near by on which large grist mills are erected.

As you journey from Dover to Simcoe you perceive on all sides well cleared farms with large fruit orchards. The soil is too sandy however; being in some places even bare of vegetation on account of the lullocks of sand. The sand makes the roads heavy. The face of the country is open and prairie-like, covered with antient oaks. A strip of land of this kind extends from the town of Simcoe and Dover for upwards of fifty miles westward beyond the Talbot settlement. Its chief fault is a tendency to barrenness on account of a deep dry sand. Still with care it may all be cultivated, and is dry and excellent for fruit gardening. A newly macadamized road is nearly completed connecting Simcoe and Dover together. The distance from Dover to Simcoe is about seven miles; the drive being exceedingly pleasant. We delight to gaze on an antient oak—a wide spreading maple or silver pine. Scattered here you behold the antient oaks; under which hundreds of years ago the wild red men pitched their wigwags.

THE TOWN OF SIMCOE

Suddenly meets the view whilst driving over a good road. More than twenty years had rolled their rounds since we were here before. All was changed. At that time there were a few wooden houses only to be seen in the place, with perhaps a hundred inhabitants. Now we find the town filled with many neat residences—fine brick stores—several large neat Churches and a good Courthouse. Altogether the town presents a neat appearance. There are several good Inns in it, and a very fair Temperance Hotel near the town. The population of the place we believe is upwards of 1500, and it seems increasing in size. A good stream of water runs near it, on which several mills and machinery of various kinds are erected. We met with great civility on the part of several brethren here; particularly from Brothers Foley, Lyons, Clarke, Owens and Grieve. The Division of the Sons is very flourishing, and numbers 213 members with a Section of Cadets. Attached to the division there is an excellent band of 12 musicians; who were in the division room playing when we entered. It has a neat division room, and the brethren seem to conduct business in a highly creditable way. At their desire we addressed the division on the friendship and benefits of the order. We felt as if in the atmosphere of the domestic circle!! Oh that division rooms could always be made theatres of brotherly love—no selfish feelings and the refuge of the tempted!! Here everyone should feel that he enters to do good; and from whence all should go refreshed and renewed for the combat with evil and

intemperance. ↳ We most heartily congratulate the Sons here on their respectable position in society, and the evident influence they exercise in this beautiful country town. Brethren, allow one who respects you and the great cause of temperance and benevolent brotherhood to say, that no holier motive can animate any mind in Canada; than that of furthering the principles of our order.

This division is No. 110. William Lyons, W. P., E. Mayhew, R. S. Meets on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DIVISION AND VILLAGE.

We visited this place and some of the members of its division. It is about 8 miles from Simcoe; the road through a pleasant country. The village is small but pleasantly located. There is a post office here, several churches, several stores and taverns, and some good dwellings. The division is called Charlotteville Division, No. 178, contains about 80 members, and meets on Monday. The members are chiefly farmers in the surrounding country. This division with care may increase greatly. It requires patience and great forbearance; keeping out of the division all religious and political questions.

From Vittoria we journeyed towards Fredericksburgh, and could not visit Vienna, Port Rowen, or any of the more western divisions it having been our original purpose to do so.

Port Rowen division we were told contains 55 members, and meets on Friday.

VILLAGE OF FREDERICKSBURGH AND ITS SOIREE.

Arthur William Division, No. 254, is located here, numbers about 50 members and has a Section of Cadets. The division is young and promising. It happened on this day, 4th Sept. 1851, that the division had a Soiree. A large number of Sons were forming in procession as we arrived, with the Simcoe brass band at their head. Numerous groups of ladies were looking on. The day being fine all was favourable to the participants in the party. The procession numbering about 200, consisted of detachments from the Simcoe, Otterville, Norwichville, Waterford, and Tolsenburgh divisions, together with Cadets and Arthur William Division. It marched about half a mile to a beautiful grove where seats were prepared for a splendid repast, and a stand for the speakers. Everything was arranged in good order, and passed off well. After dinner we listened to some good speeches on the part of several ministers and others. We were invited to address the audience which we did for half an hour. About 500 persons nearly half ladies were in attendance. Brother Foley, D. G. W. P. of Norfolk presided, and ever and anon made some pertinent and amusing remarks. This Soiree was a very agreeable one, and will doubtless do good in this vicinity. The Norfolk Messenger of the 11th inst. contains a well written and full account of it. The village of Fredericksburgh is situated in the newly settled township of Middleton in Norfolk, and is new and growing. A plank road connecting it with lake Erie is now in process of erection.

Scotland Division in Oakland No. 199, contains 60 members, meets on Wednesday in the village of Scotland.

Waterford Division we did not visit for want of time. It now contains upwards of 200 members we are told.

Norwichville division No. 284, has 45 members, meets on Monday, B. S. Whitney W. P., John A. Tidy R. S.

Toisingburgh Division No. 265, Oxford, has 50 members, and 15 Cadets, meets on Saturday. Was organised 12th March, 1851. Lowell Morron, W. P., George B. Felson, R. S.

These divisions are all very promising and

growing, and are filled with some of the best men in Oxford. We wish them all success in the good work. The ladies of the brethren of these divisions should all go into *Unions*; we mean of Daughters of Temperance. ↵

BURFORD SOIREE—CLAREMONT DIVISION.

As we passed through Burford late on the 4th of September, we understood that the Sons had had a fine Soiree, at which 500 persons attended. It was held to raise means to pay for a banner. The division here contains 80 members, and has a Section of Cadets with 23 members.

Wentworth Division in this neighborhood contains 50 members and meets on Tuesday.

↵ Norfolk now contains we are told 13 divisions. A year ago there were but two in it. These divisions contain about 1000 members out of a population of 18,000. Great credit is due to Brother Foley for his exertions in this county in behalf of our cause; all of which we trust the brethren will remember.

TOWN OF PARIS—GRAND RIVER DISTON NO. 184.

organized January 22 1851, contains 100 members, meets on Tuesday: has a Section of Cadets with 48 members attached to it, and it is intended to open a Union of Daughters here. Charles Whitlaw, W. P., Henry Taylor, R. S. We were agreeably surprised to find so large a division here. Temperance is on the increase in Paris. Thus town has grown surprisingly within a few years past. We were in it in 845, and find it very much improved. The sounds of industry and progress, of the mill, the forge and machinery, everywhere meet your ears. The population has increased to 2,000, and evident prosperity is seen on all sides. We are informed that its general statistics are as follows—seven churches—two common and one private schools; two flouring mills, two plaster mills, two saw mills; one large cloth factory, two foundries—several machine factories—nine taverns a bad feature ↵ No temperance house, ↵ ten merchants' shops and a great quantity of mechanics' shops &c. The Grand River rolls by it, and affords it good water, stone and water power. The old Governor's road from Dundas, is now being levelled down and planked from Dundas; making the road this way very pleasant to London.

This is a short sketch of our journey, and it is gratifying to see that the cause of temperance is rapidly progressing.

RISING STAR DIVISION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

DEAR SIR,—

This Division is situate near Richmond Hill, numbers 32 members, chiefly farmers, and is increasing. This should have appeared before.

Having been requested to furnish for publication in your Magazine a short account of our Division of the Sons of Temperance, we are happy to say with the rest of our brethren, that we live, move, and have a being. Our Division was organized Oct. 10, 1850, with only nine members; when in the midst of great opposition we commenced our work. Since that time we have been increasing, although our number is but small (32) yet we have reason to be thankful that we have reached so high, when we consider that so many divisions are formed so near us.—We now perceive the dark cloud of intemperance that has hung so long over our little village is beginning to disperse and that the Banner of the Sons is taking its place; and we trust the day is not far distant when Love, Purity and Fidelity, will rest within the walls of every habitation in our land, and that the inmates thereof may feel the pleasure and good results which arise from

the Order of the Sons; and that they may feel that contentment arising within their breasts will afford them more pleasure than the spicy breezes wafted by the western gales of Ceylon. We then shall be able to say,

"That, more and more from shore to shore,
Its influence shall extend,
Our flag untarled, around the world,
Triumphant to the end."

The Ladies in our locality have taken a great interest in the cause by presenting us with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, together with a very handsome book marked upon which was elegantly worked, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Our Soiree that came off on the 5th of June, had a very good effect. A procession was formed at the division room at 11 o'clock, and we gave great credit to the Cumberland Division, Richmond Hill, and Unionville Divisions for the manner they attended on the occasion. After a march of about half a mile upon the plank road headed by the splendid band from Unionville we returned to the place of entertainment, where tea was served at one o'clock. After the cloth was removed the chair was taken by Br. Wm. Aiken, then W. P. of the Division. The meeting was first addressed by brother Dyer from Richmond Hill, next by the Rev. L. Krebs, from Stouffville, and several other gentlemen competent to do justice to the same.

The party then separated highly delighted with the pleasures of the day.

WM. TRUDGEN, R. S.

POPULATION OF THE GRAVE.

From extensive calculation, it seems the average of human births per second since the Birth of Christ to this time is 815; which gives about thirty-two thousand Millions; and after deducting the present supposed population of the world (960,000,000) leaves the number of Thirty-one thousand and Forty Millions that have gone down to the grave; giving death and the grave the Victory over the living, to the number of thirty-thousand and eight millions,—of this number in the grave, about

9,000,000,000 have died by war.
7,920,000,000 by famine and pestilence.
500,000,000 by Martyrdom.
580,000,000 by Intoxicating Drink.
13,000,000,000 Natural or otherwise.

Thus it will be seen that war and strong drink have sent nearly one-third of the human race to a premature grave. The calculations upon this subject might be extended to an almost indefinite length, and perhaps, too, with propriety, if thought and meditation would dwell upon them and deduct the morals from each and every avenue.—For instance, if strong drink has had its 580,000,000 of victims, how many more must it have before the moderate drinker will lay his shoulder to the pledge of reform; suppose but thirty days of intense agony and misery to be the lot of each drunkard's family of five each, what is the amount in the aggregate? Suppose it required even no more than fifty bushels of grain distilled to make a man a drunkard, how long would it last famishing Europe, nay, even the whole Universal world? It would amount to fifty millions of barrels of flour.

Suppose again that each drunkard loses or wastes only ten years of his life, at three shillings per day, how many solid globes of gold of the size of our earth would it (\$653,080,000,000) purchase? Make your own calculations, not only upon the supposed cases, but any others of which the subject is susceptible, and the results will astonish you, and perhaps lead to a some-

what different life. These estimates are many of them below the reality.—*Merchant's Ledger.*

To the Editor of the *Son of Temperance*:

SIR—Will you be kind enough to give this a place in your valuable magazine, and oblige

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Toronto, August 29, 1851.

THE FAR WEST DIVISIONS.

For the *Son of Temperance.*

MOORE, (near Sarnia,) July 19, 1851.

In the month of December, 1850, the Hon. M. Cameron and a few gentlemen from Port Sarnia and neighbourhood held a meeting in the School-house, Section No. 3, township of Moore, for the purpose of organizing a Temperance Society in that Township. For a short time, their efforts seemed to meet with success, but the spirit of novelty having subsided, and there being an apparent indifference, if not concealed hostility displayed by some of the more influential settlers combined with that most formidable and almost universal and deeply-rooted obstacle,—a self-acquired, vitiated appetite,—a reaction was, alas! soon but too evident to the few really true Temperance Reformers. Four or five of these, however, members of the Royal Division Sons of Temperance, residing in that locality, having the promise of co-operation from a few teetotalers, and the kind and generous fostering care of the maternal division, finally resolved to organize a division in that Township—firmly convinced that no institution yet formed for the disenthralment of man from his greatest curse, black intemperance, combines such really practical instruments, and has in so short a period experienced such plain and evident demonstrations of the smile and countenance of the great "I AM," who "heareth in secret, but rewardeth openly," as the order of the Sons of Temperance.

On the 13th March last, the anniversary of Royal Division, there being just eleven of these temperance pioneers, they were organized as a Division by D.G.W.P. J. Smith, and a deputation from Royal Division, under the designation of Maple Leaf Division Sons of Temperance No. 223, and, though such a proceeding would a year ago have been considered as the mad hallucination of some frenzied imagination and did actually meet with the most combined hostility, yet the Maple-Division now numbers 24 members, and this in a very partially-cleared settlement.

Your sincere Brother,

ADAM S. STEPHENS,
P. W. P.

The above is only a part of the brother's letter;—our room does not admit of more now, but we are happy to hear from him.—Ed.

BOWMANVILLE DIVISION, No. 39.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

SIR,—

As nothing has yet appeared in your highly valuable journal respecting this Division, for the present quarter, you will confer a favour by inserting the following:—

The Bowmanville Division No. 39, was organized the 14th of November, 1849, now numbers upwards of 135 contributing members. The officers for the present quarter are Brs. R. Windatt, W. P., R. Henderson, W. A., S. B. Drewry, R. S., Night of meeting Monday.

We have co-operating with us a flourishing Section of Cadets numbering about 50; also a Union of Daughters numbering about 45.

The officers of our Division, generally, are men of the right stamp, actuated by generous principles working harmoniously, and notwithstanding the deamon look of King Alcohol we can fearlessly say that the cause of temperance is destined eventually to triumph over those fiendish and pernicious habits which have so long desecrated our naturally blessed land. Tobacco and other narcotics are sharing the same fate as liquor is, and I ask, what great beneficial results may we not expect from such a course of training as the youths of the present generation are daily receiving. By them tobacco is loathed and detested, doomed alike to sink into insignificance; to be talked of only as an evil which cursed the dark ages which have flown into eternity. Yes, and with the combined influence (which woman can so happily wield) being brought to bear against the usages of society which have been so long enthralling mankind, bringing them beneath the beasts that perish. May we not soon expect to see a mighty revolution in society, and see mankind once more emancipated from the thralldom of sin and Satan, standing erect in the form in which he was created. Then, and not till then, will be ushered in that glorious period when peace and harmony shall cover the earth as the waters do the mighty deep. Then likewise will be the time when the nations of the earth shall learn war no more, and the world will then be one universal brotherhood.

With these few remarks I beg to remain

Yours Fraternally,

S. B. DREWRY, R. S.,

Bowmanville, Division, No. 39, S. of T.

Bowmanville, Sept. 6. 1851.

CALEDONIA LADIES ADDRESS

On presenting a Banner to the Caledonia Division of the Sons of Temperance, by a few of the Ladies of that Town.

Worthy Patriarch and Gentlemen, Sons of Temperance:—

We, a few of the ladies of Caledonia and vicinity, beg leave to present you with a Banner for your Division, in testimony of our hearty approbation of the benevolent efforts you have made, and are still making in the great cause of temperance; and we have the more satisfaction in doing this from the visible success which has attended your efforts. That your Society has contributed much to the suppression of the prevailing vice of intoxication, and of course to the removal of some of the many miseries with which that vice is always accompanied, is evident to all who are acquainted with this place and neighbourhood. But your work, gentlemen, is not finished. There are still to be seen in our streets and highways those who are addicted to the debasing vice against which you are carrying on hostilities. We trust then you will not slacken your laudable exertions till a drunkard shall not be seen amongst us, and till your example be so generally followed that the population of the place shall consist of none but the sober, the virtuous, and the happy.

Worthy Patriarch and Gentlemen, the Banner we now present bears a design which we consider appropriate and instructive. We read in the New Testament that our Saviour being wearied with his journey sat on the well of Jacob, and was contented by requesting to drink of the water which the woman of Samaria had come to draw. This scriptural design is displayed on the Banner we have now the pleasure of presenting to your Society, and of which we trust you will do us the honor of accepting. Let us imitate the Saviour in all things—spiritual, and even temporal. Let water, pure from the fountain be our beverage, and we shall enjoy health, vigor, and comfort, amidst the toils and anxieties of life. But whilst plain water is enough to quench our bodily thirst, let the Sons of Temperance remember that this Saviour, who is here presented as seeking only water to refresh his exhausted body, has himself water to give of a more necessary and valuable kind to nourish and satisfy the soul, and that this spiritual water he freely offers, with the most comforting assurance—that "whosoever drinketh of the water that he shall give shall never thirst; but the water that he shall give shall be in him a well of water springing up unto everlasting life." Whilst we should be contented to share in the plain beverage of Providence for the health and nourishment of our mor-

tal bodies, let it be our great aim to partake of the bread and water of life, which Christ only can bestow for the growth and salvation of our immortal souls.

Gentlemen, Sons of Temperance, we now present you with this Banner for the use of your Division, and we hope you will do us the honor to receive it, with our best wishes for your comfort and happiness, and the increasing usefulness and prosperity of your association.

2nd September, 1851.

REPLY OF BR. MORROW TO THE LADIES ON PRESENTING THE BANNER.

Respected Ladies:—

It is a source of great pleasure to us, the members of the Caledonia Division No. 124, Sons of Temperance, to be favoured with your presence on this very important and interesting occasion, because we know when the ladies take an active part with us we are sure of success. Brethren, the ladies are on our side to day, and I would ask who need go against us! I think we are sure of the victory.

Ladies, from the good success you have had in collecting means to purchase this banner that you have now presented to us, we think we can, with every propriety, value you as high as the Rev. Dr. Clark did his countrywomen when he said that one lady was worth seven gentlemen!! For a proof of the fact that our ladies are as valuable as his we have only to look at this beautiful banner! Respected Sisters in the cause of Temperance, you say that you have given us this banner as a token of your approval of our order—Ladies, we receive it as such; considering it an honour to be thought worthy of such a valuable present; not merely because it cost fifteen pounds in money, but because it cost the cares and anxieties of our female citizens. Ladies, we consider it not enough to have your approbation, we want and expect your assistance in this great work of saving men from a drunkard's grave—drying up the tears of the drunkard's wife and children and placing the husband and father in his right mind, so that he may be able to provide those things which are necessary to make his family comfortable and happy. You tell us that much has been done in this good cause, but our work is not yet accomplished, for there is yet to be seen in our streets, occasionally, the poor miserable inebriate. Such is the case, ladies, and we are sorry for it; but we are looking forward with pleasing anticipation to that day when there will not be a drunkard to be seen in our town nor yet in our country.

Ladies, if we understand the object of the Sons of Temperance, it is to revolutionize the whole world, as to the use of Alcohol; to see it, the King of evils dead and buried never to rise again.

Considering our order a safe refuge from drunkenness and the right way to put down the liquor traffic; using reason for our weapons, we are satisfied that blessings will follow us in the act of justice.

Teach your children to abstain from intoxicating drinks as a beverage and by so doing you will reap the benefits in your old age; when you are surrounded with a family of sons and daughters sober and industrious, such a family as will be a comfort to you in your last days. The young ladies have great influence over a certain portion of the community we therefore hope they will make use of all their advantages to forward the temperance cause.

Ladies, we admire this neat well-proportioned banner; we think it handsome, appropriate, and instructive. You have painted on it an elegant design which contributes to the praise of the benevolent and noble minded ladies who chose it. In this design you have given us a pattern of perfection which could not have been given in any other picture. You have also directed us to seek of Him who hath water springing up into everlasting life. May it be the happy lot not only of the Sons of Temperance but of every son and daughter of Adam to receive daily their portion of this water. Ladies on the banner before us you have the name of our Division and date of its organization, the Banner which represents Canada, the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle which represent England, Ireland, and Scotland!! These representations speak the language of our hearts. We know no man by his country nor yet by his religion; but the man that will cast away all his

national and religious prejudices to help us to do good, he is the man for us; to save men from destruction is our whole aim.

Finally, ladies, accept of our warm and hearty thanks for this valuable present, and may the great Father above direct us to that haven of rest where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest forever.

DAVID MORROW, W. P.

Caledonia, 2nd Sept., 1851.

FREEMAN TALBOT BITING THE FILE. *B*

He that sows discord and commences an unjust attack is eaten up of his own venom! This man, who courted a quarrel with us, has at last shown what he is in his last paper. *B* There he stands, the personification of a viper biting his own tail; choked by the poison of an unclean heart; a disgrace alike to the press and the order to which he belongs. *B* He courted our acquaintance, and an exchange of papers; and from the first, his physiognomy told us what his heart was. We would have lived in peace with him, although suspecting. *B* Thou man of a heart of venom, go, bite the iron file that was prepared for thee by thyself. *B* Those who know us best, know no inconsistency or dishonesty in our conduct,—private or public. We have ever striven for the moral and political progress of mankind, and by the help of God will continue to do so.

As for our difficulty with Judge Robinson, we honestly, in our last, stated its cause and origin.—It is well known to Canadians that he has always been the bitterest enemy of Canadian progress; and instrumental in injuring the best friends Canada ever had.

He was the persecutor of poor Collins; whom for some trifling expression, he caused to be imprisoned in a dungeon for one year and nearly ruined in life, in 1828. It is well known he was the author of the infamous Alien bill, whereby one-half of our population in 1825, were nearly driven from Canada as aliens. It is well known that he was the enemy of Judge Willis, a noble English Judge who came here in 1828. It is well known he has always been the enemy of Rolph and Bidwell.

It is well known that these men, the most talented and learned, and the most worthy that ever lived in Canada, were in a manner driven from the pursuit of their profession as barristers, by his well-known bitter prejudices; which are as implacable as the bottomless pit. It is well known that he was the enemy of Lord Durham, Lord Selkirk, and every other noble-hearted old countryman and Canadian that Canada ever contained. This man was the enemy of our father, (his superior in everything except jesuitism and the knowledge of law,) and he has never forgot in the son what he would have punished in the father.

Now, the Bar and the public believe that there was no good cause for the severity against us as a lawyer exhibited by this man. There never was a more generous, kind and straightforward action done to man by a lawyer, than the one in question in that case: yet because it was thought it had the appearance of usury, we were immolated for trying to serve both parties.

A case has since occurred with Mr. Crooks, the circumstances of which were clearly worse, and it was passed over by a fine by this Judge. He has found an apologist in a miserable political go-between, of London. We care not; knowing that time will set all things right; and the injustice of this world will meet with its reward. Henceforward we dismiss this matter for-

ever, and will let the editor of this London paper (whose pleasure seems to be to quarrel with every one,) wallow in the meshes of filth and falsehood that he has created around his own head.

DURHAM COUNTY—SOME OF THE DIVISIONS.

Last week we visited a few of the eastern divisions as far down as Cobourg. We can only allude to them in this number and will give further particulars in our next number.

BOWMANVILLE DIVISION

Is now very large numbering about 140. There is also a large union of Daughters here. For a more particular description of this division we refer the reader to Bro. Drury's letter in this number.

TYRONE DIVISION

No 116, formed 10th May, 1850, has 20 members, meets on Wednesday, G. Collwell, W.P., John Gray R.S. This division is situated eight miles north of Bowmanville and contains some very enterprising brothers. Let the brothers in this division continue firm and united and they will greatly increase.

MILLVILLE DIVISION,

No. 80, is situated in the village of this name in which a post office is just established, five miles north of Bowmanville. It contains 23 members now and meets on Thursday. This division has been larger but some unfortunate differences occurred to injure it. Brothers should endeavor to sacrifice small matters for the general good. We found some sterling brothers in this division. There might be a division of 100 members here. We met with the Rev. A. Kennedy here a very ardent friend of the cause. Br. Elliott, who keeps the post office, takes a great interest in the division. James Creddiman W.P. and A. McLaugh R. S.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION,

No. 69, five miles east of Bowmanville, has 120 members, 35 Cadets, and a union of Daughters 20 in number. It was organized January 29, 1850, and meets on Monday. This village is very pleasantly situated and contains near 500 inhabitants. We did not expect to find so flourishing a division here. All attached to the order here, Sons, Daughters and Cadets seem animated by the right spirit. This is a very growing division. It has just built a beautiful temperance hall.

ORONO DIVISION.

Five miles north of Newcastle. We were anxious to visit this division but had not time. It is a large and prosperous division and contains 120 members. Bro. Rolfe would confer a favor by sending the statistics by letter to us. He may also if he thinks proper act as our agent there.

PART HOPE DIVISION,

No 37, now contains about 70 members good on the books. It did contain a larger number in the Spring, but some have left for non-payment of dues and other causes. Those who remain are, however, men of the right stamp and will, no doubt during the Autumn and coming Winter bring up arrears. We would rather see 90 meeting brothers in a division, than 100 who are all the time breaking through rules and throwing obstacles in the way of the working of the order. This division has no cause to despair. It has a large section of Cadets numbering 60. It meets on Friday — George Healy is W. P. and C. B.

Crysler R. S. Port Hope contains a large population about 3600 inhabitants & is quite a manufacturing place. It is 23 miles east of Bowmanville.

COBOURG DIVISION,

No. 9, formed June 16th, 1849, meets on Tuesday. We visited this beautiful town which contains a division numbering about 300. It has initiated about 350. There have been some withdrawals. This division is in a highly prosperous condition and will grow greatly this winter. It contains many sterling brothers. Attached to it there is a section of Cadets numbering about 75. We are sorry to see there is no union of Daughters in this large place; one of the oldest and largest divisions in Canada. A Jeffery is W.P., A. McDonald R.S. We stopped at the Temperance Inn of Bro. Pratt and can commend it as a quiet and well kept house. We will speak more of this place and of others in our next number

COLBORNE DIVISION.

No. 24, 40 members; 20 Cadets, meets on Monday, James Kay Fraser keeps a temperance house here. Leonard Tuttle W.P.; A. A. Vars, R.S.

BRIGHTON DIVISION

meets on Tuesday and has about 70 members and a section of Cadets, Bro. Jackson would oblige us by sending full particulars.

Haldimand Division meets on Wednesday. Grafton Division meets on Monday.

The New York Organ says there are 6000 divisions of Sons in the States and if the divisions average about 80 members each there are about 500,000 members.

There are now in Canada probably upwards of 330 divisions and about 20,000 members. We will give if possible a correct statement in our next with a general account of the order in Canada.

We call attention to this letter.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

CHIPPAWA, Sept. 18th, 1851.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.

A four paper of June 24th, I observed a correspondent of yours, blamed the Grand Division for disallowing action of some division who had passed by-laws to admit honorary members. Now the reason is plain why the Grand Division did so. Simply because they had no power to alter a portion of the constitution. The subject was however taken up in the proper quarter, and framed to meet the case.

You will see by the M.W.S's circular of 25th June, that the National Division sanctioned the constitution as to admit persons of "old age or under disability or disease."

I should have earlier attended to the "defect" complained of, had I not known the action of the N. D. upon the subject, and supposing it would soon be known, I thought it unnecessary, but a recent communication has shown me that many are under the same mistake, the W.P. of Coldstream Division was, and as an error of that kind would operate unfavorably on our order, I would be glad that you would correct it, for the constitution as it formerly stood certainly was objectionable.

I am, dear Sir and Bro.,
Yours in L. P. & F.,
W. S. BURNHAM, G.W.P.

COMMUNICATIONS.

M. F. T's letter from Brooklyn is very good and will appear in next issue; also a part of Br. M's of Sharon. Women's tears from Br. K. is as usual excellent. His "Refuge from the storm" that appeared in our paper some time ago has been copied into a great many temperance Journals—"Women's tears," we do not mean the reality, but poetry shall appear in our next also some other matters unavoidably postponed.

Correspondents must wait their turn, we will serve all with pleasure.

RECEIPTS FOR 15th No. AND BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS.

From Br. H. of Lloydtown, per his father \$5. \$2 from Br. P. of Belleville. Br. A. F. of Duffin's Creek \$14; J. R., Beamsville \$3. H. W., Utterville \$1. Communications from York, Br. O'N., papers sent. Jr. W., Loughboro, papers sent. S. N. \$5

SOIREES.

A Soiree was held at Uxbridge village on the 20th Sept. We regret that we were not able to attend, being absent from town most of the week and did not even have time to correspond on the subject. We hope it turned out well. We came back from our eastern tour quite unwell. Send particulars.

A Soiree was held at Duffin's Creek, Canton Division, on the 12th Sept. The particulars we have not heard. The division did not notify us of the Soiree and we were not aware of its being about to be held by any official notice. We would feel happy to notice all of these useful meetings if word was sent in time.

FIRE IN BEAMSVILLE.

A very sudden and destructive fire occurred in this village on the 15th inst., whereby a highly respectable citizen and Magistrate Rowley Kilborn, Esq., was rendered houseless. In a few minutes the dwelling was consumed. Considerable portions of the furniture were also destroyed. A desk containing money was saved, and some wretched thief broke it open in the confusion of the moment and stole a large quantity of money.—Com. by Br. Roberts.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS in our last issue — In the piece of Poetry on our first page in the 14th number entitled "Woman" the word "indistinctively" appears for *insistively*. In our notice of the Hamilton Cadets the word "inst." appears for "August." The Soiree having taken place on the 12th August. Some other errors appear in that and prior numbers caused by the printer. We always send the proof sheets from our table corrected.

The Streetsville Convention that met on the 10th inst., we hear came to the conclusion to hold a grand meeting of divisions in October. We have not received the particulars yet.

Br. Drury's letter and some other letters including that from Aylmer are unavoidably postponed this time.

The Editor's office is removed to his new office erected on Yonge Street, near Mr. Proudfoot's.

BR. WM. MURRELL'S LETTER.

For the Son.

OAKLAND, OXFORD COUNTY, }
13th Sept. 1851. }

DEAR SIR & BROTHER,—

I am most happy to inform you, within the last two weeks I have been instrumental in putting into operation the following Unions of the Daughters, as auxiliaries to our cold-water army:

UNIONS OF THE DAUGHTERS.

September 2nd	.....	at London.
do 3rd	.....	at St. Andrews.
do 2nd	.....	at Killworth.
do 3th	.....	at Sparta.
do 6th	.....	at Vienna.
do 10th	.....	at Simcoe.

The Ladies at various other places are also awakening up to the subject of the importance of their influence, to aid us as Sons, in our labours of love.

I feel particularly grateful for the kind and brotherly reception I have met with, on my present tour, from the Brethren of the various divisions; and after the completion of my present duties, in connexion with my appointments, I intend to take another lecturing trip west.—having been kindly requested by especial invitation, and the public voice of each respective commu-

nity to visit them again as early as possible. I never met with a warmer reception in all my life than I experienced in London; the Mechanics' Hall was jammed almost to suffocation on the night of lecture. I was informed that numbers went away and could not obtain admission. I shall visit London again shortly.

Yours fraternally,
THE LONDON SAILOR.

BOWMANVILLE CORRESPONDENCE ON RULES OF THE ORDER.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

SIR,—I beg to offer a few remarks in reply to a letter from J. E. McMillan, of this place, published in the last No. of the *Son*. Br. McMillan commences by asking, "Is it not the duty of Worthy and Past Worthy Patriarchs, to make themselves and the members of their respective divisions acquainted with the revised rules of the Grand Division?" The National Division, I suppose, he means, as there are no revised rules of the Grand Division. Br. McMillan evidently needs some one to *make him acquainted* with our laws, or he would not have asked such a question.

He says "If I am not misinformed, every W. P. is provided with a copy of the Revised Rules, and a copy is also sent for the use of each division." The Br. has been "misinformed." No provision is made in our rules for any copy for the use of divisions, except the one committed to the charge of the W. P., which he is bound to study; and Br. M. says correctly, they ought to be prepared, when differences arise touching questions of law, to give a correct decision. Br. McMillan has failed to show that they are not. I venture to say that had he applied to any of the "many with whom he is acquainted," he would have found them both able and willing to have given him any information he desired. He says, for the want of such knowledge "men often violate laws which they never knew were in existence." Pray what laws were they? Br. M. might have known that the revised rules almost without exception are such as cannot be violated by members in their individual capacity. But he is not alone in his ignorance. He says, "I am sorry to say, as far as my knowledge extends, (and I am acquainted with many who have filled the W. P.'s chair,) they are culpably ignorant themselves, and so also those over whom they preside."!

Again, he says, "They not only neglect their duty to private members, but are themselves totally ignorant in many respects of the constitution and by-laws of subordinate divisions!!"

And again, "If men cannot devote sufficient time to make themselves acquainted with their duty, &c., they should not accept office. They violate a portion of their pledge, and should be dealt with according to law!!"

These are indeed sweeping assertions, which will require some proof, however, before they are believed. But Br. M. has one proof:—"In the Oshawa Division, of which he is a member, a brother applied for his card of clearance, and the travelling passport. The division, it appears, very justly refused to give the travelling passport with a withdrawal card. If the brother had not been "culpably ignorant," he would not have asked for it; especially if it be true as Br. M. says, that "a card of clearance has always been considered in that division a withdrawal from the order altogether." But Mr. McMillan says, "In the by-laws of the Oshawa Division, a section reads thus, 'Any member in good standing may on application to the division, be entitled to a withdrawal or clearance card, and the travelling passport.'" I have never seen the Oshawa by-laws, but I venture to say that there is no such

"section," Br. M.'s assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. I am thus confident because all by-laws of subordinate divisions must be submitted to the scrutiny of a Standing Committee of the Grand Division appointed for that purpose, in order that they may make any alteration or improvement necessary to make such by-laws harmonize with the laws and usages of the order; and as the section in question is directly contrary to the laws of the order, I conclude Br. M. must be mistaken.

Br. M. says in conclusion, "If these remarks should be the means of stirring up these slothful brethren, &c., I shall think I have done my duty as a Son, and in a measure at least, advanced the interests of the order." If he had made himself better acquainted with the laws of his own division, and, if injustice were done him there, sought for redress by legitimate means—by appealing to the G. D.—he would in my opinion better have "done his duty as a Son," and more effectually "advanced the interests of the order."

In conclusion, I beg to say, if I have rebuked Br. McMillan sharply, it is because I considered it was due to him, and "all those whom he has known, &c." I have said nothing in malice. I am on terms of intimacy with him, and I am happy to say, (excepting the letter,) as far as my knowledge extends, his character as a Son of Temperance is unexceptionable.

Yours in the bonds of the order,
R. WINDATT.

Bowmanville, Aug. 19, 1851.

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.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP TANNERY

HORATIO S. LEAVENS & ALEXANDER McKENZIE have entered into Partnership in the business of Tanning in the Village of Sparta, Markham.

Toronto Cash prices paid for Hides and Skins
August 4th, 1851.

Sir Henry Halford's IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

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

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

Toronto 13th Dec., 1843.

DR. URQUHART:

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

Yours, truly and gratefully,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

S. F. URQUHART,

Eclectic Institute,
60 Yonge-street, Toronto.

25 February, 1851.

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.

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

QUININE SUPERSEDED!!

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!!

Hewlett's Antiparoxysmus!!!!

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR AGUE AND FEVER,

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. E. Doel, King street; J. Bentley and S. F. Urquhart Yonge street.

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

52-2m

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J. H. BAILEY, } Proprietors. **BUFFALO.**
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THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

AND SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING.

BY GEN. S. F. CARY.

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

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

Edward C. Delavan; Rev. Nath. Hewitt D. D.; Rev. Justin Edwards. D. D.; Deacon Moses Grant; Gen. John H. Cocke; Hon Theo. Frelinghuysen; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.; Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.; Rev. Albert Barnes; Rev. E. N. Kirk; Rev. John Chambers; L. M. Sargent, Esq.; E. Nott, D. D.; L. L. D.; Dr. R. D. Mussey; Gov. Geo. Briggs; Hon Neal Dow; A. M. Gorman, G. S. of N. C.; Thos. J. Evans, G. S. of Va.; John B. Gough, Esq.; Dr. Chas. Jewett; F. W. Kellogg; T. M. Gally, P. G. W. P. of Va.; A. Campbell, P. G. W. P. of New Brunswick; A. B. Morean, G W P of Ill.; WS Williford, P G W P of Ga.; Hon Geo Hall, P G W P of N Y; B S Edwards, P G W P of Ill; A M Baker, P G W P of Mich.; W A 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 Carothers, PGWP of Tenn.; Hon Sam Houston, Texas; Hon J W Johnston, G W P of Nova Scotia; John Dougal, Esq. C E.; Hon J B O'Neal, G W P of South Carolina.

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BY WILLIAM STEPHENS.

HE solicits the patronage of all friends of Temperance.

GOOD STABLING ATTACHED. JACR 15, 1851.

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-ly

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 7d. 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-ly

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.

1.

CHARLES KAHN,
SURGEON DENTIST.

South side of King Street.

One door West of Bay Street Toronto.

April 5th 1851.

5

CANADIAN MEDICINES.

FOR THE

CANADIAN PEOPLE

AT THE

NEW MEDICAL AND DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

IN

*Elgin Buildings, 85 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.***DRS. RUSSELL AND FOWLER**

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

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

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

THE CORDIAL,

This compound contains no Opium yet it will ease pain and promote moderate perspiration. It is good for delicate females as well as restless children, removing Flatulence and Wind 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 linen and apply Morning and Evening.

Rheumatic Liniment,

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

NERVOUS PILLS.

These Pills are invaluable in Neuralgia and all painful Nervous affections—being devoid of Opium they have rather an 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. Laiter's Clothing Store, King Street, or through the Post Office, will be punctually attended to.

April, 1851.

33-3m

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

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

**BANDS SUPPLIED WITH INSTRUMENTS
MUSIC, &c.**

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

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

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

MORPHY BROTHERS,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,

98 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Toronto, April 17, 1851.

5

**NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE, TORONTO.
SOBRIETY PALACE.**

Opposite Beard's Hotel, Colborne Street.

H. J. WILLIAMS.

Board and Lodging for city people on reasonable terms, and accommodation for the travelling public, to whose comfort every attendance will be given.

J. H. W. solicits a portion of the public patronage, especially of the Temperance community.

He has good stabling for horses.

Toronto, May, 1851.

7

**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.

**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.

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	"	5
do do Moleskin do	"	8 9	do Satin do	do	"	15
do Black Alpaca do	"	10	do Tweed do	do	"	5
do Russell Cord do	"	12 6	do Cloth do	do	"	5
do Princess Cord do	"	13 9	do Cassimere do	do	"	5
do Gambroon do	"	10	Men's Moleskin Trousers	do	"	6
do Tweed do	"	17 6	do Linen Drill do	do	"	5 3
do Broad Cloth do	"	30	do Check Drill do	do	"	5
do Cassimere do	"	17 6	do Tweed do	do	"	
do Oiled Water Proof do	"	12 6	do Cassimere do	do	"	
Boys Brown Linen do	"	4 4½	do Doeskin do	do	"	
do Checked Linen do	"	5	do Buckskin do	do	"	
do do Moleskin do	"	6 3	do Satinett do	do	"	
do Fancy Tweed do	"	6 3	do Etoffe do	do	"	
do Alpaca do	"	7 6	do Cassinet do	do	"	
do Russell Cord do	"	10	do Cashmerette do	do	"	
Men's Black Cloth Vests	"	7 6	Boy's Drill do	do	"	4 4½
do Black Satin do	"	8 9	do Fancy do	do	"	4
do Fancy Satin do	"	8 9	do Drab Moleskin do	do	"	5
do Holland do	"	3 4	do Check'd do	do	"	5
do Fancy do	"	4 4½	do Doeskin do	do	"	
do Velvet do	"		do Cassimere do	do	"	
do Plush do	"		White Shirts, Linen Fronts	do	"	4 4½
do Marcelles do	"		Striped Shirts	do	"	2 6
do Barathea do	"		Cloth Caps	do	"	2 6½
do Cassimere do	"		Red Flannel Shirts	do	"	4 4½
do Tweed do	"		Under Shirts and Drawers.	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	3 11	White Cotton	"	2½
1,000 Good Straw Bonnets	from	2 11	Striped Shirting	"	3½
30,000 Yards of Bonnet Ribbons	"	1 3	Linen, Lastings, Bindings.	"	4½
Prints (fast colours)	"	5	Milliner's and Dress Maker's Trimmings.		
Infants Robes, Caps, and Frock Bodies.	"	5½	Heavy Ginghams.		
Grapes and Materials for Mourning.			Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes.		
Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpaca, 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.			Bed Ticks and Towels.		

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS,

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

No Second Price.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 2, 1851.

31

STREETSVILLE

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.

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

Streetsville {
June, 1851. {

8

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.

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

SAMUEL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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

March 22, 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 different Towns and Villages through the Province for the sale of their superior Horse and Cattle Medicines which they can confidently recommend to the Public. Each medicine will be accompanied with proper directions for use and the various symptoms of disease plainly described.

TORONTO, June 25th, 1851.

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

W. B. Jarvis, Sheriff, County of York.
J. B. Marks, President, Provincial Association.
Geo. Buckland, Secretary of Provincial Agricultural Association.

R. L. Denison, Vice-President, C. Y. A. Society.
G. D. Wells, Secretary of York County Agricultural Society.

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

John Dew, Secretary of York Township Agricultural Society.

William Weller, Stage Proprietor.

Thomas Davies, Don Brewery.

Edward Musson.

John Grantham, Livery Stable Keeper, Toronto.

Wm. Baker do do

C. & J. Mitchell, do do

James Mink, do do

C. B. Hewitt, Carriage Manufacturer.

Wm. Gorrie, Wharfinger, Toronto.

James Browne, Wharfinger.

John Davis.

Richard Tinning.

Charles Gates.

Robert Beard.

H. G. Baroard.

A. B. Thorne, Lt. Col.

John Elgie.

John Watson.

John G. Spragge.

Thomas Chettle.

Charles Thompson.

Alexander McEwen Steward to His Excellency the Governor General.

John Smeaton, Coachman do do do

Toronto, July 14th, 1851.

do

CAMBRO TEMPERANCEHOTEL.
J. C. CLARK.

COMFORTABLE MEALS AND GOOD BEDS.
Good Stabling, Hay and Oats, and atten-
tive Hostlers.
August, 1851.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA.
Competit.on Defied!

COWAN, LAWRENCE & Co.,
LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 117, Yonge Street, Toronto,
SIGN OF THE LARGE FRAME.

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 Tem-
perance House in England for a long time his
experience warrants him in saying that every
comfort will be furnished his customers in the
way of eatables, good beds, and attention, at
moderate prices.
Good Stabling attached to the premises.
February, 1851.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

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

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

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

THE NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE
HOUSE.

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

Every attention will be paid to the comfort
and the accommodation of those who may favour
him with a call.
GOOD STABLING IS ATTACHED TO THE PREMISES.
April 28th, 1851. 6

BEAMSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL
BY JOHN ROBERTS.

Situated on the mainroad from Hamilton to Queens-
ton. The best accommodation can be had here.
Also good stabling for horses.
June 6; 1851. 8

LIFE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

NEW YORK PROTECTION FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital \$250,000,

J. Styker Esq., President, T. Jones, Jr. Secy
Office, Liddel's Buildings } J. MANNING,
Church Street, Toronto } Agent.
Toronto, April 19th, 1851. 5

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

CONNECTICUT
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Accumulated Capital \$200,000, besides
a large surplus fund.

J. Goodwin, President. G. R. Phelps, Secy.
Dr. G. RUSSELL } JAS. MANNING,
Medical Examiner. } Agent.
Office,—Liddel's Buildings, Church Street
Toronto, April 8, 1851. 5

UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS OF
TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.
SIR,
By inserting in your paper the following ex-
tracts from the Constitution of the Grand Union,
of the Province of Canada you will greatly as-
sist 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 com-
munity. 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 depu-
tize, (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 expen-
ses of more than one officer or delegate to organ-
ize 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 _____ believ-
ing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance
to be well calculated to extend the blessings of
Total Abstinence and promote the general wel-
fare 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
of the Province of Canada to be located in _____
and under your jurisdiction. We pledge our-
selves individually and collectively to be gov-
erned by the Rules and Usages of said Grand
Union. Enclosed is the Charter fee £1 5s.

It must be stated whether the applicants are
members of the Order or not,—if they are, of
what Union, directed free of postage to Louisa
Leggo, G.S.S., Brockville, C.W.”
Brockville, 24th May, 1851. 6-11

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

J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.