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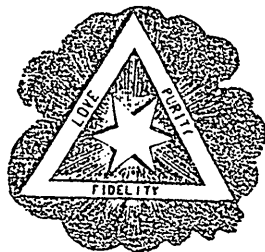
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CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE



AND LITERARY GEM.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1851.

NO. 22.



LINES BY A WIFE.

I know when I am passed away,
I shall remember'd be,
That night by night and day by day,
Your heart will turn to me.

And when in its accustomed place,
You see the unfill'd chair,
You'll think of that familiar face,
You've seen so often there.

And you will sing those same old songs,
We so have loved for years;
And busy thoughts will come in throngs,
Stirring your soul to tears.

When Spring shall come with birds and flowers,
And silver fountains fall,
You'll think of me, I know you will,
For I have loved them all.

And tho' the glorious birds depart,
And lovely flowers may die;
The image mirror'd in the heart,
Will there forever lie.

S. D.

LOVE DIVINE OF MAN AND WIFE.

My lot in life is fixed with thine,
Its good and ill to share,
And well thou know'st 'twill be my pride,
To soothe each sorrow here.

When coming age our bloom shall change,
With its wintry weather,
Oh may we rest in the same grave,
Sleep and dream together.

But yet there's faith within my breast,
A hope that cheers my way;
That we shall meet where love is blest,
Beyond the earth's decay.

But oh! how dark! how drear! how lone!
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If wand'ring through each radiant zone,
We fail'd to meet the lov'd of this.

It cannot be, each hope and fear
That lights the eye or clouds the brow;
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,
Than this bleak world that holds us now.

There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaven weighs life a galling chain,
'Tis heaven that whispers 'dry thy tears
The pure in heart shall meet again.

ACTRESSES RAISED BY MARRIAGES.

The first person among "the gentry" of England who chose a wife from the stage was Martin Folkes, the antiquary, a man of fortune, who about the 1718, married Lucretia Bradshaw, the representative of Finglar's heroiness. A contemporary writer styles her "one of the greatest and most promising geni of her time," and assigns her "prudent and exemplary conduct" as the attraction that won the learned antiquary. The next actress whose husband moved in an elevated rank was Anastasia Robinson, the singer. The great Lord Peterborough, the hero of the Spanish war, the friend of Pope and Swift, publicly honored Anastasia as his countess in 1735. In four years after the Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of James, first Earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Herbert, bestowed her hand on James Beard, the performer. Subsequently about the middle of the eighteenth century, Lavina Beswick the original Polly Peachum, became Duchess of Bolton. The next on record was Miss Linley's marriage with Sheridan, one of the most romantic episodes in theatrical unions; and before the 18th century closed Elizabeth Farren, a perfect gentlewoman, became countess of the proudest Earl in England, the representative of the illustrious Stanleys. She was Lord Derby's second consort a mother of the present Countess of Wilton. In 1807 the beautiful Miss Searle became the wife of R. Heathcote, Esq., brother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; and in the same year Louisa Brunton was married to the late Earl of Craven, and her niece, Mrs. Yates, still exhibits the dramatic genius of the Brunton family. The Beggar's Opera again conferred a coronet: Mary Catherine Bolton's impersonation of Polly Peachum captivated Lord Thurlow. She was married to his Lordship in 1813. In more recent times the most fascinating of our actresses, Miss O'Neill, wedded Sir William Wrixon Beecher, Bart.; Miss Foote, the Earl of Harrington; Miss Stephens, the Earl of Essex; and Mrs. Nisbet, Sir William Boothby, Bart. It has been remarked that the conduct of each of these ladies in her wedded life has been unexceptionable.

YOU' CAN TAKE MY HAT!

BY UNCLE TOBY.

We were once coming over the railroad from Washington City to Baltimore, when we observed a peculiar sort of man sitting hard by—a tall, slim, good natured looking fellow, but one who somehow seemed to bear the impress of a person who lived by his wits, written

upon his face. A friend, who was with me, answered my inquiry as to who he was, and at the same time asked me to keep between the object of my notice and himself, lest he should come over to our seat, as my companion said that he knew him but did not wish to recognize him there.

"That is Beau H——," said he; "a man that is universally known in Washington as one of the most accomplished fellows in the city,—always ready to borrow of you, or drink with you. He never has any money, however, and I am curious to know how he will get over the road without paying, for he'll do it in some way.

"Probably he has got a ticket—borrowed the money to buy it with, or something of that sort," said I.

"Not he. Beau always travels free, and boards in the same way. He never pays money when wit or a trick will pass current in its place," said my friend confidently.

"What a shocking bad hat he has got on," said I, observing the dilapidated condition of his beaver.

"It's some trick of his, doubtless, for the rest of his dress, you observe, is quite genteel."

"Yes, I see."

My friend went on to tell me how Beau had tricked his tailor out of a receipt in full for his last bill, and the landlady at his last boarding place, and also various other specimens of his ingenuity and wit. "He owed me ten dollars," said my friend, "but in attempting to collect it of him one day, I'll be hanged if he didn't get ten more out of me; so I think I shall let the matter rest there, for fear of doubling the sum once more."

At this moment the conductor entered the opposite end of the cars to gather the tickets from the passengers, and give them checks in return. Many of them, as is often the practice with travelers who are frequently called upon on populous routes to show their tickets, had placed theirs in the bands of their hats, so that the conductor could see that they were all right, and not trouble them to take them from their pockets at each stopping place. As the conductor drew nearer, Beau thrust his head out of the car window, and seemed absorbed in contemplating the scenery on that side of the road. The conductor spoke to him for his ticket—there was no answer.

"Ticket, sir," said the conductor, tapping him lightly on the shoulder.

Beau sprang back into the car, knocking his hat into the road, and leaving it in one minute nearly a mile behind. He looked first towards the conductor, then out of the window after his hat, and in a seeming fit of rage exclaimed,

"What the d—— do you strike a man that way for? Is that your business? Is that what the company hires you for?"

"I beg your pardon, sir, I only want your tick——," replied the conductor, meekly.

ANECDOTE OF DR. NOTT.

"Ticket! O yes, it's all very well for you to want my ticket, but I want my hat!" replied Beau bristling up.

"Very sorry, sir really. I barely deared to call your attention, and I took the only means in my power," said the conductor.

"You had better use a cane to attract a person's attention next time, and hit him over the head with it if he happens to be looking the other way!" replied the indignant Beau.

"Well, sir, I am ready to apologise to you again, if you wish. I have done so already once," said the disconcerted official.

"Yes, no doubt, but that don't restore my property that's gone."

"Well, sir, I cannot talk any longer; I'll take your ticket, if you please," said the conductor.

"Ticket! Haven't you just knocked it out of the window, hat and all? Do you want to add insult to injury?"

"O! your ticket was in your hat band," suggested the conductor.

"Suppose you stop the train, and go back and see," said the hatless Beau, with indignant scorn depicted on his face.

"Well, sir, I shall pass you free over the road then," replied the conductor, attempting to go on with his duty.

"The price of a ticket," said Beau, "is one dollar; my beaver cost me a V. Your good sense will at once show you that there is a balance of four dollars in my favor at any rate."

The conductor hesitated. Beau looked like a gentleman, to one not perfectly well pasted up in the human face; he was well dressed and his indignation appeared most honest.

"I'll see you after I have collected the tickets,"—replied the conductor passing on through the car.

Beau sat in silent indignation, frowning at every body until the conductor returned, and came and sat down by his side. Beau, then, in an earnest undertone, that we could only overhear occasionally, talked to the conductor "like a father," and we saw the crest-fallen man of tickets pay the hatless passenger four dollars.

The trick was at once seen through by both my friend and myself, and the next day, over a bottle of wine at the Monument House, Beau told us he was hard up, hadn't a dollar, picked up an old hat at Gadsley's Hotel in Washington, clapped his cap in his pocket, and resolved that the hat should carry him to Baltimore—and it did with four dollars into the bargain!—Flag of Our Union.

SINGULAR IF TRUE.

The following from the Cincinnati Morning Herald, takes the shine off any thing in the "local items" line we have seen for many a day. It is rich, decidedly, and should be preserved as a specimen by rewriters:—

"As a gentleman was passing along Fifth-street, he passed a place where some boys were playing marbles. One of them in shooting his marble cleverly put it under the gentleman's foot. The gentleman slipped and stumbled against a lady who was passing, precipitating her along with himself upon a large hog who was examining the gutter geologically or debris. The hog frightened out of his propriety, bolted off, and ran between the legs of another gentleman who in falling saw the string of a kite from the hand of a boy. The kite of course fell, and in falling frightened a span of horses attached to a wagon in a ally near by. The horses ran down the ally. A man who was lighting a fire in a carpenter's shop, by which they passed, started up to see what was the matter, and in so doing dropped a lighted match among the shavings. A fire was the consequence. The engines assembled, and in the hurry consequent upon the alarm, a man fell in the track of one of them and had his arm broken which ended the budget of accidents of the day."

QUEST. Is the boy who shot the hog responsible for the consequent damages?

On an evening preceding Thanksgiving, not many years ago, two students left the college with the foul intent of procuring some of the Doctor's fine fat chickens that roosted in a tree adjoining his home. When they arrived at the spot one ascended the tree while the other stood with the bag ready to receive the plunder. It so happened that the Doctor himself had just left his house with the view of securing the same chickens for his Thanksgiving dinner. The rogue under the tree hearing some one approaching, immediately crept away without notifying his companion among the branches. The Doctor came up silently and was immediately saluted from above as follows:—"Are you ready?" "Yes," responded the Doctor, dissembling his voice as much as possible. The other immediately laying hands on the old rooster exclaimed—"Here's old Prex, will you have him?" "Pass him along," was the reply, and he was soon in the Doctor's bag. "Here's Madam Prex," said the all unconscious student, grabbing a fine old hen, "will you have her?" "Yes," again responded the Doctor. "Her's son John, will you have him?" "Here's daughter Sal, take her," and so on until he had got through the Doctor's family and chickens. The old man walked off in one direction with the plunder, while the student well satisfied with his night's work, came down and streaked it for the college. Great was his astonishment to hear from his companion that he had not got any chickens, and if he gave them to any one it must have been to Dr. Nott. Expulsion, fines, and disgrace, were uppermost in their thoughts until the next forenoon, when both received a polite invitation from the President, requesting the pleasure of their company to a Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible, so with hearts full of anxiety for the result they wended their way to the house, where they were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and with a large party were soon seated around the festive board. After asking a blessing, the Doctor rose from his seat, and taking a carving-knife turned to the rogues and said—"Young gentlemen, here's old Prex, son John, and daughter Sal," touching successively the respective chickens; "to which will you be helped? The mortification of the students may be imagined."

Mazzini—the Roman Patriot.

The conspirator Mazzini, as he is called, was for thirteen years the marked man of European despotism. Had he dared to set his foot on his native Genoa, or in another spot of land from which he had been exiled, death by the halter or bullet would have been inevitable fate. In Austria, in Russia, or in any other part of Eastern Europe, his capture would have been paid for by pieces of gold. France, Switzerland, and England, were the only countries that could receive the fugitive. Now here, now there, watched, prescribed, feared, he still pursued his design—a wandering myth of insurrection—the very spirit of conspiracy incarnate. Wherever a plot against despotism was going on, there was Mazzini, either in person or by correspondence, sometimes to stir up, at others to repress, and inculcate prudence. Across the Alps and Italy looked at him; young Italians that dared not speak his name, thought of him and prayed for him. At least, neither Switzerland nor France would give an asylum to such a man; England alone could afford him a refuge. For some years accordingly—he was an inhabitant of London—a poor obscure Italian as it seemed, earning a livelihood by literature. The great mass of people he lived amidst knew nothing about him. Sometimes his name would appear in a newspaper coupled with calamity. In a room one person would whisper, "there is Mazzini," and the eye of the person so addressed would rest with more or less of interest, on the slight figure of a man remarkable among a thousand for the burning keenness of his eye and the intense and earnest melancholy of his pale countenance. Of those who knew him more intimately, we never met with one that did not speak of him as a noble and true man, a man of irreproachable rectitude and the most exquisite sensibilities, the very soul of chivalry and honor. Even those who disagreed with him in the very tenor of speculations, and who were disposed to regard him as one misled by a restless enthusiasm that had nothing to do with facts, and the facts would never ac-

knowledge, admired his indestructible magnanimity, and his heroic perseverance. And over such as were at one with him in political faith, his power amounted to absolute fascination. They were never tired of talking of him, of seeing him, of listening to him—they worshipped him with fervor all but religious.

England's Welcome to Kossuth.

Chief of the fallen brave,
Of the unyielding free,
Her welcome o'er the wave
Old England gives to thee—
On Freedom's chosen shore
Thy foot shall freely tread;
On the land that Milton bore—
On the land where Hampden bled.

We hail thee, gallant Hun;
We scorn the despot's frown,
Though Gaul's Republic shun
The wrath of Austria's crown.
Tell Kaiser and tell Czar
Britannic knows no fear—
Whate'er the fortune of the war,
Their foe finds honor here.

Then fill, fill high the bowl
To Kossuth's glorious name—
The scaffold could not daunt his soul
The dungeon could not tame.
Sublime 'gainst monarch's might
The world saw Kossuth stand,
For the cause of ancient right,
For his own loved Fatherland.

What, though by traitor's aid
The tyrant's won the day
The heart has not decayed,
Or the spirit died away.
We watch for the coming hour,
We gaze for the destined blow,
That shall smite the victor's power,
And lay the oppressors low.

Yes, Scythia's spear shall shiver,
And Austria's sceptre fall—
Freely the Magyar's river
Shall flow by Buda's wall.
Far o'er the Danube's strand
The fires of joy shall burn,
While exults the Magyar's land
At her exiled chiefs return.

Last Words of Distinguished Men.

Head of the Army.—Napoleon.
I must sleep now.—Byron.
It matters little how the head lieth.—Sir Walter Raleigh.
Kiss me, Hardy.—Lord Nelson.
Don't give up the ship.—Lawrence.
Is this your fidelity?—Nero.
Clasp my hand, my dear friend I die.—Alfieri.
Give Dayreles a chair.—Lord Chesterfield.
God preserve the Emperor.—Haydn.
The artery ceases to beat.—Haller.
Let the light enter.—Goethe.
All my possessions for a moment of time.—Queen Elizabeth.
What! is there no bribing death?—Cardinal Beaufort.
I have loved my God, my father, and liberty.—Madame de Staël.
Be serious.—Grotius.
Into thy hands, O Lord.—Tasso.
It is small—very small indeed; (clasping her neck)—Anna Boleyn.
I pray you, see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself. (Ascending the scaffold).—Thomas Moore.
Don't let that awkward squad see over my grave.—Robert Burns.

I feel as if I were to be myself again.—*Sir W. Scott.*
I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country.—*Jefferson.*

It is well.—*Washington.*
Independence for ever.—*Adams.*
This is the last of earth.—*J. Q. Adams.*

I wish you to understand the true principles of government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more.—*Gen. Harrison.*

I am prepared; I have endeavored to do my duty.—*Gen. Taylor.*

There is not a single drop of blood on my hands.—*Frederick V., Denmark.*

A dying man can do nothing easy.—*Franklin.*
Let me die to the sounds of delicious music.—*Mirabeau.*

DEATH OF JAMES MONTGOMERY.—By the last arrival from England we are informed of the decease of James Montgomery, whose fervent devotional poetry holds a cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen. It breaths the simple pious spirit of the Moravian school. There is not space to day further than to say that the poet was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1771; and on the 4th of this month (his eightieth birth day) he planted an oak tree in the lawn in front of the infirmary of Sheffield, in which town he had resided from early life.

POMPEII.—A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples, says:—Vesuvius is calmly smoking, and seems disposed to rest himself from the fatigues of his devastating labors of last year. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About 20 laborers are kept at work, who manage to let off a cart load of earth a-day from the subincumbent city. Not one half the entire city is yet excavated. The early mound which covers it is an exceedingly beautiful and rich vineyard, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A portion of the sea-wall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly one mile distant, once lavied the wall of Pompeii.

GOULDN'T COME IT.—Miss Lind, at Pittsburgh the other day, received a pair of splendid diamond bracelets, as a present from some of her ardent admirers, there which she returned with information that she never received presents from gentlemen. This was a cooler; but the donor was probably not much taken back by it not being of a very sensitive temper, we fancy, having employed a teacher of languages to write a letter in German to Miss Lind, asking her acceptance of his present, and then refusing to pay the stipulated price for the job! Queer world this.—*Buffalo Ex.*

DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.—The Halifax correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, writes of a girl who is deaf, dumb and blind, in the Hartford deaf and dumb Asylum.

When I first saw Julia Brace she was walking in one of the hall without any guide. She commenced sewing on a calico dress. The matron requested her to thread her needle, in order that I might see with what facility she could do it. She had a short piece of thread in her hand. This she carefully drew into the cloth to save it. She then pulled out the needle from it, placed the end of another piece and the eye of the needle, with her fingers between her lips, and in the twinkling of an eye the needle was again threaded. By signs communicated by touch, she conversed with facility and rapidity. I noticed that she had made much use of her lips, in which the sense of touch appears to be very acute and delicate. In fitting her work she passed the edges of the cloth which she wished to place together, carefully between her lips. She does not seem to make much use of the sense of smell.

Let your discourse of others be fair: speak ill of no body. To do it in his absence is the property of a coward, that stabs a man behind his back, it is his face you add an affront to the scandal. He that praises bestows a favor, but he that detracts, commits a robbery, snatching from another what is justly his; every man

thinks he deserves better than indeed he does; man is the greatest humorist and flatterer of himself in the world.

SUCH IS MAN.

Who is rich? He who is contented with his lot.
Who is happy? He who loves every body.
Who is honored? He who pursues the even tenor of his way.

How easy then to be rich, happy, honored, and good. But yet multitudes in striving for these blessings, take the very steps that are sure to defeat their objects. In getting riches, they mind no end to their desires. In striving for happiness, they hate every body that does not follow in the steps they have chosen. In gaining honors, they push themselves forward—crowding aside the most worthy, until they have outstripped themselves and sink. In their desires for goodness, they forsake the source of all good and hug the most evil passions to their bosoms.

This is poor, feeble man. He labors for what he can never obtain, and at last dies with 'vanity—all is vanity,' upon his lips.

The simple path is the true path. The humble walk is where Heaven's blessings are showered. They who are meek and humble, live nearest to the truth and receive the richest blessings.

THE EARLY DEAD.

Early one morning a maiden went into her garden, to gather herself a garland of beautiful roses. She found them all yet in the bud, closed or half closed—fragrant cups for the morning dew. "I will not break you yet," said the maiden; the sun shall first open you; then will your beauty be more radiant and your fragrance more delightful.

She came at midday, and lo! the beautiful roses were eaten by the worms, bowed down by the rays of the sun, pale and withered. The maiden wept at her folly, and next morning her garland was gathered early.

His dearest children God calls early from this life, ere the sun had pierced them, or the world has marred their beauty. The paradise of children is a high degree of glory: the most godlike and just cannot enter there, for his soul has been stained by sin.—*Poetry of Hebrew Tradition.*

INSANITY IN CALIFORNIA.—Insanity is said to be a prevailing disease in California, and the *San Francisco Courier* is pressing upon the attention of the authorities of that State the duty of providing a public asylum for the insane.

Commenting on this fact, and the causes of it, the *New Orleans Picayune* says:—

It is indeed a melancholy but instructive reflection, that so many of the golden dreams which have heated the public mind, and drawn off throngs of hopeful and aspiring spirits to a fountain of inexhaustible wealth, should have proved to be only lures to the destruction of body or mind.

It is an illustration upon a grand scale, and under circumstances of usual development of the same moral law which rules in all the pursuits of life, that excessive and ill-regulated desires are injurious to the powers of the intellect as the quiet of the heart, and that he who strives to be suddenly rich, or reach eminence of any kind by unusual means, without patient toil and steady preparations, rarely achieves any thing but disappointment and misery, the wreck of his faculties and the destruction of his peace.

It is estimated that over one hundred thousand stoves were made in Albany last year, and that ten hundred and twenty thousand will have been manufactured this year.

RAILWAYS IN NEW YORK.—Hon. A. C. Flagg, in the *Merchant's Magazine*, gives an account of the progress, and present condition of Internal Improvements in New York. The last article in the *Magazine* is devoted to the history and statistics of Rail Roads in the State, which are brought down to the present year. From an interesting table, showing the length in miles, cost of

construction, debts and earnings and expenses in 1850 of such rail road in the State of New York, we glean the following summary:—

Length of all rail roads in New York,	1,657
Cost of do do	\$61,039,524
Debt of all rail road Corporations,	23,904,258
Earnings of same in 1850,	5,941,435
Expenses of same in 1850,	2,645,186

The following statement shows the cost of all the canals in the State, and the total earnings and expenditures of the same for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1850.

Total Canals, miles,	862
Cost of the same,	\$38,986,857
Amount of tolls in 1850,	3,254,051
Annual expenses,	637,580

From the above statement, it appears that the total cost of canals is \$38,986,857, and the total cost of rail roads in the State is \$61,039,524—showing a total investment in railroads and canals of \$100,026,381.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

List of Lectures to be delivered in the Hall of the Institute, during the Winter of 1851-2.

- 1851.
- Dec. 12—The History of Canada, T. J. Robertson, Esq.
 - 19—Do do do do.
 - 26—The Physical and Chemical properties of the Atmosphere, Professor Croft.
- 1852.
- Jan. 2—The Microscope, Patrick Freeland, Esq.
 - 9—The Modifying effects of Climate, Dr. Hallowell.
 - 16—The Hibernation of Animals, Dr. Hodder.
 - 23—Some of the Remarkable Adaptations of Structure to the Habits of Animals, Dr. Melville.
 - 30—The Barometer, Patrick Freeland, Esq.
 - Feb. 6—Astronomy, T. Henning, Esq.
 - 13—Canada: Its Growth and Prospects, Rev. A. Lillie.
 - 20—Does the Eye or the Ear most contribute to Man's happiness? Dr. Budgley.
 - 27—Beauty, Rev. A. Lillie.

THE SUMMER BOAT.—This novel affair is built of strong boiler iron, and is 10 feet in diameter, and 30 feet in length, while on the outside are fixed a number of shelves which work on hinges and upon these ballast is placed to lower the boat to the bottom of the sea. The inside is divided into two compartments, and the latter part of the boat is filled with water to keep it down when sunk. It is also fitted with a propeller, which is worked by hand, and used to move it gently along the bed of the Ocean, as may be required during the operation of a survey. According to the best calculation, the boat will remain under water for seven hours, without any supply of air, more than what it receives before ascending, and this is purified and re-purified by passing through valves and cells containing chemical preparations for that purpose.—While the boat is under water a telegraph communication is kept up with a vessel stationed on the surface, and when it is necessary to ascend, the ballast is thrown from the shelves outside the boat, and if necessary the water is pumped out of the after compartment, and it rises at the rate of thirty feet in seven seconds. The machine is intended to be used in the pearl fisheries, and will be shipped to Panama in a short time. It is intended, if arrangements can be made to give it trial before leaving New York, as it is the first of the kind which has been built, and to employ it in sinking a sub-marine telegraph line, between Brooklyn and New York.—[*Tribune.*]

AN ILLINOIS TARKER.—The Peoria Democratic Press says, a Mr. Hayes, of Peoria county, has 2,800 hogs for market this season, of which number 1,600 will average 300 lbs. At the price which at present promise to be obtained, these hogs can not bring less than 30,000 dollars. A very snug little income.

A capital of little less than two millions of dollars is used in the various branches of the salt manufacture at Syracuse, N. Y., and the product of the springs has increased from 154,071 bushels in 1835, to 6,268,919 bushels in 1853. There are 10,000 vats employed for coarse or solar salt, and 10,000 kettles for fine salt, producing 103,600 bu. per week, with a consumption of 120,600 cords of wood annually. Nearly a million of barrels are used every season for packing salt.



Agricultural.

THE MERRY TRAVELER.

One day, as I journeyed alone o'er the plain,
I met one who bore on his shoulder and cane,
A wallet that weighed him well nigh down to the earth,
Yet he trudged on his way as though freighted with
nirith.

With burden so heavy, pray how can you sing,
I exclaimed as we met: with the air of a king,
He replied, if it only were twice as much more,
It was merrier borne; and he sang as before.

This world is a wearisome burden of cares,
But cheerfulness eases the shoulder it bears,
Contentment and love lighten every one's load,
And level all hills in the traveler's road.

Among the many improvements of the present day, we notice that the ingenuity of man has been set to work to improve the convenience and pleasure of traveling in rail road cars. An exchange says that on the Southern Rail Road, "Saloon" cars are to be constructed, in which passengers can walk about, engage in social amusements, &c. And that another company is building cars with state rooms, so that passengers can go to sleep at night like christians, instead of being obliged to sit up in a chair for five or six hours. We trust that these "improvements" will not be confined solely to the southern roads.

EXTRAORDINARY HUNT.—On Monday evening last, the train coming over the Michigan Central Rail Road, ran down a fine duck, and after cutting him nearly in two, the cars were stopped and the carcass brought to Detroit.

TOADS ARE POISONOUS.—It is an ancient and still common opinion that toads possess a subtle venom; but at present this is deemed fabulous by the scientific. M. M. Gratiolet and Clooz, as appears by the reports of the French Academy of Sciences, have shown by experiment that they secrete a deadly poison. They inoculated small birds with the milky fluid contained in the dorsal and parotid pustules of this animal, and found that they died at the end of five or six minutes. Even when dried the fluid destroyed birds. Death occurred without convulsions, and all exhibited marked signs of apoplexy.

RICHMOND RAILROAD.—A meeting took place, at twelve o'clock this day, at which delegates from the Town Council were also present. Some further explanations were made. It is possible that the Quebec and Richmond road may be adopted by the Provincial Government as part of the main Trunk-line, and be with the line to Halifax, constructed by the Government. If not so adopted, the Government will still consider itself pledged to aid in the construction of the Quebec and Richmond road. The government appears to be very favorable inclined towards the immediate formation of the said road; and, if delay is proposed, it is merely with the view of making more favorable contracts, and ascertaining the most eligible route.—*Quebec Mercury.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The infant princess to whom the Duchess of Montpensier has given birth was baptised at the palace of San Telmo, at Seville, on the 29th ult., by the Cardinal Archbishop, and received the names of Maria Amelia Louisa Enriqueta Felipa Antonia Fernanda Christiana Isabel Adelaide Jesusa Josepha Joaquina Ana Francisca de Asia Justa Ruliana Francisca de Paul Ramona Elena Carolina Bibiana Polonia Gaspara Melchora Baltasara Augustina Sabina.

QUEBEC AND MTLBOURNE RAILROAD.—The Ministry have informed the Directors of this road that they will advance as much money on the security of the Quebec City debentures, as will suffice to carry on the

work until Spring, when the Government will take the matter in hand, and complete the road as a public enterprise.

Powder as a Motive Power.

A Mr. Daggett, of Roxbury, according to the Boston Traveler, has invented an engine to produce either stationary or locomotive power, without the aid of steam—the propelling medium being nothing but gunpowder, and a very small quantity of that, acting by concussion upon compressed air.

The machine is very simple, consisting of a large reservoir, constructed of iron, in the form of a steam-engine boiler, with two explosive chambers attached to it on one side. At the connexion of these explosive chambers with the reservoir there are valves which open into the reservoir, against a spring.

The reservoir being filled with atmospheric air, a blast is given in one of the chambers. This shock acts as a plunger to an air pump, and forces a new supply of atmospheric air from the explosive chamber into the reservoir, like steam, operating upon a piston, and giving the motive power.

When one explosive chamber has been discharged, and the valve closed, as it is instantly by the force of the spring, the action of the machine is such as to produce a similar discharge in the other chamber—and thus a regular and constant supply of atmospheric air is kept up. The discharge is effected by a hammer, moving backwards and forwards with the machine, and striking in the same manner of a gun-lock, upon the explosive chambers alternately. The powder is supplied regularly by the movement of the machine, and in such quantities as may be desired—the arrangement being such as to admit of the application of more or less, as greater or less power of propulsion may be required.

It is evident from the experiments made with the model, that an astonishingly small quantity of powder will be requisite for any practical purpose to which the machinery may be applied.

WHAT CANADA IS CAPABLE OF.—The Canada Company's prize wheat, for which their premium of £25 was awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Niagara in the autumn of last year, and for which a similar sum was awarded at the Exhibition for British America held subsequently at Montreal, has gained a prize at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London. This should stimulate farmers to improve their grain, and compete for the annual premiums awarded under the direction of the Provincial Agriculture Association. There are some parts of the world—such as Australia—where wheat larger in the berry has been grown, but the flour manufactured from the Canadian wheat is not, we believe, surpassed. The yield per acre of the wheat that gained the above prize was 36 bushels, weighing 67 lbs. per bushel measurement, and we are inclined to think that a comparison in these respects—which are really the important ones—would show Canada to advantage.—*Colonist.*

BURGLARS ALARM.—Mr. William H. Horton, of Jersey City, N. J., has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for the most simple and best Burglars Alarm that we have yet seen. It is simply clock work so arranged and combined with an alarm bell, and a small hinged lever, being slightly pushed by the opening of a room door, will set the alarm bell free, to arouse the sleepers of the room, and defeat the objects of midnight marauders. The apparatus is so neat and small, that every traveller can carry one in his pocket. It is made to be secured to the frame of a room-door, which can be done in one minute, and it can also be taken off in as brief space of time. Persons travelling with valuable articles in their pockets or carpet bags, will find this instrument to be one of the most useful and desirable inventions ever brought before the public for their protection, and it is equally valuable for every householder. They can be made of different sizes, and are not expensive. A very good size made of brass will cost only about one dollar, it is therefore an improvement within the reach of every person to purchase.—*Scientific American.*

DRAINING BY MACHINERY.—A series of interesting experiments have been made at the farm of Mr. Ruck, Down Ampney, Gloucestershire, for the purpose of proving the superior advantages of draining land by machinery, both in time and expense, as compared with manual labour. The machine is an invention of Mr. Fowler, of the firm of Fowler and Fry, of Bristol. The field selected for the experiment consisted of stiff clay land, exceedingly dry on the surface, and crossed by a gravel path. The machine is formed by two horizontal iron frames, nine feet long, placed two feet apart, supported at one end by three wooden rollers, of one foot diameter, turning on axles; at the other end by two cart wheels. At the end nearest the cart wheels, and between the two frames, is supported a perpendicular plough or coulter of iron, seven feet in height, nine inches broad, and three quarters of an inch thick; the side of this plough or coulter, intended to cut and drain, has a sharpened edge; the other side is formed into a rack, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure, by a pinion or winch working into it, so that the plough is capable of being placed in the ground at any required depth. At the bottom of this upright plough or coulter is a socket, in which is placed a lengthened horizontal cone or plug, the point or apex in the same direction as the sharp edge of the coulter; at the back of this plug is fixed a rope, upon which is strung as many drain pipes as its length will allow; a simple process is adopted to add fresh coils of rope, or more pipes are required. A hole is then dug in the ground, say two feet deep and a foot wide, as in the present experiment, gradually sloped at the back, so as to allow the rope with the pipes to enter freely, and the coulter is placed upright in the hole, with its sharp edge and the point of the plug in the direction the drain is to be formed; at the end of the horizontal iron framing, farthest from the coulter, is fixed a horizontal pulley, through which a wire rope is passed, fastened at the other end to a capstan placed at the opposite extremity of the field, up to which the drain is to be formed. Four horses were harnessed to the capstan, which they turned with very trifling exertion, thus drawing the coulter through the land, the plug forming the drain, and the ropes with the pipes following. The time occupied in laying the nine chains of piping was 33 minutes, and the surface land was not more disturbed than if a knife had been drawn through it; when the coulter was drawn up to the capstan, it was raised out of the ground, the rope disengaged from the plug, and the horses hitched to the other ends of the coils of ropes, which they immediately drew out, leaving the tiles accurately placed, as was ascertained by digging down to the drain. Another drain was then immediately formed in the same manner, at a parallel distance of about 15 feet, the capstan still in the same position. The estimated expense of draining land in this manner, independent of the cost of tiles, is about fourpence a chain. From 6000 to 7000 feet can be drained in one day, at an expense of about 30s.

THE LAST WONDER OF GENIUS.—The Muscatine, Iowa, Inquirer, mentions the fact that Mr. Forman, a practical printer, has gone to New York and thence to Washington, for a patent for a power printing press, to be worked by galvanic magnets. The press was in full operation with a form upon it, from which he threw off impressions with a rapidity of lightning. His paper works upon a reel, and is continuous, like the telegraph reel. The paper passes over the type on a cylinder, and when one sheet is worked, the paper is reversed, and the other side printed with a most perfect register, and the sheets are clipped apart as they come from the press, by an ingenious contrivance. There is no limit hardly to the speed at which the press will work; its exact-

ness is beyond any thing known in this line of machinery, and what is better than all, Mr. F. says he can put up the largest sized press at a cost of not more than \$500.—*Cin. Enq.*

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—On Wednesday, morning a fire broke out at Bermuda, at the tan yard of Mr. Wm. Warrick, Willow-walk, owing to the overheating of a rick of tan. Fortunately it was discovered soon after the spontaneous combustion by some of the workmen who were employed all night. The vigilance of the firemen prevented the fire from extending. Had the wind blown stronger, however, the factory must inevitably have been destroyed. The rick in which the fire originated, containing about 50 loads of tan, was completely consumed.

A Challenge to Canada.—Mr. S. Barber, of the Waterloo Road, Guelph, killed a Sow Pig, [from the same litter as his celebrated boar, young Sampson,] on Monday, the 14th inst., weighing 284 lbs. She was littered on the 2nd March last, therefore averaging upwards of 1 pound 1 ounce per day. We would ask, if, in the annals of pig feeding, this was ever surpassed, or even equalled in this continent?—*Com.*

Youths Department.

THE FROG.

BY OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES.

Of all the things that live
In woodland, marsh, or bog,
That creep the ground or fly the air
The funniest is the Frog—
The frog—the scientifickest
Of Nature's handiwork—
The frog that neither walks nor runs,
But goes it with a jerk.

With pants and coat of bottle green,
And yellow fancy vest,
He plunges into mud and mire,
All in his Sunday best:
When he sits down he's standing up,
As Paddy O'Kinn once said!
And, for convenience sake, he wears
His eye on the top of his head.

You see him sitting on a log,
Above the "nasty deep,"
You feel inclined to say "Old chap,
Just 'look before you leap!'"
You raise your cane to hit him,
On his ugly looking mug;
But, ere you get it half way up,
Adown he goes KER CHUG!

He keeps about his native pond,
And ne'er goes on a spree,
Nor gets "how-come-you-so," for a
Cold-water chap is he;
For EARTHLY cares to get drunk
He's not the silly fool;
But, when they come, he gives a jump,
And drowns 'em in a pool.

THE WIFE'S BLAST AGAINST TOBACCO.

He sits in chair from morning to night,
'Tis smoke, chew, smoke.
He rises 'd dawn his pipe to light,
Goes puffing and chewing with all his might,
'Till the hour of sleep. 'Tis his delight
'To smoke, chew, smoke.

The quid goes in when the pipe goes out,
'Tis chew, chew, chew.
Now, a cloud of smoke pours forth from his throat,
Then, his mouth sends a constant stream afloat,
'Tis chew, chew, chew.

He sits all day in a cloud or fog,
'Tis puff, puff, puff:
He growls at his wife, the cat and dog,
He covets with filth the carpet and rug.
And his only answer when I give him a jog,
Is puff, puff, puff.

The house all o'er from end to end,
Is smoke, smoke, smoke.
In whatever room my way I wend,
If I take his clothes to patch and mend,
Ungrateful perfumes will ever ascend.
Of smoke, smoke, smoke.

At home or abroad, far or near,
'Tis smoke, chew, smoke:
His mouth is stuffed from ear to ear,
Or pulling the stump of a pipe so dear,
And his days will end, I verily fear,
In smoke, smoke, smoke.

So young ladies, beware! live single indeed,
Ere you marry a man that uses the weed;
Better that husbands you should ever lack,
Than marry a husband who uses tobacco or whiskey.

KISSING NO ROBBERY.

"Oh, quit—get out—now don't you,
I really wish you wouldn't!
Oh, quit—will you? On, get out,
You know you ought to—shouldn't.

"There, now you've got it—oh, be still,
You shan't have any more,
You've got—oh, take your face away—
What no man's got before.

"One more—there—that will do, oh, don't,
You've run,pled up my hair,
If you'll but quit, I'll give you one,
Now take it—there—there—there!"

S. P.

THE VANITY OF THE WORLD.

A hundred years ago Lord Chesterfield was the most admired of England's gay and voluptuous grandees. But whilst others were envying his wit, his splendour, and his popularity, the wary libertine was thus pouring forth his chagrin: "I have seen the sily rounde of business and pleasure, and have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world and consequently know their futility, and I do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their real value, which is, in truth, very low; whereas those who have not experienced always overrate them. They only see their gay outside, and are dazzled with their glare; but I have seen all the coarse pulleys and dirty ropes which exhibit the gaudy machines; and I have seen and smelt the tallow candles which illuminated the whole decoration to the astonishment and admiration of an ignorant audience. When I reflect back upon what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all that frivolous hurry and bustle, and the pleasure of the world had any reality; but I look upon all that has passed as one of those romantic dreams which opium commonly occasions; and I by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose, for the sake of the fugitive dream. Shall I tell you that I bear this melancholy situation with that meritorious constancy and resignation which most people boast of? No; for I really cannot help it. I bear it because I must bear it, whether I will or n— I think of nothing but killing time the best way I can; now that he has become mine enemy, it is my resolution to sleep in the carriage the remainder of the journey."

THOUGHTS.—Let your thoughts be fit or suitable for the subject. Every day have high thoughts of God—lower thoughts of self—kinder thoughts of your brethren, and more hopeful thoughts of those around you.

☞ Love one human being purely and warmly, says Jean Paul, and you will love all! The heart in this heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing from the dew-drop to the ocean, but a mirror which it warms and fills.

☞ A hardy seaman, who had escaped one of the recent shipwreck upon our coasts, was asked by a good lady how he felt when the waves broke over him, he replied, "Wet, madam, very wet!"

LOVE AND MURDER.—A young workman of Dieppe after paying his addresses for four years to the daughter of a petty tradesman, was told by her last week

that her sentiments had undergone a complete change, and that she refused to marry him, or have any thing further to do with him. He resolved to be avenged, and on Wednesday morning stepped, unobserved, into her father's house, Rue de l'Épée, 15, and hid himself beneath the staircase until the girl's mother had gone out. He then took off his shoes, and went to her chamber, where she was still sleeping. Having fastened the door, he discharged a pistol in her ear and then blew out his brains. The neighbors rushed to the room and broke open the door. The girl appeared to have died without a movement, and the man was lying on the floor. The wadding of the pistol had set fire to the bed. In the man's pocket was found a paper on which was written, "I must die, and I desire to be placed with her in the same tomb."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

KISSING IN RUSSIA.—According to Mr. L. Ritchie, when a party assembled in Moscow, the ladies on entering the drawing-room kiss each other vociferously, and the gentlemen hug each other and do the same, except that the sound is lost in their wilderness of beard. During the repast the master and mistress, on certain signals from the company, kiss each other too. They are ready to faint; and on parting, the visitors take their leave with abundance of vows, kisses, and thanks.

A LESSON FOR SCOLDING WIVES.

"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman!" said I, one day.

Old Newman looked down, and his wife took up the reply, "never to signify—and if he does I deserve it." "And I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him quite as often."

"Nay," said the old woman with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry in the world cannot excel,— "How can a wife scold her good man, who has been working for her and her little ones all day? It may do for a man to be peevish, for it is he who bears the crosses of the world; but who should make him forget but his own wife? And she had best, for her own sake—for nobody can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."—*Bulwer.*

A FATHER AND HIS CHILDREN.

A gentleman had two children; one a daughter who was considered plain in her person: the other a son who was reckoned handsome. One day, as they were playing together, they saw their faces in a looking-glass. The boy was charmed with his beauty, and spoke of it to his sister, who considered his remarks as so many reflections on her want of it. She told her father of the affair, and complained of her brother's rudeness. The father, instead of appearing angry, took them both on his knees, and with much affection gave them the following advice:—"I would have you both look in the glass each day; you, my son, that you may be reminded never to dishonor the beauty of your face by the deformity of your actions; and you, my daughter, that you may take care, if there is a want of beauty in your person, to hide it by the superior lustre of your virtuous and amiable conduct."

NOT LOST LABOR.—Many seem to suppose when a Son, or Templar, or Rechabite gets cold-hearted, fails to attend the Division, Temple or Tent, or is suspended for "non-payment of dues," that all our labor on him is lost. Not so. In many instances it is true the aptitude is entire, and he returns "like a dog to his vomit;" but in a majority of cases, we think, he retains his allegiance to the pledge, even though he prove unfaithful to his peculiar social obligations, as a member. He cannot forget the solemn vow of total abstinence he has voluntarily assumed. He feels that it goes with him wherever he goes, and will follow him to the bar of God.—*N. Y. Organ.*

A Temperance Society, on the plan of the society of Sons of Temperance in the United States, is about being established in Paris. It is the first that has ever been attempted, and in fact, the French, though they have heard of Temperance societies, have never had the slightest idea of what they mean.

MATERIAL FOR THOUGHT.

TRUE religion shows its influence in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap of a living tree, which penetrates the most distant boughs.

Oh! the blessing of a home where old and young mix kindly—the young unweaned, the old unchilled, in unreserved communion.

HASTY WORDS.—Hasty words often rattle the wound which injury gives; but soft words assuage it, forgiving cures it, and forgetting takes away the scar.

THE GENTLEWOMAN.—“I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child,” said Lord Collingwood to his daughter, “the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people, on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should mark you gentle. I never heard your mother, your dear, good mother, say a harsh word or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper; but, my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than any thing I ever undertook.”

A school of design for women has been opened in Boston. The objects of this school are,—1. To educate a body of professed designers capable of furnishing original designs for manufactures and other purposes, where ornamental designs are required. 2. To teach the various processes of Engraving, Lithography, and other methods of transferring and multiplying designs. 3. To educate a class of teachers in drawing and design.



The Literary Gem.

THE HOME OF CHILDHOOD.

From the *Uca Teletoller*.

Home of my childhood—still lovely art thou,
Deep in the spirit's core—cherished yet now.
Each mound of thy dust, each rock by the way,
Where out I have sported in bare feet at play.
Thou trees that I sought for a shady retreat,
The grass plot around it with green mossy seat;
The orchard, the meadow, the soft purring brook,
The deep tangled wood, with its cool shady nook,
The valley and field, the cliff-side so bold,
The hill and the woodland, my companions of old,
The garden, its flowers—the old poplar tree,
And the sweet sunny hours are remembered by me.

The play-mates who fell in the morn of their years,
And left us to mourn their departure in tears.
The school-mates that stood in strife by my side,
Are now lost to view—o'er earth scattered wide.
The cares of my mother—now sainted above,
Her crosses and smiles—the dew of her love;
The joys and the sorrows, the hopes and the fears,
Faded not at the call of distance or years,
But fresh as of yore, in times distant sea,
Are the scenes of my childhood—remembered by me.

Sweet home of my childhood—my forefathers cot,
How loved is each scene of that long-cherished spot!
But the forms that were there are far, far away.
Save one that lies cold in her damp house of clay;
And the joys that were there, too pure for earth's stay,
Have fled like the leaves of the cold autumn day.
And the hopes that were there, all bright on the wing,
“Have fled from me now,” like the flowers of spring—
And the love that was there, though still it may live,
Is cold to the glow that once it might give.
Though wandering far, mid turmoil and strife,
In the dark shades of fate, in the sunshine of life—
O, home of my childhood I still dear thou shalt be,
While reason and life hold a sway over me.

The wreck of the ill-fated Erie has again been discovered, submerged at a depth of sixty feet, about three miles from shore, opposite the town of Brant, Erie county. The Silver Creek Mail is informed that the hull has been visited in submarine armour, and found in an upright position favorable for stripping operations, which are to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.—*Fredonia Advertiser*.

When the ill-fated Erie steamer was burnt, we were resident in the far West, and well do we remember the terrible sensation that her loss caused in all the lake towns and cities. Several ladies and gentlemen were burnt on board of her, with whom we were acquainted. The sufferings of the crew were terrible, and the sight was awful in the extreme. Here dozens of human creatures—wives, husbands and children, were obliged to part amid the flames—dozens were shut into the cabins and could not escape from the place on account of the flames—dozens could see in the distance the shore where all was quiet and peace, but to them it was a land of impossible access—the flames spread over the steamer like wild-fire, and all on board fled for their lives. The boat made for the shore, but in vain. This awful calamity happened on the night of the 6th August, 1841, about 30 miles from Buffalo and eight miles from the land on Lake Erie. The steamer Erie caught fire from the explosion of some jars of turpentine and varnish. In a minute, the whole boat was on fire. The waves were high, and the winds, too. There were upwards of 230 passengers on board, of whom 200 were lost. Many of the passengers were wealthy Swiss emigrants, and there were passengers from different parts of the American states. The emigrants had, it is said, \$200,000 in specie with them. We knew a dentist on board, who had gone East to get married, and was on board with his wife, both of whom perished. Bodies of young ladies, and men and women, were washed ashore for many days after. It seems the sunken wreck has again come to light after 10 years' disappearance. These verses were written at the time by us, and we, in common with all of the West, were smitten with sadness for weeks at the event—one of the emigrants was a venerable Swiss father named Voegle. Written in August, 1841, at Chicago:—

Lo! I stood upon the Banks of Erie—
'Twas night; a gloom obscured the sky;
Naught could I hear but the moaning wind
Of tumbling waves that dashed their foam on high.
I gazed athwart the waters dark, but why
I could not tell; some evil to my mind,

Seemed resting on the distant gloom—
I gazed still! when to a flash of fire
Like night's pale meteor from the Church-yard grim,
As often seen to rise above some tomb;
A dazzling fire amid the waves was seen:
At first 'twas pale, then brighter—higher.

And ah how strange, it moves, it nearer comes
And plunging seems through the wat'ry deep;—
Like a mighty sprite, struggling to get free,
Methinks I hear the voice of many weep,
The wails, the shrieks, of wild despair, agony;—
For children, wives, for friends, and distant homes.

D ath's grim spectre upon the water rests—
Crowds of men to mingle with the flames and try
To fight the blazing fire, or brave the restless wave;
A brother here, a father there, the rigat comes;
With some dear friend to plank just passing by;
Striving thus in vain his gurgling life to save.

There, a mother fond I see with children dear,
Clinging to her cloth already wrapt in flames;
Oh she clasps them burning to her bosom near;
And when affection moves a mother ne'er knew fear,
Lo she gives the parting kiss, then calls their names
—And, whilst dying, drops on them a parting tear.

Lo again I see a wedded pair, gaze and gaze,
Wildly on the foaming wave, before they leap;
Then on each other look, pressed heart to heart;
Then trembling shuddered from the rushing blaze;
And ere they plunge amid the restless deep,
In fond caresses they clasp, so ne'er to part.

Amid the burning ship I see a form,
Waving on high in agony its arms;
I hear the cry for help—“I come to save;
Its face is lit as by lightning in a storm.
Oh the sight is cruel, fills one with alarms;
See, he burns and plunges to a wat'ry grave!

The heart is full, yet affection holds us still;
See yonder two clasped in each other's arms;
Their eyes are raised to God, then upon each other:
They oft in childhood played upon the sunny hill,
Near by their loved new England home; their charms
Of infancy were one;—the sister—brother—

Amid that throng I see a father grey,
Lo! it is poor Voegle from the land of Tell;
Surrounded by his children dear, and aged wife;
His own dear Switzerland he left to stray,
On prairies wild, Europa's tide of sons to swell;
He braved the ocean wave here to lose his life.

And now the steamer proud which late I saw
In triumph proud glide through the foaming swell,
Is dwindled to a flickering, sinking speck;
The white-capped waves roll on, to nature's law
And leave no trace or mark to sadly tell
Of the sleepers of the deep—or Erie's wreck.

REAL COURTESY.

“This is real courtesy,” said Giles in his lecture on Don Quixote, “that which has reverence for womanhood in the sex, the courtesy which has respect for others than the rich, than the young, it is distinct from the courtesy which blooms only in the smiles of love and beauty, and withers and cools down in the atmosphere of poverty, age, and toil. Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years has deprived of charms—show me the man who is as willing to help the deformed who stands in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on her cheek—show me the man who would no more look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the elegant and well-dressed lady in the saloon—show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches, and family—show me the man who abhors the libertine's gibe, who spurns as a blasphemer the traducer of his mother's sex, who scorns as he would a coward the ridiculer of womanly toibles, or the exposor of womanly reputations—show me that man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman, in any condition or class—show me such a man and you show me a gentleman, nay you show me better, you show me a Christian. There are some men who think that persons lose in manners as they gain in liberty. One grace belongs to the spirit of liberty, and where the spirit of liberty is the most active this grace prevails the most, with this grace it expands—that grace is respect for women, not for her rank or elegance, but for woman. And when this sentiment becomes enlarged, when it is stable, a social structure may be raised upon it more glorious than mankind ever seen.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.—It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature, that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas, how often, and how long may those patient angels hover above us, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered and so soon forgotten!—*Dickens*.

A GRAND ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—Alexander Von Humboldt publishes in the Gazette de Spener, some particulars of his interesting discovery; at Athens, of the council-chamber where the five hundred held their deliberations, at a depth of one foot below the surface, he had come upon a large mass of inscriptions, columns, statues, &c., which forbid a doubt that there had been the seat of that building. The explorations have not gone on as rapidly as they might, on account of the expense. There is little doubt, however, that the discovery is of extraordinary importance. —*Courier des Etats Unis.*

A STRANGE VISITOR.—A very large seal was seen last week at the Gattineau Point. The animal made its appearance near a raft of timber moored to the shore, (perhaps attracted by the smell of pork on board) and was fired at once or twice, without success, by one of the men. These animals are seldom seen here until shortly before the freezing of the river, and their appearance we consider to be a pretty certain indication that the cold weather is at hand. —*Ottawa Advocate.*

EXTRAORDINARY COMBAT.—A sportsman informs us that he witnessed, while out in quest of wild ducks, on the banks of the Rideau River, a fierce combat between a grey owl, of the largest species, and a mink. The owl, whose wings measured six feet in extent, pounced upon the mink, and bore him off above the bushes in his talons. The sportsman watched his progress, and, while the bird was attempting to alight on the branch of a large elm, he suddenly fell to the ground. On hastening to the spot, our friend found his voracious opponent quite dead, and the mink gone. The mink, which was a very fine one, with a tempting coat on his back, shortly made his appearance from under the turned up roots of an old oak; but, having the marks and character of a hero about him, the sportsman declined shooting him. —*Ottawa Advocate.*

A FOX'S REVENGE.—Rev. J. Murray, in his work on Creation, tells the following story:

An old and respectable man of the County of Montgomery used frequently to relate an anecdote of a circumstance, which he saw. In his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson River. One day he went to a bay on the river in order to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river, he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox coming down to the shore and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under the water and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole made by the tearing up of a tree. The hole he cleared, placed in the goose. The fox then left; and while he was gone, the hunter noticed the goose, closed the hole, and resolved to wait the issue.

In about half an hour the fox returned with another in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried and threw out the earth. The goose could not be found. They stood regarding each other for some time—when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended at the trick of his friend. During the battle, the man shot them both.

WILD INDIANS IN THE CITY.

Messrs. Wheeler, Miller and Johnson, from Council Bluffs, arrived in the city this morning with a delegation of seventeen wild Indians, from Nebraska, on their way to Washington. Some of them are of the most gigantic and noble structure. They are of the O-ma-ha tribe. Yellow Smoke, the principal Chief, is with them, with two wives; having left three others at home. The two

with him are of great beauty—their ages 14 and 16. They will captivate any of our young beauty. We advise the young ladies not to allow them to attend to see them.

They will be exhibited this evening at the Fireman's Hall, in order to defray their expenses on their journey to Washington to see their Great Father. They will give specimens of their dancing, singing and feats of agility. The Chicago papers represent the scenes in their exhibition as of the wildest and most captivating nature. Now everybody will desire to take a look at them. —*Brook Tribune.*

A NOBLE INDIAN—MR. PAGE.

The papers are giving an account of a noble Indian Chief named Oscaolo of a tribe living on the western side of the Rocky Mountains who last year saved a poor Christian Missionary's wife from the slaughter of his countrymen. Mr. Page and his daughter (a young lady of 13,) and his amiable wife, went on a mission to convert the poor Indians of the far West. They succeeded in converting a chief named Oscaolo who imbibed the lovely and glorious doctrines of Christ. Without any warning another Indian tribe no doubt enraged at the effects of the new doctrine, suddenly came upon the family and murdered the missionary and his daughter and were about to murder his wife, when the noble Chief came to her rescue and succeeded in saving her. He carried her wounded on a litter over the great western plains and the Rocky Mountains to the civilized white men in New York and thus saved her life. It seems she is now seeking charity in the United States. The noble Indian is in Montreal. The poor lady was for a long time insane from the effects of injury and fright—music restored her to sanity again. How noble is such an act, worthy of immortal song. It is like the act of Pacahontas of Virginia, who saved Captain Smith in 1622.

BOSTON CITY AFFAIRS.

An order passed at the meeting of the Board of the Mayor and Aldermen, on the 3d inst. directing the city marshal to ascertain and report as nearly as possible on certain matters relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the following are the answers of the marshal to the several inquiries embraced in the order referred to.

Q. Whole number of places where intoxicating liquors are sold?

A. I find the whole number of places to be 1,500.

Q. By whom are they sold, and if foreigners, of what nation; and also if they are sold by men or women, in cellars or above ground?

A. Americans, 490; Germans, English and Swedes, 110; Irish, 9000. In cellars, 1374; above ground, 1190. Males, 1364; females, 126.

Q. How many places called Oyster Saloons, or Ice Cream Saloons, furnish strong drink?

A. Oyster and Ice Cream Saloons, 65; Bowling Alleys, 91; Buildings for the same, 14.

Q. How many keep open on the Sabbath, day or evening?

A. Open on the Sabbath 979.

Q. What number only sell intoxicating drinks, and how many grocery stores keep them for sale?

A. Groceries, 469; other places, 1031.

Q. Of our first class hotels how many have open bars for the sale of intoxicating drinks?

A. All except four.

Q. Also, to give any information he may possess, as in his opinion is calculated to check the progress of crime and intemperance, whereby our taxes are greatly increased and the reputation of the city injured?

A. Execute the Law.

The report and answers of the Marshal were read and ordered to be printed. —*Boston Paper.*

THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE OF NEW YORK are active, and are about getting up petitions to the State Legislature to put down the license system. The Daughters of Temperance in Canada are constantly increasing. There is no good reason why ladies should refuse to join temperance unions. We see every day instances of Sons of Temperance being induced to break their pledge through intemperate wives. Women in Canada are doing much harm by upholding the moderate use of Alcohol. Thousands of women of Canada use it daily. Yet we hear some say that Unions of Daughters are useless.

DOINGS OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

KENTUCKY.—The Grand Division convened in annual session at Louisville, on Wednesday, Oct. 15. A committee of five was appointed to prepare and present a memorial to the next Legislature of Kentucky, requesting the passage of an act submitting the question to the people whether the liquor traffic shall not be suppressed. 157 Divisions were reported as having made returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1851. And the Order, judging from the evidence they presented, is in a safe and improving condition in Kentucky.

MISSISSIPPI.—The annual session of the Grand Division convened at Jackson, on Monday, Oct. 27th.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Grand Division held their annual session at Concord, on Wednesday, Oct. 23rd. There was a large attendance, comprising Representatives from every county in the State. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring their opinion that a prohibitory law, on the principles of the Maine law, was demanded and required by the people of the State; also, that a State Convention of all the friends of temperance was necessary, in order to go to work understandingly. A central Committee of five was appointed, and instructed to call such convention whenever, in their judgment, it was thought the proper time.

The above extracts are taken from the N. Y. Organ.

RIGHT.—The Maine Law has been endorsed by the Grand Divisions of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Western New York, and New Jersey, at recent meetings. They have recommended such action as will produce similar ones in their own States. It is bound to become a "universal Yankee law;" and then our Provincial neighbours are moving too. "There, a good time coming."

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—It affords us much gratification to say that the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Perth is in a most flourishing condition. The members are rapidly increasing in number, respectability, and influence. The Rev. M. Harris, Rector and Rural Dean of Perth, has recently been initiated into the order. The room in which the Sons at present meet has become altogether too small for the purpose; although it is pretty spacious, and it has become necessary to seek out another. We understand that an arrangement has been effected with Mr. James Allan, (Baker,) by which the whole upper flat of his large and commodious building will be secured for the weekly meetings of the order during the winter. We hope a similar misfortune may happen there as in Mr. Campbell's building, namely, that they may be driven out for want of room! —*Bathurst Courier.*

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.—The Board of Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad have resolved— "That all persons employed in running the trains on their road be required to abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating drinks." The importance of this resolution will be apparent to all, as in the event of any accident, no matter whether the immediate effects of intemperance or not, the Company are bound to make indemnification; and though it may appear compulsory at first blush, it is not too much to ask their employers to be faithful to the trust of life and limb reposed in them. We require the same resolution to be adopted by all railroad, steam-boat, and steam-rocket companies, as a guarantee that the comfort of travellers is respected, and if after all necessary precautions, a disaster occurs, it will be pleasing to all parties concerned to reflect that alcoholic stimulants had no part in the affair.

"Ma," said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor people live together when they go to heaven?" "Yes, my dear, they will be all alike there." "Then, ma, why don't rich and poor Christians associate together here?" The rich mother did not answer.

When you bump a baby against the top of a room what article of stationary do you give it? Collar-Whacks.

THE CANADIAN
Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Saturday, December 6, 1851.

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

BE DAYS OF DRINKING WINE FORGOT.

Be days of drinking wine forgot,
Let water goblets shine,
And from your memory ever blot,
The days of drinking wine;
Those days of drinking wine my friend,
Those days of drinking wine;
A temperance hour is worth a power
Of days of drinking wine.

We all have quaffed to days long past,
Brought juices of the wine;
But let us from our memories cast,
Those customs of lang syne.
Bad customs of lang syne my friend,
Bad customs of lang syne.
Our temperance age must blot the page,
Of customs of lang syne.

We all can meet as friends should meet,
We all together dine;
Our beverage quaff from fountains sweet,
And ne'er regret the wine.
At temperance shrine my friend, my friend,
We're pledged at her fair shrine,
And hold her cause above all laws
Or customs of lang syne.

W. Square, Nov. 17.

Selected by B. S. M.

OUR NEW VOLUME

Will be commenced early in January, and we are now ready to receive new subscribers to the same, or the names of old subscribers to the New Volume. Our present volume ends with the 24th Number, attached to which there will be an Index, and which will be issued at the close of the year.

It is our intention to issue the numbers of the New Volume every 10 days, thus making 36 numbers in a year, and in a style superior to the present volume, and upon better paper. We have not determined upon the exact plan of the paper as yet, but it will be a cheaper paper than that of this year, and will be in form for binding. It is our determination that no paper in Canada, or the United States shall be better conducted or cheaper than our forthcoming one. We may safely say that no periodical ever published in Canada, of the kind we publish, was offered for a less sum, considering the great amount of original selected literary and temperance matter.

There will be departments in our forthcoming volume devoted to the Sons, Daughters, and Cadets.

The terms of the New Volume will be for Single Copies 5s. invariably in advance.

Payments made at any time within January

or February will be considered in advance; but if delayed longer 6s. 3d. will be, in all cases, charged to pay expense of agency.

5 Copies sent to one address for \$14 in advance.

10 Copies to one address for \$8 in advance.

20 Copies to one address \$16 in advance.

SECTIONS OF CADETS, OR UNIONS OF
DAUGHTERS.

5 Copies for \$4 } addressed to one person
10 Copies for \$7 } invariably in advance.

All Postage must be paid, and letters addressed to CHARLES DURAND, Editor of the *Son of Temperance*, Toronto.

CITY TEMPERANCE MATTERS.

THE ONTARIO SOIREE ON THE 25TH
INSTANT,

Passed off very agreeably. An audience of over 200 Sons and their families, with a few others were present. A band of 10 Cadets recited one amusing piece and sang three or four good temperance glees. Several ladies volunteered to sing and play upon the piano assisted by several others, and added greatly to the amusement of the evening. The Chairman, the Rev. Bro. Howard, who acted in that capacity as W. P. of the Division, made some good opening remarks. Our very excellent friend, Br. Milnc, one of the oldest Sons and best friends of the cause in the county, took the stand, and in his usual plain, candid way, recommended our principles to all. Br. Dr. Russel, in a logical and beautiful manner, occupying a quarter of an hour showed the good effects of temperance principles physically speaking, with some good illustrations. We had the pleasure of addressing the meeting a few minutes. Br. Alcorn, of Yorkville, ever ready to serve a good cause, made some appropriate observations, which closed the speaking. The evening passed off very pleasantly, and met the expectation of all the friends of the Division.

ONTARIO DIVISION,

The oldest in Toronto, now numbers over 300 members, and has attached to it a large Section of Cadets named the Toronto Section, numbering over 100 members; also acting in conjunction with it, and meeting in the same room upon a different evening, the St. Lawrence Union of Daughters, numbering about 40 members. The Division initiates members constantly, on Monday evening, averaging 4 a week generally. The Sons of the Division are beginning to pay more attention to the Cadets. Semi-monthly debates on temperance matters, during the winter, take place. The debate for next Monday evening is this:—"Should brothers use alcohol in domestic cookery." A committee has been appointed by the Division to hold ward city meetings semi-monthly in union with the other Divisions—a very good movement. No Division in the Province stands better as to funds than this Division. We have been in the Division a year and a half, and during that time out of over 300 members none have died and very little sickness has happened. A large majority of the members are

working men. It embraces persons of all classes and occupations in the city.

THE TORONTO DIVISION,

Is the second Division formed in Toronto. It meets on Tuesday, in a beautiful room on Church street, over Br. Hamilton's looking glass factory and shop. It is steadily increasing, and numbers, we believe, over 170 members. A fine Section of Cadets, named the Prince Albert Section, whose present numbers we do not know, and a union of Daughters act in conjunction with this Division. As an instance of the energy and zeal of the Cadets of this Section, we need only refer to the soiree to come off next Thursday at the St. Lawrence Hall in this city.

The Soiree is got up with great taste and expense, and with considerable zeal. There are to be speaking by Sons of Temperance, addresses and singing by Cadets, and singing by Daughters of Temperance. A fine brass band is also to be in attendance, and the splendid St. Lawrence Hall has been taken by them. Tickets 1s. 10d. each. Let all attend and encourage them. Dr. Russel is to act as Chairman.

The Toronto Division initiate members constantly, and we believe is in a very healthy state. We know it has done much good, and it has among its members some of our best citizens and young men of all classes in society.

We attended the Division on Tuesday last and addressed them. Speeches were made also on that occasion by Br. Gregory, of Buffalo, brothers from New Brunswick and Napanee, and Dr. Russel also spoke.

THE COLDSTREAM CITY DIVISION

Is presided over by one of the best Sons in the city of Toronto, Br. Ballard, its first and earliest friend. He has some earnest coadjutors and among them brothers Leadly, Wharin, Caldwell, Foster, Webster, Bell, and others. The Division has held its ground manfully amidst temptations of all kinds, and has done in that neighborhood great good. It numbers about 70 members, we think, and has acting with it a Section of Cadets. The Division meets on Wednesday in the Wesleyan Methodist Brick Chapel, one mile up Queen street. We attended and addressed the Division on Wednesday last.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CITY DIVISION

Is the fourth and last Division organized in the city, a few months ago. This young and enterprising Division is increasing, and is presided over by a very fervent and excellent brother, John McNab, Esq., Barrister of this city, whose commendable zeal in the temperance cause is worthy of all praise. E. F. Whittemore, one of our City Councilmen, is its P. W. P. This brother acting in conjunction with Br. Richard Kneeshaw, a member of the Toronto Division, assisted, we believe, by our Mayor, effected some useful alterations in our city municipal laws, as to temperance, last winter. This Division was originally chiefly formed by members of the Ontario Division, withdrawing for that purpose.—Among the most active were brothers Edward Lawson, Ross and Williams. It has a Section of Cadets, two of whom, most worthy and intel-

ligent youths, we know, viz.: Brothers Rattray and Scott. This Division meets every Friday night in the Toronto Division Room.

SEMI-MONTHLY TEMPERANCE WARD MEETINGS.

It is due this Division to say that it moved first in this matter and appointed a committee to meet with other committees to carry out the objects intended. The Ontario Division had made a movement in August last of something of the same kind, but nothing was ever done to carry it out. The committee appointed met on Thursday last. Let every Division strive to excel the other in being foremost in the good cause. Emulation in good works is what God and Angels smile upon. This Division numbers now about fifty members.

IN THE SUBURBS OF THE CITY

We have two Divisions which may be almost considered city Divisions. These are the York Division in Yorkville and the Don Mills Division, which are increasing, we hear rapidly all the time. The Yorkville Division have always shown great zeal in the cause, and are at this time at an expense of over \$800, building a fine Temperance Hall in the village of Yorkville.—The ground on which it is building was given to them free of charge, by Jesse Ketchum, Esq., of Buffalo, the best friend that temperance principles ever had in Toronto. The Hall will be finished in a few months, in which the Division will hold its meetings and Soirees. In its infancy no Division in the county had more opposition or difficulty to contend with than this had, but energy has overcome all. A Section of Cadets is attached to the Division, and a Union of Daughters has just been opened there by Miss Leggo. This Division has about 80 members in it now.

The Don Mills Division, 3 miles from Toronto city, was the last formed in this neighborhood. It is, we believe, increasing, and will, we hope, effect as much good about the Don Mills, as the Division has at Yorkville. We will in a few weeks try and visit this Division. It meets on Saturday evenings, and numbers, we believe, about 30 members.

☞ DEPUTIES AND THEIR MANNER OF APPOINTMENT. ☜

We have heard it stated that our late G. W. P. recommended in his last report that deputies should be appointed by the respective Divisions over which they preside. A committee was appointed on the matter who reported adversely to the recommendation we hear. But it is not finally settled. We strongly recommend all Divisions to take early action on this matter, so that it may be brought before the May session of the Grand Division next year. Caucusses on these matters sometimes take place, and Divisions have deputies appointed who they never recommended, or at least appointments are made in total ignorance on their part at the instance of brothers. Now we believe in representative governments and in bodies of men associated together having a voice in the appointment of all who act over them. This is a good old British and American doctrine which we love to our heart's core. For this reason we wish to see Divisions recommend or appoint their deputies by vote taken fairly and deliberately. We will recur to this matter again.

TIMELY HINTS—VOTERS!!

BROOKLIN, 22nd Nov., 1851.

It is a universally acknowledged principle in philosophy, that certain causes will produce corresponding effects. It is no less true, that, in order to carry out any great principle to a successful issue, it is absolutely necessary that a certain line of conduct, with reference thereto, should be pursued by its friends and advocates. Perhaps, at the present moment, there is no subject engrossing the mind of the public (especially in Canada) more than the great temperance reformation, and this I think has been the case more especially since the rise of the order of the Sons of Temperance in this province. If the rapid spread of the order through the length and breadth of our country is any criterion by which we may be allowed to form a correct opinion,—and I am sure that every true friend of temperance, whether of the Sons, or any other branch of the great temperance family, will rejoice that so efficient an agency is at work, and has taken the field to counteract and destroy the influence of one of the deadliest enemies of the human race. But it is not to be forgotten, that, while we are rejoicing in consequence of our prosperity, it is possible to lose sight of an important principle in connexion with the stability and perpetuity of the order—a principle that involves the weal or woe of our country at large. I do not hesitate to say that every Son of Temperance, when initiated, pledges himself to advance the interests of the cause,—which, if I understand the matter aright, signifies that they make use of all lawful means within their reach, or under their control, to place themselves and the rising generation as far out of the grasp of our common enemy as possible, as well as to warn their fellow-beings from error's path. The question now arises, How can they best accomplish their object, and thus redeem their pledge? Why, I think they are in duty bound to carry their principles (if not to the ballot box) at least to our municipal elections, inasmuch as it is here the power emanates to increase, or diminish, the facilities of the inebriate, to procure the poison that maddens his brain, as well as to open, or close, those sinks of iniquity which vomit forth evils more numerous than the far-famed box of Pandoras. The time will soon arrive when every voter in our country will be called upon to exercise the elective franchise, to return persons to fill the responsible office of Municipal Councillor for the ensuing year. Much depends upon the choice we make of parties to fill the said office, whether our country will still be cursed with a multiplicity of grogeries or not; as each Municipal Council possesses the power to rid their municipality from this blighting scourge. No doubt our enemies will be upon the alert, and every possible means will be made use of to return as many anti-Temperance men to our Councils as possible; I am sorry to say, that, heretofore, they have so far succeeded that even tavern-keepers have been elected to fill that important office; it is to be feared that some such have been helped to their seats by the votes of temperance men. Now, I would ask, where is consistency? Temperance men should wake up to their interest, and the interest of an injured community, and break off the shackles that have so long held us in bondage. Let every Son, let every friend of temperance, see to it at the coming elections. Select men of your own choice, good and true—men who will dare to act right in the matter, and put a veto upon the liquor traffic, and forever banish the foul monster Intemperance from our land. Friends of temperance! friends of humanity! rise in the greatness of your strength and do your duty to your country, your conscience, and your God.

R. C.

BOWMANVILLE, NOV. 7, 1851.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance:

SIR,—In the last No. of the "Son" I observe a letter from J. E. McMillan, commenting rather severely on my reply to a letter of his, published in a former number of the Son.

I am sorry to occupy your valuable space by continuing a discussion, the object of which seems to be personal recrimination rather than public good. But as what I have said has been misrepresented and misconstrued, I feel called upon to offer a few remarks in reply; which, I hope, you will do me the justice to insert, and I promise not to trouble you again.

Br. McMillan says, "In my last letter I asked 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. Br. W. says there are no revised rules of the G. D., and consequently Br. M. evidently needs some one to make him acquainted with our laws, or he would not have asked such a question."

If Br. M. will take the trouble to look at my letter he will see that he has altogether misrepresented what I said. His mistake in the name I just noticed in passing without attaching to it any importance. He thinks, however, that he made no mistake, and enters into a long argument to prove it. As it is unimportant, I shall not waste time in showing the fallacy of his reasoning, but just say that until he brings something a little more logical in support of his position, I shall not deem it necessary to mount either of the horns he has labored to prepare for me.

But to proceed. He says, "If I am ignorant of my duty, that is no excuse for him and others like him. I never had the opportunity of making myself acquainted with the contents of a book committed to the charge of the W. P. exclusively."

That is all very fine if it were true; but I ask if his letter does not abundantly testify against him?

But admitting it to be true, I ask was he not a little presumptuous in unceremoniously charging a whole class of men with being ignorant of a book, with the contents of which, he has had no opportunity of making himself acquainted? If Br. M. will look carefully, perhaps he can discover a couple of horns protruding here.

Br. M. says "I stated that 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 traveling password." Br. M. says I have never seen the Oshawa By-laws, but I venture to see there is no such section. If he will take the trouble to turn to page 41 of the By-laws of Bowmanville Division, he will there find the above quotation. From this he concludes that I am ignorant of my duty and the By-laws of my Division. Wonderful! Did I say it was not there? Did I say one word about the By-laws of Bowmanville Division? I could show Br. M. other things in the Bowmanville By-laws that ought not to be there, and which if subjected to the scrutiny of the committee referred to. (as I understand the Oshawa By-laws have been,) I have no doubt would be expunged.

I doubted the above passage being in the Oshawa By-laws, for certain good reasons which I stated. If Br. M. had showed that in this I was mistaken, I should be ready to apologise. Let it not be supposed, however, that it would materially effect the question at issue between us. It would only follow that the Oshawa By-laws in this particular are contrary to the general laws of the Order, and consequently wrong.

Br. M. brought forward the case that occurred

in the Oshawa Division, to prove that the superior officers are ignorant of their duty, and that private members suffer in consequence. I showed, or intended to show, that the decision of the Division was correct, according to the book of constitutions, and that it did not prove at all what it was brought to prove. That I still assert, let the By-laws read as they may.

Br M. next represents me as fighting a man of straw, of my own making, by thinking that he had injustice done him in the Oshawa Division, and that he wrote his last letter under that impression. If it was a man of straw, it certainly was not one of my making. I had good reasons for thinking so, and I am astonished that he attempted to deny it.

In conclusion, my good brother advises me not to be too hasty when I write again, and before I undertake to correct another, to be sure that I am right myself, which he says is quite evident I am not at present. What a pity he did not act on this advice himself. I never pretended to be offener right than my neighbors; but if I am wrong, I humbly submit that he has not shown it.

In Love, Purity and Fidelity,
R. WINDATT.

WHY DO YOU USE TOBACCO?

For the Son of Temperance.

In all ages of the world, we find that mankind have been more or less the slaves of passion. Mild in his approaches, deceitful in appearances, insidious in policy, and unrelenting in his grasp, how extensive the empire, how numerous the vassals of this tyrant of the human race. Like fabled Proteus, he can metamorphose himself at will; and, while in order to be on our guard from his attacks, we have formed some ideal of his appearance resembling the deformities of Vulcan or the hideousness of Pluto, we meet with him disguised as an Angel of Light;—but, in what form soever he may appear, in what capacity soever he may act, whether in the blood-stained field of Mars, on the voluptuous couch of Venus, in the festive halls and immaculate shrine of Bacchus, on the glittering board of Mammon, or yet in the goddess—for no God, however heathenish, will deign to preside there—atmosphere of tobacco—this tyrant generally succeeds in riveting upon his victims the galling chains of an abject slavery.

It is a singular fact that passion should have descended so low in the scale of creation as to assume the functions and take upon himself the habits of a plant: it is more curious than singular that he should have selected, of all plants, the one most foreign to the nature and most noxious to the taste of mankind; and it is the most wonderful of all, that, with such unpromising features of success, he should have been more extensively successful than in any other scheme laid to entrap poor erring mortals.

Many look upon the indulgence in the use of tobacco as quite, if not a harmless affair, a venial sin at most,—merely because, apparently, it is not so debasing and ruinous as some other kindred indulgences in the world. This error is as gross as it is common. Admitting, for example, that this vice does not, as a general rule, inflict upon each of its victims one-tenth part of the injury that drunkenness does, and if, as is the case, the former is ten times more widely diffused than the latter, does not the one inflict, in the aggregate, the same amount of injury that the other does? It is this delusive harmlessness and innocency that renders this vice so universal. The effects of alcohol are apparent to the most careless observer: it heats the blood, stimulates the nerves, and excites the brain, transforming the man in

once into a fool, a maniac, or a demon, making him a burden, a terror, or a curse to a community; while in the use of tobacco, the nerves are gradually and imperceptibly shattered—the organic functions are insensibly impaired, and the whole foundations of health are slowly but most effectually undermined. How often do we hear persons complaining of vertigo, sick-headache, nervousness, flatulency, dyspepsia, and a host of other kindred complaints, brought on by an excessive indulgence in this noxious and filthy weed! The poor, afflicted invalid, never dreaming of the cause of his misery, consults the Medical Faculty, and impregates himself with drugs; or he reads the puffs of some Yankee quacks, and swallows pills and patent medicines, in profuse abundance; peradventure he adopts the more convenient, hydropathic theory, and saturates himself with water; but neither the drugs, nor the patent medicines, nor the hydropathic baths, however good in themselves, can effect any permanent cure while the cause remains. The excited system is borne along by the impetus of perverted passions—it is the victim of a morbid appetite, which, like the insidious ichneumon, is preying upon the tenuous portions of the body, wasting the muscular fibres, enfeebling the nerves, abstracting the juices, drying up the crimson tide of life, and which will, after these no longer afford a savoury repast, make its last meal on the vital organs, and liberate the spirit from the walls of a prison long contaminated by a more foetid atmosphere than that inhaled by the captives of Naples or Italy.

Fellow mortal! whatever thou art, that art thus fed upon, hast thou not yet discovered that this mortal foe of thine—this ichneumon, so insatiable is thy dear companion—my false friend TOBACCO! It inserts its sting ahead every time thou puffed the pipe into thy mouth, every time thou defiled it with the cause as quid, every time thou benumbed thy olfactory nerves with obnoxious snuff; then awake from thy lethargy, and shake this vile habit from thee as thou wouldst a viper. Assert thy moral dignity, and prove by thine actions that thou art a child of elevated Reason, and not a creature of grovelling Passion. Make the resolution to stop at once, and forever—call forth thy latent energies to assist thee in this battle for freedom—arouse thy Firmness, that has been long lulled in the depths of repose by narcotic fumes, that, after thou hast put the tyrant down, thou mayest be able to keep him down. Go forth manfully to this great contest—the brightest awards of Fame await to decorate the brows of the victors. To gain a victory over one's own passions, is more than an Alexander, or a Napoleon ever did.

Not wishing to occupy too much of your very valuable paper, at any one time, this topic will be suspended for the present, with the intention, however, to advert to it, with your assent, on some future occasion.

CONSTANTIA.

Yonge Street Division,
Nov. 14, 1851.

DURHAM VILLAGE TOWNSHIP OF BENTINCK WATERLOO

This village has a post office, three stores, two shoe taverns, a temperance house just about opening, one saw mill, one grist mill, a tannery, several churches about to be built. Inhabitants number about 200. The township is well settled and good land, well watered. Br John Parkin lately a brother of the Ontario Division is about opening and starting a new steam saw mill. A temperance meeting was held in this village about a month ago and was attended by a large number of ladies and gen-

tlemen, several speakers addressed the meeting among them Br. Parkin and Mr. Jackson, land agent, spoke in favor of the cause. There is quite a temperance spirit in the settlement. A Division of the Sons is about to be opened there. The Ontario Division had not a more enthusiastic brother than Br. Parkin in it has consented to act as our agent in this place, and we would be happy to send a few of the friends of temperance our paper there. This village is near the Saugeen River and is 33 miles from Lake Huron and 23 from Georgian Bay. There is plenty of pine in the neighborhood, also a fulling and carding mill.

COLDSTREAM TEMPERANCE MEETING.

There is to be a ward meeting of all friends of the cause of temperance within the basement of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Friday evening next. Let all turn out.

CITY WARD MEETINGS.

The Committees appointed by the city divisions to determine on a plan of holding ward meetings in this city, met at the Ontario Division room on Thursday evening last; and determined on holding weekly meetings in the different wards of the city. The first comes off next Friday; the 12th Dec., in Coldstream Division Rooms.

YONGE STREET TEMPERANCE MEETING AT DAVIS CORNERS.

The friends of Temperance are informed that there will be a public temperance meeting at the Methodist chapel at Davis' Corners, Yonge Street, on Thursday the 11th of December, to commence at 7 o'clock. The friends of Temperance everywhere are invited to attend. Brothers Sam. Alborn, and Chas' Durand and the Rev. Mr. Brown will speak there.

UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS.

Mrs Jane Leggo is now the G.S.S. of the Grand Union of Canada. This institution we are glad to see is increasing. Since our last, we met with the G.S.S. and Mrs Williams who accompanied her to some places west of Toronto and were informed by them that they had during their tour opened ten additional Unions, making the number now in Canada West 41 we think. Unions have been opened lately in London, Hamilton, Danville and Yorkville. We have frequently before alluded to the objections to this institution; among the most prominent are these two, that women of families have no time to attend to them and that they create in the female minds a sort of independence of conjugal restraint inconsistent with our state of marital society. Nothing can be more frivolous than these objections. As to time, ladies need meet but once a week, and all need not do even this; and then all their business can be attended to in an hour or two hours and they can meet in a neighbors house on committee business or even upon regular meetings when the Union is small. Then as to the other objection: it might be raised with equal force against Sunday Schools, Deacons societies or any other charitable institution in which women take part. The uses of Unions are obvious, for truly for women can exclude alcohol from their homes and bring up their children

in the same way. They create a fashion in their neighborhoods against its use, and shame husbands into total abstinence.

CIVIC AND COUNTY ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS.

Temperance men and Sons must be awake to the necessity of the election of good men, in all the cities, towns, and counties, for inspectors of licenses in January next. The laws are as yet very defective. But still many taverns may be prevented by having good inspectors. A letter from a magistrate of Brooklyn, on this subject, appears in this number. We recommend early and speedy action in this matter in all parts of Canada. More will be said in our next on this head.

CITY OF BUFFALO TAVERNS—A friend tells us there are 400 taverns and places where liquors are sold in this city, and that on an average they will take \$2 a day each—for liquor sold. Thus there are \$292,000 worth of liquor sold in this place alone in one year. This is not an extravagant estimate but one quite within the limits. And this money is made from tipping customers—chiefly from the poor; since the rich drink their beer, and wine, and brandy at home.

Is the sum of \$292,000 raised in Buffalo for any one moral purpose or for schooling children? An important question this and fraught with a great moral.

WELL DONE.

The Grand Division of Western New York have asked the Reckless to join with them in petitioning the Legislature to put down the traffic, and to assemble in grand procession in Albany on the 15th of January next. The *Utica Tattler* our excellent contemporary contains a full account of the intended meeting &c.

For the Son of Temperance.

DISTILLATION IN AMERICA.—It is estimated that the present number of distilleries in the United States is over 10,500; the number of gallons of liquors distilled annually is 41, 500, 707, which if sold at 20 cents per gallon, would produce \$8,000,000,000,000 of quarts, half a million of assaults and batteries, one hundred thousand thefts, eight hundred suicides, and about one hundred murders.

ITEMS OF PASSING NEWS.

Marshall Tukey of Boston has just married a rich Californian widow worth \$100,000.

It seems to be a mistake about the concert given in New York City for the benefit of Father Mathew, stated in our last. There was no concert of the kind.

The New York and American papers are full of the dreadful news in relation to the loss of life in case of the Academics of New York City. One of the female teachers was seized with paralysis in the face and fell in a fit to the floor: the city fire bells were ringing and this together with the fright of the children caused by the fit of their teacher made the children in another part of the building rush to a balcony, which by their great weight gave way and they tumbled in dozens to the ground. Great numbers were killed and injured.

PROVINCIAL.

Every part of our Province is alive with the elections. Mr. Malloch conservative, has been returned for Carleton, and Mr. Pollock, reformer, for Three Rivers. Mr. Chauveau the Solicitor General of Lower Canada is returned. Mr. Hincks in Oxford has been returned. He has been nominated for Niagara also. Mr. Merritt is opposed in Lincoln by Atush Morse, Esq., one of the good Sons of Smithville. Dr. Rolph will no doubt be returned for Norfolk. Hamilton will be closely contested by Freeman. In many counties the contest will be very equal and a few votes one way or the other will turn the scale. A few voters staying at home may do so. In a free country such as ours we esteem it the bounden duty of every man to take some interest in political matters, especially so far as to express his opinions candidly and cast his vote for what he considers the true cause of his country. Let none hesitate. It is not for us to take sides in this matter, as a paper, but we advise all this far, that is to vote only for those who are straightforward honest men, and friends of the great civil and religious interests of Canada.

We have no hesitation in saying that we think the attempt to saddle Upper Canada with an enormous debt for the Grand Trunk Railroad through the Lower British Provinces is one that ought to be discommenced. The Montreal election has ended in the return of Messrs. Young and Badgley.

The people of Hamilton are getting up a counter-movement to the contemplated railroad between this city and Guelph.

Our City Council have voted \$160,000 to carry on this railroad.

The Northern Railroad progresses, but we hear there is a disposition in the lands to refuse to work until higher wages are paid.

NOBLE OLD MASSACHUSETTS.

We are pleased to see by the *Life Boat*, a sterling Temperance Paper, published at Taunton, in this State, that temperance men are manfully at work there. In many places in that State Ministers of the Gospel and leading men in the community are speaking in favour of the Maine Law.

George Copway, an Indian Chief, is lecturing in favor of temperance in the United States.

Spread the truth friend *Life Boat*, and while you lose one subscriber who is secretly in favour of rum, you will get ten true Sons in his place.

A man in Albany named Moore came home drunk, quarrelled with his wife and shot her, and then shot himself. Who is answerable for this? Oh man when will you reflect on the evils of the liquor traffic.

The Hon. P. S. White, one of the best temperance lecturers in America, and the Rev. Thomas Hunt, another very able lecturer, notable for his eccentricities and elegance, are lecturing in Western New York. Brother White has given 3 lectures in Rochester.

William H. Burleigh, another celebrated speaker, is to lecture this week in Utica.

The *Boston Herald* says Mr. Gough is speaking to immense audiences in Boston.

Mr. Gough.—The *Cayuga Chief*, a temperance paper, says Mr. Gough lectured in Boston city on Sunday the 23rd November ult.

Dr. Jewett and J. B. Gough, at a meeting at Westport, less than 2,000 persons were present, at Fall River, in Massachusetts,

addressed the audience during the day and night 19th November.

J. B. Gough spoke in Tremont Temple on Sunday, and in the Rev. Mr. Kirk's Church on Monday to immense audiences, 23rd and 24th Nov. in Massachusetts.—*Life Boat*, Temperance Paper.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

There are now 8,797 miles of railroads in the United States, costing \$420,000,000. Twenty-three years ago the first railroad in the United States was built.

The Common School expenses of New York city will this year amount to half a million dollars.

P. T. Barnum is running for Governor in Connecticut on the Temperance ticket; a good sign this of the popularity of the cause. There is not a better judge of the current of popular opinion in America than he.

The Cayuga Chief says one of his papers has been returned from Tennessee on account of its Anti-Slavery tendency. Friend Chief, this is the best proof of your sterling worth and independence.

G. W. Bungay, the beautiful American Poet is a temperance lecturer: well done!!

Catherine Hayes continues to be all the talk in the United States.

RECEIPTS OF MONEY FOR No. 22.

J. R., Beamsville, \$4; Ostawa, J. B., \$3; Eldon C. C., \$1; W. D. Churchville, \$4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The letter of Bro. Windatt appears in this number and was crossed out of our last. We trust that this correspondence will end here in the friendly spirit, in which it has been conducted by these two intelligent and worthy Brothers.

Our very welcome contributor "Sylvicola" has sent us another favor. There is much originality and what we call true poetry, in his verses. The changes are full of pathos and true poetic fire. The poetry will appear in our next. "Holiday" by W. of Pickering will appear in our course. "The new born thought" poetry by a reformed one will appear in our next number. The balance of "Lines on a kiss" will appear in the Printer. Poetry from Richmondhill is in the hands of the Printer. There's a good time coming. Poetry is received and will appear in our next. Our new contributor is welcome, but he has not sent his real name which our rules require.

This Paper will be issued on the 16th and 23rd of this month.

Toronto Markets.

	s.	d.	q.
Flour 42 lb 196 lbs	14	0	17 1/2
Wheat 42 bushel 6 lbs	3	11	3 1/2
Barley 42 bushel 4 lbs	2	6	2 1/2
Rye 42 bushel	2	3	2 1/2
Oats 42 bushel 3 1/2 lbs	1	0	1 1/2
Pease 42 bushel 3 1/2 lbs	2	3	2 1/2
Potatoes 42 bushel	0	0	10 3/4
Beet 42 bushel	2	1	5 1/2
Feed 42 bushel	15	0	17 1/2
Hay 42 bushel	0	7	4
Hay 42 bushel	35	0	50 0
Feed 42 bushel	16	3	24 6
Turnips	2	6	3 9
Cabbage	1	0	1 6
Cheese 42 lb	1	0	1 3
Docks 42 lb	2	0	6
Firewood 42 cord	12	9	15
Straw 42 ton	52	6	27 1/2

NEW DIVISION.

From the Canada Christian Advocate.

DEAR SIR,—You will be pleased to learn that a new Division has been opened in our city, on the evening of the 13th inst., by D. G. W. P. Spencer. It is composed thus far principally of gentlemen who do not wish to participate in sick or funeral benefits, and consequently the monetary arrangement will be on the lowest scale. The intention of the members is to set forth more prominently by private and public effort, the grand fundamental principle of the Order of Sons—namely *Teetotalism*.

The following are the head officers of the Tecumseth Division, No. 335, for the current year:—

- TRISTAM BILKLE, W. P.
- R. D. WADSWORTH, W. A.
- WM. J. MILLS, R. S.

By giving this insertion you will oblige yours truly.

VERITAS.

Hamilton, Nov. 15th, 1851.

GOOD RESOLVE IF WELL PRACTICED.

At a late large meeting of the Cumberland County Temperance Society in Maine, the following with many other excellent resolutions, were well discussed, and unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That we will not take or support a newspaper, political or otherwise, that does not sustain the present Temperance Law of our State, or that opposes in any way, the principle of total abstinence.

If the friends of temperance should adopt, and faithfully apply to practice the principle of the above resolution, how speedily would a multitude of rum puffs and rum advertisements be expunged, and prohibited from the pages of the newspaper press! And why in the name of common sense, and of all that is humane, moral, and religious should not the principle of that resolution be adopted and practically applied in Maine, Massachusetts, and every other State in the Union?—Should moral and religious men patronize papers that advocate profanity, larceny, perjury, arson, robbery and murder? if not—then why should they patronize those papers whose editorial pens, and business pages are sold to the vendors of intoxicating drinks for a portion of the profits of a woful traffic, that is the copious fountain not of one only, but of all the crimes above mentioned? Reader! Look at some of your political and neutral papers, and see how you are aiding "Moloch and his Ministers" in perpetuating the power and the pollutions of rum!—*Worcester Cataract*.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—During the months of January, February and March, of the present year, there were but four deaths among the Sons of Temperance throughout Canada West. According to the official returns in March last they numbered over 12,000 members. In this City the Order has been organized a little over two years, and during that time not one death has occurred among the members connected with either of the Divisions. These facts speak volumes in favor of the total abstinence pledge.—*C. C. Adocate*.

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

St. Lawrence Division meets on Friday.
 YORK DIVISION, No. 24, night of meeting Monday.
 ONTARIO, No. 26, night of meeting Monday.
 TORONTO, No. 109, night of meeting Tuesday.
 COLTHERAN, TORONTO, Wednesday.
 DOE MILLS, Saturday.
 MEXICO, No. 82, night of meeting, Tuesday.
 SKIFFIELD DIVISION meet on Tuesday.
 BRADFORD, No. 42, night of meeting, Wednesday.
 STREETVILLE, No. 53, night of meeting Monday.
 GURCHVILLE, No. 54, night of meeting, Saturday.
 CENTRAL DIV., YORK, No. 165, night of meeting, Friday.
 THORNHILL, No. 82, night of meeting, Friday.
 MALDEN, No. 57, night of meeting, Thursday.

NEWMARKET, No. 106, night of meeting, Tuesday.
 PORT CREDIT, No. 96, night of meeting, Saturday.
 CANTON DIVISION, PICKERING, No. 113, night of meeting Tuesday.
 BROUGHAM, No. 104, night of meeting, Saturday.
 SALEM, No. 89, night of meeting, Thursday.
 BROOKLYN, No. 30, night of meeting, Monday.
 COOKSVILLE TEST OF RECHABITES No. 210, night of meeting, Monday.
 BOLTONVILLE, No. —, night of meeting, Monday.
 OSHAWA, No. 35, night of meeting, Monday.
 WHITEBY, No. 31, night of meeting, Wednesday.
 PRINCE ALBERT, No. 34, night of meeting, Saturday.
 LAMBTON, No. 94, night of meeting Wednesday.
 WESTON, No. 95, night of meeting, Monday.
 Yonge Street Division changed to Monday.

DURHAM DIVISIONS.

Tyrone Division meets on Wednesday.
 Melville Division meets on Thursday.
 Gono Division meets on Wednesday.
 Newcastle Division meets on Monday.
 Port Hope Division meets on Friday.
 Cobourg Division meets on Tuesday.
 Brighton Division meets on Tuesday.
 Colborne Division meets on Monday.
 Haldimand Division meets on Wednesday.
 Grafton Division meets on Monday.
 Keene, Otanabee, Peterboro, Division meets on Saturday.

NORFOLK.

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

OXFORD.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTIES OF WESTWORT, AND HALTON.

HAMILTON, No. 25, night of meeting, Wednesday.
 WELLINGTON SQUARE, No. 183, night of meeting Monday.
 OAKVILLE, No. 61, night of meeting, Friday.
 BRONTE, No. 142, night of meeting, Saturday.
 PALERMO, No. 143, night of meeting, Wednesday.
 BURLINGTON DIVISION, HAMILTON, No. 197, night of meeting, Monday.
 WATERLOO, No. 102, night of meeting, Tuesday.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

BOWMASVILL, No. 89, night of meeting, Monday.
 OWEN SOUND DIVISION, No. 184.
 CUMBERLAND, No. 174, night of meeting, Saturday.
 RISING STAR, No. 176, night of meeting, Saturday.
 SPARTA, No. 44, night of meeting, Saturday.
 YONGE STREET, No. 29, night of meeting, Monday.
 BROWSVILLE, KING, No. 150, night of meeting, Monday.
 WHITETRICH—MIDDLIX'S CORNERS, No. 108, night of meeting, Monday.
 ZION HILL—EAST FLAMBERG—HALTON, No. 196, night of meeting, Friday.
 STOFFVILLE DIVISION, No. 47, night of meeting Monday.
 FERGUS DIVISION, No. 213.
 ROYAL DIVISION, No. 65, Port Saratia, night of meeting Thursday.
 MAPLE LEAF DIVISION, No. 223.
 SPRINGFIELD, No. 97, night of meeting, Saturday.
 SHARON DIVISION, meet on Saturday.
 Uxbridge Division, No. 157, meet on Saturday.
 Dundas Division, No. 67, night of meeting, Friday.
 West Flambora, Mountain Division, No. 203, night of meeting Thursday.

Pioneer Division, London, No. 58, meet on Wednesday evening.
 Concord Division, on the line between Tecumseth and King, meet on Saturday evening.
 Mounthope Division, Albion, meet on Thursday.
 Caledon Division, Cheltenham, meets on Saturday evening.
 Olive Branch Division, Caledon, meets on Monday evening.
 Orangeville Division, Garafraxa, meets on Wednesday.
 Nelson Division, Twelve Mile Creek, night of meeting Thursday.
 Cumminsville Division, Nelson, night of meeting Wednesday.
 Brunsvickhill Division, Pickering, meet on Saturday.
 Ayr Division, Dumfries, Halton, meet on Tuesday.
 Innisfil Division, Simcoe, meet on Thursday.
 King Division, No. 151, meet on Friday.
 Clineburgh Division, Vaughan, No. 245, meet on Wednesday.
 Berwick Division, Vaughan, No. 173, meet on Monday.

LINCOLN AND WELLAND.

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

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

HALTON DIVISIONS.

Hornby Division meets on Tuesday.
 Stewarstown Division meets on Monday.
 St. George Division meets Thursday.
 Norval Division meets on Saturday.
 Williamsburgh Division meets on Monday.
 Milton Division meets on Thursday.

MIDDLESEX DIVISIONS.

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

HALDIMAND DIVISIONS.

Caledonia Division meets on Saturday.
 Oneida Division meets on Saturday.
 Cayuga Division meets on Wednesday.
 Canbro Division meets on Saturday.
 Dunnville Division meets on Thursday.
 Lough Division meets on Friday.
 Middlesex Division meets on Saturday.
 St. George, Dumfries, Thursday.
 Troy, ———, Wednesday.
 Glenmorris, Wednesday.
 Amherstburgh, Monday.
 Canning Division, Thursday.
 Gainsboro Tuesday.
 Portland, Saturday.
 New Moon, Thursday.

OUR AGENTS.

We would inform our subscribers and others that the following brethren will receive subscriptions and payments for this paper on our behalf at 5s. per year in advance. Any persons giving their names to them shall at once have papers sent to them. We can supply back numbers only of the 14th issue.

All regularly named agents for our new volume, commencing in January, sending us a list of names and the subscriptions shall receive a copy free.

- Thornhill.....Josiah Purkiss
- Richmond Hill.....George Graham
- York Mills.....J. C. Moulton
- Weston.....David Maguire

Streetsville.....	Martin Deady
Churchville.....	Walter Davidson
Brampton.....	Lardner Bostwick
Markham Village.....	Thomas Wilson
Duffins' Creek.....	John Campbell
Brougham Post-Office.....	Calvin Sheppard
Whitby Village.....	J. H. Perry
Brooklin.....	Wm. McGee.
Oshawa.....	John Boyd
Bowmanville.....	Wm. Cowle.
Oakville.....	Robert Balmar
Mimico.....	William Field
Bolton Village.....	Charles Bolton
Wellington Square.....	John H. Sanders
Palermo.....	Gilbert Flinn
Barrie.....	Angus Russell.
Newmarket.....	Dr. Orin Ford.
Sharon.....	John Maguire.
Uxbridge Mills.....	John L. Gould.
Dundas.....	John L. Smith.
Chippawa.....	John Rapelge
Lloydton & Brownsville.....	John Hughes.
St. Catharines.....	J. G. Currie.
Aylmer.....	John Murdoch.
Waterdown.....	Reed Baker.
Stoneycreek.....	David Williamson.
Barford.....	L. D. Marks.
Amherstburg.....	Wm. Bartlett.
Eyton.....	Crawford Ross
Niagara.....	Robert Connor
Queenston.....	J. D. Prest
Prince Albert.....	Prosper Hurd
Cobourg.....	Mr. Hargraft
Beamsville.....	John Roberts
Grimsby.....	John Bailie
Smithville.....	Abisha Morse
Townhall, Pelham.....	S. W. Folgar
Loughboro, Frontenac.....	W. A. Weed
London.....	H. A. Newcombe
Fontinall, Pelham.....	John B. Crowe
Peterboro.....	Robinson Rutherford
Elora.....	C. Clarke
Glanford.....	Jonathan Cook
Caledonia.....	J. C. Buck.
York.....	John O'Neil
Carleton Place.....	O. S. Phelps
Canboro.....	J. C. Clarke
Dunville.....	Joseph R. Brown
Mr. Vanallen.....	Georgetown
Mr. Thomas Donaldson.....	Norval
J. H. Watkins.....	Hornby, Trafalgar
S. J. Lancaster.....	Delaware
Erasmus Jackson.....	Guelph
William Morrison.....	Butterville Post Office Markham
Henry J. Hubertus.....	Stouffville.
Elisha Huffman.....	Middleport, on Grand River.
Charles Fisher.....	Paris.
Henry S. Glover.....	Scotland, Oakland Post Office.
B. S. Whitney.....	Norwichville, Oxford.
I. W. Powell.....	Port Dover.
William Grieve.....	Town of Simcoe.
Br. Teuple Agent in.....	Vittoria.
Abram Younie.....	Tyrone Division.
Andrew Lightbody.....	Fergus.
F. B. Rolf.....	Orono.
John G. Hay.....	Port Hope.
C. S. Powers.....	Newcastle.
George Davidson.....	Meaford.
J. H. Heartney.....	Peel.
Wm. McLelland.....	Bell's Post Office. Caledon.
Henry Elliott.....	Mellville, Hampton Post Office.
John Parkin.....	Durham Village, F. Antinck.
Mr. Clement at George's Store.....	Bradford.
E. B. Wood.....	Brantford.
James Bigham.....	Zorra, Oxford.
Ner. J. Clutton.....	West Flamboro'
John Welland.....	Ancaster.
John Cole.....	Quebec.

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.

Unions of Daughters of Temperance.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

SIR,

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

Applications to open new Unions must be signed by at least eleven persons, who must be ladies of good reputation and standing in the community. The Grand Union may grant the same on the payment of five dollars as a Charter fee, for which they will receive the same together with the necessary books, &c., from the Grand Presiding Sister, Deputy Grand Presiding Sister, or from such a delegate or delegates as the Grand Union may deem proper to depute (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 instructions of the Grand Union.

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

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

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

DATE.

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

Brockville, 24th May, 1851.

6-11

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER BY SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned inhabitants of _____, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessing of Total Abstinence, and to promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the _____ of _____ to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the _____ Division, No. _____ of the Sons of Temperance, of the _____ of _____, to be located in _____, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, £1 5s. Books, 5s.

It must, also, be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order, or not—if they are, of what Division.

C. B. WHARAM,

Carver & Gilder, Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer.

No. 56, King St., Four doors East of Bay St.

N.B.—Inside molding for frames, Bording for rooms, Bed and Window Cornices, &c., at reduced prices.

Toronto, Nov. 18, 1851.

VARS AND THORNER.

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Hamilton.

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

71) YONGE STREET (71)

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Four Doors below Adelaide St.

W. BOON CLARK & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

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

Lowest Remunerating Prices, for Cash.

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

✓ N. B.—Garments made to order.

NO SECOND PRICE.

Toronto July 1851.

11

THE RAIL ROAD HOUSE.

No. 83, KING STREET, EAST.

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

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

THOMAS LAWSON, Proprietor.

PRICES DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH.

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

Toronto, October 6th, 1851.

Mr. C. Durand's Law Office

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

Sept. 23, 1851.

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. Laitier's Clothing Store, King Street, or through the Post Office, will be punctually attended to.

April, 1851.

33-3m

Shop to Let in Sparta Village, MARKHAM.

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

October 18, 1851.

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We beg to intimate to our Customers, the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding Country that we have now received our complete assortment of WINTER GOODS, which upon inspection will be found of better value, more extensive, (as regards quantity) and more varied in Style than we have ever had the satisfaction of submitting to our customers, and the public, before.

Tailoring, in all its Branches, executed with taste and despatch.

Mourning furnished on the shortest notice.

READY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING :

Table listing various clothing items such as Men's Etoffe Shooting Coats, Fine Broad Cloth, and Boys' Etoffe, with prices and descriptions.

Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags.

Mens Paris Satin Hats, Black and drab.

BERNARD BROTHERS

Table listing various goods including Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, and various fabrics.

150 Pieces Muslin Delaine, good styles, yard wide, at 10 1/2d. per yard

—ALSO—

An Immense assortment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered and Plain, Materials for Ladies' Dresses, of the newest styles and fabrics.

No Second Price.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, October, 1851.

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

CHARLES WORTH having enlarged and otherwise improved his premises, would respectfully intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally, that he has, in connection with his STABLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, commenced

The Millinery Business.

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

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

J. C. has received a part, and will continue receiving until his FALL AND WINTER STOCK

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is Complete,

In which will be found, in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery, and Haberdashery, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Band Quiltings, Laces and Edgings, Cap Nets and Muslin, Gimp and Fringes, Jersey Lined Braids, and other Trimming Black and White Lace Veils, Gala Plaids, Ornaments, Coburgs, Costumees, DeLaines, and other Fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, Woollen Scarf Shawls, and Handkerchiefs.

Canadian Cloths and Sateenets.

Fancy Deekins, Cassimeres and Broad Cloths, Blankets and House Cloths, Bleached and Factory Cotton, Shirting and Sheetting, Super Shirts, Plain and Striped Bazaars, Linens, Prints, and Ginghams, with all that is necessary for family use, and personal wear; all of which will be offered at the lowest price on Cost price.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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

Millinery Show Rooms up stairs.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, September, 1851.

54-3m

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

AT

John McGee's, 49 Yonge Street.

THREE DOORS FROM KING STREET

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

PARLOR, BOX, AND AIR TIGHT STOVES.

Also an assortment of Double Folding Door Coal Stoves.

which for Beauty and Design are unequalled in Canada.

Dumb Stoves, Stove Pipes, and Tin Ware

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

JOHN MCGEE.

Toronto, Sept. 16 1851.

56-3m.

QUININE SUPERSEDED!!

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!!

HEWLETT'S ANTIPAROXYSMUS!!

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

ALSO FOR

REMITTING AND INTERMITTING FEVER

THE Proprietor in offering to the public the above medicine, which is the result of a series of experiments that have engaged his attention for years, feels confident that he has at last discovered a remedy for the above diseases superior to any that has hitherto been made known.

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 25 York street, and by the following druggists:—W. H. Dea, King street; J. Bentley and S. F. Ughart 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, per post. 52-3m

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 1/2

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Division Street, near the Wharf,

COROBURG.

Good Stabling attached.

Sept. 23, 1851.

16

A SPLENDID TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

AND SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING.
BY GEN. S. F. CARY.

East. 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-five 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. Cooke; 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. B. 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. Gaily, P. G. W. P. of Va.; A. Campbell, P. G. W. P. of New Brunswick; A. B. Morton, G. W. P. of Ill.; W. S. Whitford, 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. P. of the Temple of Honor; Christian Kern, Esq.; Gen. Jos S. Smith, P. G. W. P. of N. Y.; W. H. Ellerbeck, G. S. of C. W.; E. M. Gregory; P. G. W. P. of Ohio; Gen R. L. Caruthers, P. G. W. P. of Tenn.; Hon Sam Houston, Texas; Hon J. W. Johnston, G. W. P. of Nova Scotia; John Dougal, Esq. C. E.; Hon J. B. O'Neal, G. W. P. of South Carolina.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL WOOD,
SURGEON DENTIST.

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

March 22, 1851.



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

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale by Butter & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLaughlan & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, 598, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

October, 1851.

16.

THE CASTILIAN HAIR INVIGORATOR.

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

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

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

For Sale by

BUTLER AND SON
London.

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

And by

S. F. URQUHART,

General Agent, Toronto, Canada.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

USEFUL Horse and Cattle Medicines, Prepared by Messrs. Leach & Paul, Veterinary Surgeons, Queen St., near Young 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. B. Klum, 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. Grey, 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 Gales.
Robert Beard.
H. G. Barnard.

A. B. Thorne, Lt. Col.
John Elgie.
John Watson.

John G. Sprague.
Thomas Chettle.

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

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

YORKVILLE! YORKVILLE!!

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY!

J. 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 coat to me; an occasion may require, and where I shall be happy to see them at all times, assuring them that my efforts will be unabated to render their visits agreeable.

Ladies' hair shampooed at their respective residences. Best of oils and perfumes kept for sale. Given under my hand and seal of my Province of Canada, at Yorkville, the 26th day of August 1851, in the first year of my Reign.

LLOYD BAKER.

CHARLES KAHN,
SURGEON DENTIST.

South side of King Street.

One door West of Bay Street Toronto.

April 5th 1851.

CAMBRO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**J. C. CLARK.**

COMFORTABLE MEALS AND GOOD BEDS.

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

August, 1851.

STREETSVILLE**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**

BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.

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

Streetsville { 8
June, 1851. }**EXCHANGE
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,**

(LATE DOLSON'S EXCHANGE.)

St. Catherines, C. W.

BY JOHN J. KIMBALL.

A good Livery stable is attached to the premises.

April, 15th 1851.

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

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

May 13th, 1851.

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,

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

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

THE BROUGHAM TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**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

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

AGNES STREET.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR MANUFACTURER
JOB WORK ATTENDED TO.☞ W. H. S. begs to inform his Country Customers that *Lumber, Shingles and Cordwood*, will be taken in part payment.

Toronto, March 22, 1851. 3

COOKSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY WILLIAM STEPHENS.

HE solicits the patronage of all friends of Temperance.

☞ **GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.** ☞

JULY 15, 1851.

TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE, HAMILTON.

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

June 7, 1851. 10

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE,**LONDON, C. W.**

(Near Anderson's Fointry.)

BY JAMES LOVELESS.

Good Stabling attached.

June 1851. 10-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

BY

JOHN ALLEN,**E**AST MARKET PLACE, One door from the Corner of Front Street, Toronto.—Boarding and Lodging on the most reasonable terms. Hot Joints, Soups, &c., &c., Tea and Coffee always on hand.

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

Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

NONQUON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,**OSHAWA, WHITBY,**

BY HENRY PEDLAR.

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

Good Stabling attached to the premises.

February, 1851. 1

THE NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**H. H. WILSON,**

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

TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

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

GOOD STABLING IS ATTACHED TO THE PREMISES.

April 25th, 1851. 6

BEAMSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL

BY JOHN ROBERTS.

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

June 6, 1851. 8

LLOYDTOWN TEMPERANCE HOTEL

BY ROBERT B. MACARTNEY.

GOOD Accommodation for Travellers and Stabling for Horses.

July 1851.

10

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA.**Competit on Defied!****C**OWAN, LAWRENCE & Co., Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 117. Yonge Street Toronto, *Sign of the Large Flame.***SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**

REGALIA FOR

SONS, CADETS AND TEMPLARS,

FOR SALE BY L. BEEMER,

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

May, 1851. 8

B. WARD, JEWELLER,

No. 9, QUEEN STREET WEST,

TORONTO:

Sons of Temperance supplied with Emblems.

February 24, 1850. 1-y

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**T**HE Subscribers keep constantly on hand Sons of Temperance Emblems. D. G. W. P's, Regalia and Emblems; lace, cord, ribbon, &c.

P. T. WARE & Co.

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

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

WILLIAM FELL.

ENGRAVER, &c.

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

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

Hamilton, April 10, 1851.

5-6m

J. Mc N A B,**Barrister, Attorney, &c.,***First Door North of the Court-House,***CHURCH STREET,**

TORONTO.

March 26 1851.

TERMS OF OUR PAPER.

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

Letters Post Paid.

Address Charles Durand, Editor, Toronto.

J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.