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SON OF TEMPERANCE
 CANADIAN AND LITERARY GEM.



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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851.

NO. 12.



Poetry.

OUR GIRLS.

Our girls they are pretty,
 And gentle and witty,
 As any the world ever knew—
 Talk not about Spanish,
 Circassian or Danish,
 Or Greeks'neath their summer skies blue,
 But give me our lassies,
 As fresh as the grass is,
 When sprinkled with roses and dew.

Each lip like a blossom,
 Each fair swelling bosom,
 As white as the high drifted snow—
 With eyes softly flashing,
 Like spring bubbles flashing,
 O'er hills-rocks to valleys below;
 All smiling with beauty,
 All doing their duty,
 Where shall we for lovelier go!

O, ours are the fairest,
 The sweetest the rarest,
 The purest and fondest I see—
 Their hearts are the truest,
 Their eyes are the bluest,
 Their spirits so noble and free—
 O, give me no other;
 True-love, sister, mother,
 Our own are the chosen for me.

C. D. STUART.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.

We have already given several interesting extracts from a work recently published, entitled "Noble Deeds of American Women." There is no sketch in the work more full of romantic interest than the following account of an adventure in which Mary Shcumb, of North Carolina, was the heroine. Her maiden name was Hooks, she was born in the county of Bertie, North Carolina, in 1760. She was present at one of the bloodiest battles of the revolution, where the united regiments of Cols. Lillingston and Caswell encountered McDonald at Moore's Creek. We will give a part of the story in her own words.

"The men all left on Sunday morning. More than eighty went from this house with my husband.

And I slept soundly and quietly that night, and worked hard all the next day; but I kept thinking where they had got to—how far; where and how many of the regulars and Tories they would meet, and I could not keep myself from the study. I went to bed at the usual time, but still continued to study. As I lay—whether waking or sleeping I know not—I had a dream; yet it was not all a dream, (she used the words unconsciously of a poet not then in being.) I saw distinctly a body wrapped in my husband's guard cloak—bloody—dead; and others dead and wounded on the ground about him. I saw them plainly and distinctly. I uttered a cry, and sprang to my feet on the floor; and so strong was the impression on my mind, that I rushed in the direction the vision appeared, and came up against the side of the house. The fire in the room gave little light, and I gazed in every direction to catch another glimpse of the scene. I raised the light; everything was still and quiet. My child was sleeping, but my woman was awakened by my crying out or jumping on the floor. If ever I felt fear it was at that moment. Seated on the bed, I reflected a few moments, and said aloud, 'I must go to him.' I told the woman I could not sleep, and would ride down the road. She appeared in great alarm, but I merely told her to lock the door after me, and look after the child. I went to the stable, saddled my mare, as fleet and easy a nag as ever traveled; and in one minute we were tearing down the road at full speed. The cool night seemed after a mile or two's gallop to bring reflection with it; and I asked myself where I was going, and for what purpose? Again and again I was tempted to turn back; but I was soon ten miles from home, and my mind became stronger every mile I rode. I should find my husband dead or dying, was as firmly my presentiment and conviction as any fact of my life. When day broke, I was some thirty miles from home. I knew the general route our little army expected to take, and had followed them without hesitation. After sunrise I came upon a group of women and children, standing and sitting by the road side, each of them showing the same anxiety of mind I felt. Stopping a few moments, I inquired if the battle had been fought. They knew nothing.

Again I was skimming over the ground thro' a country thinly settled, and very poor and swampy; but neither my own spirits nor my beautiful nag's failed in the least; we followed the well marked trail of the troops.

The sun must have been well up, say eight or nine o'clock, when I heard a sound like thunder, which I knew must be cannon. It was the first time I ever heard cannon. I stopped still, when presently the cannon thundered again. The battle was then fighting. What a tool! my husband could not be dead last night and the battle fighting now? Still, as I am so near, I will go on and see how they come out.

So away we went faster than ever; and I found by the noise of guns that I was near the fight. Again I stopped I could hear the muskets, I could hear rifles, and I could hear shouting. I spoke to my mare and dashed on in the direction of the firing, and the shouts were louder than ever. The blind path I had been following brought me into the Wilmington road leading from Moore's Creek Bridge. A few yards from the road in a cluster of trees, were lying perhaps twenty men. They were the wounded. I knew the spot; the very trees, and the position of the men I knew as if I had seen it a thousand times. I had seen it all night! I saw all at once; but in an instant my whole soul was centered in one spot; for there, wrapped in his bloody guard cloak, was my husband's body! How I passed the few yards from the saddle to the place I never knew. I remember uncovering his head and seeing a face clothed with gore from a dreadful wound across the temple. I put my hand on the bloody face; 'twas warm, and an unknown voice begged for water. I brought it, poured some in his mouth; washed his face; and behold! it was Frank Cogdell."

After binding up the wounds of several soldiers, her husband, who had been in pursuit of the enemy came up, and we may imagine his surprise at seeing his wife, whom he had but a day before left sixty miles distant. She remained during the day rejoicing with the victors and ministering to the wounded and at midnight again mounted her mare and started for home. They wished her to stay until morning, and they would send a party with her, but she told them no party could keep up with her; so hastening back, she returned to her home and child, which she reached in safety.

A DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

The following most touching fragment of a Letter from a dying Wife to her Husband was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume, which she was very fond of perusing. The letter which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of a fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen:

"When this shall meet your eye, dear G—, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the old white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the tips you have so often pressed, and the sod shall be growing green that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who has so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might now seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, yet dear G—, if it is so! Many weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to

reconcile myself to leaving you whom I love so well and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and, hard, indeed, is it to struggle on silently alone, with the *sure conviction*, that I am about to leave all forever and go down alone into the dark valley! 'But I know in whom I have trusted,' and, leaning upon His arm, 'I fear no evil.' Don't blame me for keeping even all this from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting when time will soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillow your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into its maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so—and I submit.

Yours is the privilege of watching, through long and dreary nights, for the spirits' final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Saviour's bosom! And you shall share my last thought; the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours, and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eye shall rest on yours until glazed by death—and our spirits shall hold one last communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the bright glimpses of the unfolding glories of that better world where partings are unknown.

Well do I know the spot, dear G—, you will lay me, often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves and burnished the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each perhaps has thought that one of us would come alone; and whichever it might be, *your name* would be on the stone. But you loved the spot; and I know you'll love me none the less when you see the same quiet sun-light linger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave. I know you'll go often alone there when I am laid there, and my spirit will be with you then and whisper among the waving branches, "*I am not lost but gone before!*"—*Knickerbocker.*

A Rejoinder to "An Answer to 'Song for the Times.'"

BY MRS. M. F. H. THOMAS.

"The glorious day is dawning, girls,
When women shall be free;
When gowns and bonnets, caps and shawls,
No more her gods shall be.
But true to Nature's beauty, girls,
We'll spurn the *humps* of art;
Nor deem a dress of massive fold,
Nor grace can impart.

When *custom* shall not make the *right*,
Nor doom to jillory,
All who dare overstep the bound
It calls *propriety*;
But true to Nature's promptings, girls,
And true to Duty's call,
We'll follow where that summons leads
Regardless of its thrall.

Then health will not be vulgar, girls,
Nor rouge nor pinioned waist,
Will be resorted to, to please
A low perverted taste.
And man shall learn that woman, girls,
Can think as well as flirt;
And study more her mind and mind,
Than length or breadth of skirt.

The glorious day is dawning, girls,
When woman's soul shall rise,
Above the low details of dress,
To nobler sympathies;
And scorn the mawkish training, girls,
Prescribed by fashion's pupa,
Nor pawn our souls to win the smiles
Of empty headed fops.

Brooklin, May 2nd, 1851

BLOOMERISM IN NIAGARA.—Niagara against all Canada—good old Niagara is the first place in Canada where Bloomerism has been introduced. On Sunday last two or three of the fair sex of that town made their *debut* before the inhabitants of that place, and we are told showed off an ankle to perfection, and attracted the eye of the curious. We wish the reward lately offered in Hamilton to the lady who first introduced there, extended to our sister town, for we really think they deserve to be rewarded for their heroism.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

THE NEW COSTUME.

PANTALOONS vs. PETTICOATS.

LETTER FROM MRS. BLOOMER.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

In your "Considerations concerning Clothes," which appeared in the *Tribune* of the 17th inst., you show that the long flowing garments hitherto worn by dignitaries both in Church and State, are being laid aside, and that now Dukes, Priests, and Emperors prefer wearing the simple citizen's dress, except on extraordinary occasions. You assign no particular reason for this, but think it has been done from a kind of instinct.

Now, Sir, I think this laying aside of the cumbersome flowing robe can be easily and reasonably accounted for. No man who is accustomed to freedom of person and limbs will long bear the restraint imposed by an uncomfortable dress. No one who has been used to the comfortable, convenient, close fitting attire worn by men, can feel at ease with legs muffled in a long robe, and arms held in a proper position for sustaining its loose, flowing sleeves. Can it be thought strange then, that Dukes, Priests, Judges and Emperors should prefer rather to dispense with the "badge of authority" than to suffer the loss of freedom of motion? To my eye there is much more of dignity superiority in the appearance of him who is richly attired in a citizen's dress, than in him of the long robe; for the latter always calls up the image of a woman in a *night-gown* except that the night-gown has a more simple and easy look. I think it is solely owing to the inconvenience and discomfort of the full flowing drapery that it is so rapidly disappearing among men. We, who have discarded long skirts and tasked the blessings of freedom, can well imagine how ill at ease one must feel who has ever enjoyed perfect freedom of action, when compelled to envelope himself at times in the cumbersome fetters of the long robe. Not even a desire to command respect for "superior and sacred functions" will long induce men to bear this yoke of slavish ambition. In sickness the long calico wrapper is well, for both man and woman, but at no other time is the long dress becoming to him, or useful to her: on the contrary it is for both inconvenient and uncomfortable, and to woman in the highest degree injurious.

There is much said and written just now about woman's dress: Editors seem to think it their special business to settle the question how long we may, and how long we may not, wear our skirts; and they have entered into the discussion with a spirit which I should be glad to see manifested on some other subjects lying more immediately within their province. In my opinion, women are the most proper persons to decide upon the style of their costume; and I doubt not their own good sense will guide them aright in the matter, and prevent their doing aught to shock the modesty or wound the feelings of the truly sensible and high-minded.

Many seem to think if we shorten our dresses just enough to permit them to pass over cigar stubs, tobacco juice, and other filth, that is all that is necessary to be done. You, Sir, I believe, entertain that opinion. But we who know from experience the evils of long skirts—even though they fall no lower than the ankle—and the blessings of short ones, cannot agree with those who think thus. The longer the dress, the greater the quantity of underskirts needed to give us a good figure; the shorter the dress the greater the number and weight dispensed with.

If we wear long dresses, we must from necessity wear considerable amount of underclothing; for even a lady in short dress and trowsers does not appear so decidedly immodest and vulgar, as does she with a long one clinging close to her form, whipping about her limbs. By shortening skirts two or three inches we might save them wiping up filth from the street, but they are just as cumbersome and crippling as the longer ones; whereas by shortening them nearly to the knee we not only give freedom and elasticity to our limbs, but relieve ourselves of the undue weight hitherto suspended from the waist.

We may look more graceful in the dragging skirt, but we feel more graceful in the short one.

The only question in regard to the new costume should be as to its utility; and there are enough of

us who can speak from experience on that point. Custom will make any dress look well; and already to my eye the *American* short dress and trowsers appear more truly graceful and genteel than the long, mopping, crippling drapery.

Yours Truly,
Seneca Falls, N. Y. June 19, 1851.

AMELIA BLOOMER.

THE BLOOMER COSTUME—ATTENTION ALL!

Never was there a greater misnomer than that by which the new style of dress has come to be designated as the "*Bloomer Costume*." We beg the attention of our brethren of the Press to the facts in the case, that the public may not any longer indulge misapprehension with regard to so important a matter! It was not Mrs. Bloomer at all but quite another lady with whom the new idea originated. We refer to Mrs. CHARLES MILLER, of Peterboro, daughter of Gerrit Smith, Esq. The occasion of its origin was in this wise:—Accustomed to be much in the Garden among her flower-beds, the perpetual discomfort and annoyance suffered from the flowing skirts always sweeping the dust and drabbling in the mud, set Mrs. Miller upon the invention of some more convenient substitute.—The result was the shortening of one of her dresses and the assumption of petticoats. She had worn the new style but once when she was so struck with its convenience and the absurdity of the popular fashion, that with her accustomed promptness and decision she immediately metamorphosed every dress she had into the new mode and thus placed herself beyond all liability of recurring to the prevailing fashion. It was some weeks after this that she visited Seneca Falls, and brought her new invention to the knowledge of Mrs. Bloomer and Stanton who were at once pleased with the idea and won over to its adoption. It was some time longer, however, before Mrs. Bloomer ventured to appear in public in the new costume. Why it should be named after her rather than Mrs. Miller has already made her new substitute very popular in Peterboro, where it is worn so commonly as to have ceased to attract attention.

If the idea is worth anything as not a few of the most foolish in the community believe, she should in all justice have the credit of it.—We submit, therefore whether propriety does not demand that the new style be known henceforth as the MILLER COSTUME.—*Roman Citizen.*

SIAMSE TWINS OBTAINED.—The *La Grange* [Ga.] Reporter of the 11th instant says:—On the night of the 3d instant, a servant woman belonging to R. A. T. Ridley gave birth to a child having two perfect and distinct heads and necks on one body. It has two breast bones and two spines, and [it is supposed from external indication] two sets of digestive organs. In other respects it does not seem to be different from other children. Its legs and arms are perfect, and, excepting the parts above mentioned as double, there appears no deformity whatever. The most surprising part of the whole affair is that the mother is alive and doing well, although the child weighed at birth eleven and a half pounds. Dr. R. has preserved it in alcohol, in which state it was exhibited for several days at his office. It is his intention to present it to the Medical College at Augusta.

We had yesterday the pleasure of being shaved with a Jenny Lind razor, by a Jenny Lind barber, scented with Jenny Lind cologne, combed with a Jenny Lind comb, brushed with a Jenny Lind brush, washed in a Jenny Lind bowl, and wiped with a Jenny Lind towel. Then we put on our Jenny Lind hat, walked into a Jenny Lind restaurant and partook of Jenny Lind sausages. Then took up a Jenny Lind paper, and read a Jenny Lind editorial, smoked a Jenny Lind cigar; throwing ourselves back in a Jenny Lind chair, fell in a profound Jenny Lind reverie.—*N. O. Courier.*

SABBATH AT ALL TIMES.—By different nations every day of the week is set apart for public worship: Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the fact of the diurnal revolution of the earth, giving every variation of longitude a different hour, and it becomes apparent that every moment is Sunday somewhere.

THE RACE BETWEEN SEWARD AND MATTHEWS.—This great foot race, which has caused so much excitement, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion on Monday, at Hyde Park, Sheffield. Nearly 2000 persons assembled to witness the race. The distance was 1100 yards, for £20 a-side and the championship; and the match was between George Seward, 'The American Wonder,' and Wm. Mathews, of Birmingham. After a few preliminaries the men prepared to start, little after half past six o'clock each with a smile of confidence on his countenance. Seven to four was freely offered on Seward. Mathews won the toss, and placed his man on the left. They bounded away at the first attempt. Matthews leading by a clear yard on going down by the house, and maintained this lead until reaching the hill second time, where Seward passed his opponent, and eventually won easily by thirty yards. Time, two minutes and forty-five seconds.

A young Cincinnati lawyer, Thomas A. Logan, had a narrow escape at Niagara Falls, recently. A young lady—a stranger to him had ventured too far out on a projecting rock over the rapids above the cataract; she became giddy and screamed for help. Young Logan, who happened to be standing on the bank, flew to her rescue, and succeeded in getting her safely on shore—but lost his own balance and fell into the boiling surge. The young lady fainted, and the men on the bank were too much paralyzed to offer assistance. Luckily for Logan the water, at the spot where he fell formed a whirlpool, and carried him round several times. In one of his gyrations he seized a bush that overhung the water, and succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous position. Had he fallen a foot further out—beyond the edge of the whirlpool—no human aid could have prevented him from being carried over the frightful cataract.

THE HORSE THAT SAW THE ELEPHANT.—A very remarkable case of the effects of fright upon a horse, occurred in Franklin a short time since. A horse belonging to Mr. Joseph Palmer grazing in the yard near the fence, when the elephants belonging to the Menagerie recently in this city were passing along. The horse did not observe them till they were quite close to him, when looking up and seeing the huge animals, he started back in a fright, ran to the opposite side of the yard, stood for a moment quivering, then dropped dead.

He was literally frightened to death. The extreme aversion of horses to animals larger than themselves is nothing new, but this is the first instance we ever knew of such a remarkable result.—*Norwich Aurora.*

THE ART OF FLYING.—A French journal has a letter from Madrid giving an account of a successful experiment with a new apparatus for flying. The flyer was a Miss Junia Perez, who though rather fat and corpulent, moved through the air, by the help of the wings, with great ease and rapidity. She was advertised to fly a distance of above 1200 feet, rising in the air above 600, but exceeded the programme both in height and distance. No description of the structure of the wing is given. They have a spread of some 15 feet, are fastened by ligaments of great flexibility, and arranged so as to move with great rapidity; they make a noise like a wind-mill. The astonishment of Madrid at so novel a phenomenon is described as immense.

A Mr. Thos. Darville, at Paris, also announces that he has invented a complete apparatus for flying, and that he proposes to exhibit at the Champ de Mars in the course of the present month, when he will fly from the Military School to Chailiot. He will be accompanied by his two sons, one of 22 and the other of 17 years. The preparation of three sets of wings has delayed the exhibition until now. The inventor has tried his apparatus privately, with complete success, having flown across the Seine with it at 1 o'clock in the morning. His wings have a spread of 15 feet, and by their help the flyer can move up and down in the air with all the facility of a swallow, skimming along near the ground, or mounting upright to the sky, at his pleasure.—*New York Tribune.*

AN ELOQUENT NIGGER.—A 'dandy black' stepped into a provision shop in Boston lately, to buy some potatoes. Before purchasing he gave the following truly eloquent description of its nature: 'De tater is inevitably bad or inevitably good. Dere is no mediocrity in the combination of the tater. De exterior may, indeed, appear remarkably exemplary and business-like, while the interior is totally negatave; but, sir, if you wends the article 'pon your own recommendations, knowing you to be a man of probity in your translations, why, sir, without further circumlocutions, I take a bashel.'

A Word for the Ladies.

The English women are healthy in body and of course, in mind. Sickly sentimentalism, and a "rose-water philanthropy" which expends itself over French romances and artificial flowers, has no lot or portion in their characters. They are women.—And their children are worthy of them, for they are red-checked, of stout muscle, and nimble gait, of fine health and appetite.—The reason of all this is that the English women exercise more in the open air than our women do. An English lady of refinement thinks nothing of walking a half-dozen miles, nothing of riding on horseback twenty, nothing of springing upon the back of a trusty animal and leaping hedges and ditches in the pursuit of game! I remember of once being at William and Mary Howitt's when some one proposed that we should make a little family visit to Epping Forest, distant some four or five miles. The thought never entered my head that they proposed going on foot. As we crossed the threshold of the door I was expecting the next moment to help the two ladies of our party into the carriage. But I saw no carriage—and when I asked where was the carriage, I got for reply, "We are going on foot, of course!" And so we walked all the way there, and rambled all the day long over the beautiful forest, and at night walked back to "The Elms." I kept looking at the ladies while we were returning, expecting to see them faint away; and finally when we all sat down on the green sward for a moment, I ventured very quietly to ask one of them "Are you not very tired?" I got for a reply a merry ringing laugh, and a "To be sure not; I could walk half a dozen miles further yet!" When I got home I was so fatigued as to be unable to stand without great pain and trouble, and was obliged to acknowledge that the English ladies were my superiors in physical powers of endurance. I saw at once the secret of their glorious health, their buoyancy and full flow of spirits. It was their habits of exercise out-of-doors.

I was once conversing with an English lady, who was near eighty years old—the mother of a distinguished writer—upon this capital habit of walking which the ladies of England have, when she broke forth with, "When I was a young woman, and in the country, I used to walk ten miles to church on a Sunday morning and back again after service!" Another cause of the brilliant health of English women is their natural love of horticulture. An English lady is at home in her garden among the flowers, and I know of no more beautiful sight in the world than that of a fair, open-browed, rosy checked woman among a garden full of choice plants and gorgeous flowers. Talk of your merry creatures in hot drawing-rooms "by the light of the chandelier"—to the marines! Here is beauty fresh from God's own hand and Nature's—here are human flowers and those of nature blooming together.—*American Paper.*

BURNING OF WITCHES.

The Prince-bishop of Bamberg, John George 1, after sundry vain attempts to eradicate Lutheranism in his dominions, assailed it under the name of witchcraft, and is said to have burned, in five years about six hundred persons. His contemporary, Bishop Adolphus, of Wurzburg, followed his example, and got up *auto da fe* on an equally extensive scale. Mr. Wright extracts from Hauber's *Bibliotheca Magica* a detailed catalogue of nine-and-twenty *Brande* or burnings, which occurred within a very short space of time previously to February 1629. Some of these lists are very curious, characteristic of the semi-barbarous times, and showing the molley description of the victims. No age or rank seem to have escaped, and amongst them were many young children. Under the head of "Burn-

ing the First," "Burning the Second," &c., we find such quaint entries as the following:

The old wife Beutler.
The old woman who kept the pot-house.
Tunzeisleber, a minister.
The Midwife. N. B. — She was the origin of all the mischief.
The steward of the senate, named Gering.
Kaunach, a senator, the fattest citizen in Wurzburg.
The knife-grinder.
A little girl, nine or ten years old.
A younger girl, her little sister.
A noble page of Rotenham was beheaded at six o'clock in the chancellor's yard, and burned the following day.
Gobel's child the most beautiful girl in Wurzburg.
A student in the fifth form, who knew many languages, and was an excellent musician, *vocaliter et instrumentaliter.*
Stuber, Batz and Roth, three vicars in the new minister.
The fat noble lady (*edelfrau*), &c., &c.

Except in particular cases, decapitation appears usually to have preceded burning. From some of the details given, it is quite evident that the real offence punished by the Jesuit inquisitors was Protestantism. A kinsman of the Bishop himself, one of the most promising students at the Wurzburg University, was included amongst the sufferers. At last these judicial murders reached such a height that a native of Cologne, named Frederick Spee, himself a Jesuit, published in 1631, a treatise entitled *Causio Criminalis*, pointing out the necessity of receiving with great caution the evidence brought against supposed Sorcerers; and this book had considerable influence in checking the evil.

Death of Richard Lalor Shiel.

Richard Lalor Shiel, at an age which seemed to promise many additional years, died suddenly at Florence, on the 26th May.

We mourn for the man we knew in our youth as the ardent and skilful advocate of Catholic Liberty. His piercing directness and glowing energy in those days gave him power in Ireland, and fame out of it. After O'Connell and Dr. Doyle, he was the most efficient emancipator of the Irish Church, from the penal devices of Cecil and Clarendon, Walpole and Pulteney. In the great effort which began in 1823 and ended in 1829, he won a full third of the confidence and love of all good Irishmen.

But unhappily for his own fame, the brilliant rhetorician, who had kept his law terms in a London garret, and made his bread by florid theatrical writings, was returned to the British Legislature as the second man of his nation. The subtle social seductions of the imperial aristocracy, breathed upon his patriotism, and it languished away. Some times in the Spring or the Winter, it would put forth a leaf or two, mournful mementoes of decayed vitality, but every year it grew shrivelled and Whiggish, and sear. Alas! for the Orator, he died in the silver-mounted harness of an embassy—an embassy accepted at the hands of a faction who while they gave him place, were already restoring the penal laws, he had so honorably labored to destroy.

Mournful was this sudden death that fell upon him, unexpected as an Atlantic squall under the bright Italian sky. In Florence, the magnificent city, one of the sublimest Irish imaginations has been, in Shiel, extinguished—by the Arno of Artists and Poets, where Dante's steps are on the streets, and Tasso's song upon the river, the poet and rhetorician, had a home for a time and has a grave forever. Peace and the justice of History be with him! As God shall judge us, in our day of death, so let us endeavor to judge of him and all the dead; holding with a calm hand, the balance with two scales, putting in the evil sadly and the good willingly, and letting the judicial index decide whether its name is a name to be honored, or forgotten, or stigmatized hereafter.

Peace and the justice of History be with him.—*Boston American Celt.*

SONG FOR THINKERS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Take the spade of Perseverance,
Dig the field of Progress wide;
Every rotten root of fiction
Hurry out, and cast aside;
Every stubborn weed of Error;
Every seed that hurts the soil;
Tares, whose very growth is terror—
Dig them out, whate'er the toil!

Give the stream of Education
Broader channel, bolder force;
Hurl the stones of Persecution
Out, whene'er they block its course;
Seek for strength in self-exertion;
Work, and still have faith to wait;
lose the crooked gate to fortune,
Make the road to honor straight!

Men are agents for the Future!
As they work so ages win
Either harvest of advancement,
Or the product of their sin!
Follow out true cultivation,
Widen Education's plan:
From the majesty of Nature
Teach the injustice of Man!

Take the spade of Perseverance,
Dig the field of Progress wide;
Every bar to true instruction
Carry out and cast aside;
Feed the plant whose fruit is Wisdom
leanso from crime the common sod;
So that from the throne of Heaven
It may bear the glance of God.

THE OLD MAN AND THE GOAT.—A short time ago an aged inhabitant of the commune of Saint Agnes, in the beautiful valley of Gresivaudan, shut in by the snow-topped Alps, went out at an early hour of the morning to gather some wild fruits, and at the same time led his goat and her kid to pasture. Seeing a large stone detach itself from a rock above his head, and come rolling down upon him, he, to avoid being crushed by it, stepped back; but happening to put his foot on a sandy spot he lost his balance and fell over a precipice to the depth of two hundred feet. Although severely cut and bruised, unable to raise himself up, or even to move, he remained the whole day under the distressing torments of pain and hunger, aggravated by the swarms of insects which came to attack his wounds. As night came on the poor sufferer was surprised by seeing the goat come down the steep, and on reaching voluntarily offer her dugs to his parched lips. In this manner the affectionate animal supported her master for four successive days, repeatedly bleating with all her force. By this exertion of her instinct, we might almost say reason, the animal at length attracted the attention of a goat-herd, who, with great intrepidity, got down the dangerous descent, and reached the old man thus miraculously preserved. It was, however, only for a short time; for, being brought home by the collected exertions of many of his fellow-villagers, he expired on the following day, in the arms of the cure of the parish, who eagerly purchased the faithful goat which had preserved her master so long.

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—Lieutenant Goldsborough, of the U. S. Navy, writes to Professor Bache, that during a passage from Rio de Janeiro to Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, being in latitude 27 deg. 21 min. S., and longitude 29 deg. 17 min. W., he sounded and obtained bottom at the depth of 3100 fathoms, or three and a half miles. The sounding apparatus was a thirty-two pound shot, slung with wire, and attached to a small line 5000 fathoms long, and sufficiently strong to bear a weight of sixty pounds.

BACK AGAIN.—A lady friend, not a thousand miles from Gotham relates the following, which

has struck us, rightly considered, as possessing an element of the pathetic in no ordinary degree. An old horse that had served his master faithfully for some twenty five years was sold to a drover from one of the little Long Island Sound villages near New Haven, and taken to that pleasant town for shipment to the West Indies. As the old fellow went away in new hands, he seemed to have a kind of instinctive presentiment that he was to return no more. He cast "many a long lingering look behind," and whined his apprehensions so affectingly, that his old owner almost relented, and but for seeming childish, he would have followed and revoked the bargain, a course which his children, who were watching the old horse depart, strenuously urged him to adopt. He disappeared, however, with his new master, and soon after, in company with a large drove of other horses, he was placed on board a vessel, which one afternoon in March, set sail from New Haven for the West Indies. The vessel had hardly reached the open Sound, at night fall, before a storm began to "brew," which before nine o'clock became so violent that the safety of the ship, captain and crew were placed in imminent jeopardy. The craft laboured so heavily that it was found necessary to throw over much of the live freight which greatly encumbered the deck. The oldest and least valuable horses were selected, and among them our four legged "hero." The stormy waters of the Sound received the poor fellow; but his destiny was yet to be fulfilled. The shore which the vessel hugged in the tempest was only three miles distant, and this with more than superhuman effort he was enabled to reach. That very night his old master was awakened by the familiar whinnying of his faithful beast, over the long accustomed door-yard gate, saying like the old "gaberlunzie man" in the Scottish song.

"Get up, guid man, and let me in."

The familiar sound came like the voice of "Nat Lee's spitt-horse," as described by Dana in "The Buccaneers," to that remorseful master. He did "get up," and let the old steed into his wonted stall, which he therefore occupied undisturbed until his death. With an unerring instinct that animal had travelled twenty-two miles, after reaching the shore, before he arrived at the door of his old master. "I shall never sell another old horse," said the original narrator of this story to our friend, "the longest day I live."

A TORTOISE TURNED TRAVELLER.—One of the most remarkable feats of testudinal travel that we ever heard of, and one well deserving to be placed on record, has recently come to our knowledge.

In May, 1841, Master Charles H. Melcher, a son of Daniel Melcher, Esq., of this town, found a common spotted turtle in a small pool near the ruins of the old farm house, about two miles from town, and a third of a mile from the river, and brought it home. Having cut his name and date upon the shell of the animal, he dropped it into the river from Green Bridge, a distance of full four miles by the course of the river, from the place in which it was found. Young Melcher being at the same pool a few days since, found there the identical turtle which he had taken from it ten years before, bearing upon its shell the marks which he had made, although of course time had rendered them less distinct than they were originally.

That the animal should have succeeded in finding its way four miles against the current, notwithstanding all the sinuosities of the river, and at least a third of a mile by land, a part of which was through woods, back to its old haunts, we regard as evidence that even a turtle, which has been decided from classic days up to the present time, for making two steps backward to one forward, is blessed with some faculties closely akin to reason.—*Exeter News Letter.*

THE LACE MERCHANT'S DOG.—Who would have imagined that a dog had been made serviceable as a clerk, and thus made for his master upwards of one hundred thousand crowns? And yet an incident like this happened a few years since. One of those industrious beings who know how to make a chaldron of coals out of a billet of wood, determined, in extreme poverty, to engage in trade. He preferred that of merchandize, which occupied the least space, and yielded the most profit. He borrowed a small sum of money from a friend, and repairing to Flanders, he there bought pieces of lace, which, without any danger, he smuggled into France in the following manner.

He trained an active spaniel to his purpose. He caused him to be shaved, and procured for him the skin of another dog, of the same hue and of the same shape. He then rolled the lace around the body of his dog, and put over it the garment of the stranger so adroitly, that it was impossible to discover the trick. The lace thus arranged in his pedestrian band-box, he would say to his docile messenger, "Forward, my friend." At these words the dog would start and pass boldly through the gates of Molines or Velenciennes, in the face of the vigilant officers placed there to prevent smuggling. Having passed the bounds, he would wait for his master at a little distance in the open country. There they mutually caressed and feasted, and the merchant placed his packages in a place of security, renewing his occupation as necessity required. Such was the success of the smuggler, that in five or six years he amassed a fortune, and kept his coach. Envy pursues the prosperous. A mischievous neighbour betrayed the lace-merchant, and notwithstanding his efforts to disguise his dog, he was suspected, watched, and discovered.

How far does the cunning of some animals extend? Did the spies of the custom-house expect him at one gate, he saw them at a distance and went to another. Were the gates shut against him, he overcame every obstacle. Sometimes he leaped over the wall; at others he passed secretly behind a carriage, or running between the legs of travellers, he would thus accomplish his aim. One day, however, while swimming in a stream near Malines, he was shot, and died in the water. There was then about him five hundred crowns worth of lace—the loss of which did not affect the master, but he was inconsolable for the loss of his faithful dog.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A correspondent on whose accuracy we rely implicitly, relates the following extraordinary freak of nature:—

Nearly two years ago, a very respectable lady of this city, then seventy-four years of age, had a severe fit of sickness, to a degree that her life was despaired of for four or five days. During her sickness, her hair which was rather thin and somewhat grey, came entirely off her head, except a very little near the back part of her neck. About a year since indications were shown of a new growth of hair, which has continued to grow up to this time. Her head is now, at seventy-six years of age, entirely covered with hair, about seven inches long, entirely free from any grey, of a dark chestnut colour, and of as healthy and glossy appearance as that of most young ladies of sixteen years of age. The writer of this is not aware that any particular application has been made to her head.—*Salem Gazette.*

THE SWALLOW AND THE DOG.—Quite an animated scene occurred yesterday on Washington street, near Avon place. A common barn swallow had really, or in imagination, received an insult from a little black dog, and began to fly at its head with the greatest fury, the dog barking and endeavouring to defend himself the while.

The swallow continued his attacks, flying up in the air as high as the highest buildings, and then descending upon the dog with the greatest velocity. Pretty soon the dog gave up the unequal contest, and ran up Washington street, the swallow pursuing him and flying down upon him periodically, as above, until the cur was seen no more, and she of the wing returned about her business, apparently well satisfied with the result of the contest.—*Boston Mail.*



Agricultural.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

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

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

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

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

WEATHER SIGNS FROM PLANTS.—Some one has said that not only the coming weather may be foretold by an acquaintance with flowers, but also the time of the day and the time of the year; and, in fact, Linnæus possessed such a knowledge of them that he needed neither watch, nor calendar, nor weather-glass. Lord Bacon observed that when the flowers of the chick-weed expanded fully and boldly no rain will succeed for some hours or days. If the flower of the *Siboran* which he keeps open during the night, rain it is said, is certain to fall the next day. The leaves of the trefoil are always contracted at the approach of a storm. If the African *miri-gill* does not open its flowers by 7 o'clock in the morning, rain may be expected with certainty on that day. An uncommon quantity of seeds is produced by white thorns and dog rose bushes in wet summers, and this is considered a sign of a severe winter. Many plants with compound flowers direct them towards the east in the morning, carefully following the direction of the sun, and appearing towards west in the evening; but before rain they are partially closed as, with the tulip. A species of wood sorrel doubles its leaves before storm, but unfolds them quickly a clear sky. Cassia and the sensitive plant do the same. The flowers of the pimpernel appearing widely open in the morning indicate a fair day, and, if the petals are closed, rain may be expected soon. Nettles appearing abundant in winter indicate a mild season.

RAPID HARVESTING.—In the county of Seneca, Ohio, twenty-seven acres of wheat were harvested in one day, by means of a patent reaper. The work was well done, and the yield of wheat good.—*Palladium.*

BLUE ROSE.—The horticulturists of Paris, (says a correspondent of the New York Express,) having succeeded by artificial crossings in obtaining a natural rose of a blue color, which is the fourth color obtained, by artificial means—that and the yellow or tea rose, the black or purple rose and the striped rose, being all inventions, and the result of skilful and scientific gardening.

AN ORCHARD OF OLDEN TIMES.—In 1597, John Gerarde published in London, a work on farming and gardening, in which, to encourage those of his day to plant orchards, he says:—"The time and grafted apple trees are planted and set in orchards for that purpose. Kent doth abound in apples of most sorts, but I have seen in pastures and hedge-rows, about the grounds of a worshipful gentleman dwelling two miles from Hereford, called Master Roger Bodnome, so many trees of all sorts that their servants drink but what is made of apples. The quantity is such that by the report of the gentleman himself, the parson hath for tyth many hogsheads of cyder.—The hogs are fed with the fallings of them, which are so many that they make choice of the apples they do eat, who will not taste of any but the best—an example doubtless to be followed by gentlemen who have land and living.

TURNIP FLY.—(*Haltica Nemorum.*)—This insect (beetle) is one of the most formidable enemies to the turnip crop. It appears and continues during the whole of spring and summer. Danger is only to be apprehended in the early stages of the turnip's growth before the third and fourth leaves have been fully developed. Every endeavor should be made to force on the young plants, by means of manure. The liquid portion of stable manure is most favorable to their rapid growth. To drive away the fly, many farmers sprinkle their young turnip crops with soot; urine and the ammoniacal liquor of the gas works would be found equally efficient in preserving the plant from its depredations. The turnip-fly is seldom seen during the day time; it then occupies the under surface of the leaf.—When the sun has set, the fly may be found in abundance on the surface. The sense of smell of this beetle is remarkably acute; it can discern the odour of the turnip—its favorite food—at a great distance. Hence the reason why the odour of soot, urine, and ammoniacal liquor of the gas works is repugnant to the delicate sense of smell possessed by this minute and destructive beetle.

HINTS ON LAYING DOWN LAND TO PERMANENT PASTURE.—It is highly important that the land should be cleaned from weeds, and well pulverised by repeated ploughing and harrowing before the seed is sown; and in cases where the soil is particularly loose and sandy, it is desirable that it should be also rolled before sowing; if this is not effected, the seeds (many of which are very minute) will some of them be too deeply imbedded in the soil, while others may not be covered at all. It is also desirable that the seeds should be sown when there is not much wind, and that they should be delivered from the machine or the hand placed rather near to the soil; otherwise, the smallest and most valuable of the seeds may be carried by the wind into the adjoining field or hedge-row. The harrows, which should be very light, must be again drawn over after sowing, and if the soil is very light and dry, the roller also; and if the soil is poor, a dressing of Peruvian guano, or superphosphate may be harrowed in with the seeds, at the rate of two hundred weight per acre. The sorts of seed should, of course, be selected in accordance with the nature of the soil, and the purposes for which the pasture is intended; this and much other useful information may be obtained from Low's "Elements of Agriculture," Stephen's "Book of the Farm," Sinclair's "Elocus Grammiensis," and other works; or from seedsmen and agriculturists, who have paid especial attention to this part of botany and agriculture. If corn is sown with the grass seeds, it should not be more than 1 bushel or 1½ bushel to the acre of corn, and for this purpose oats are preferable to barley. *On improving old pasture.*—Having as far as possible eradicated the strong growing weeds, and coarse grasses, and improved the condition of the land according to its requirements, if any, heavy harrows should be drawn over the old turf early in the spring, to loosen the soil for the admission of seeds of the finest and most nutritive kinds of perennial natural grasses and clovers, which if sown freely, will occupy the numerous small interstices between the plants of grass already growing, and thereby

prevent the luxuriant growth of coarse grasses and noxious weeds. It is a good practice to sow these seeds at the same time as the top dressing is applied; but this is by no means necessary.—(*From Sutton's Catalogue of Natural and Artificial Grasses.*)

THE KEROSENE GAS.—Mr. McAusland has been taking advantage of the temporary discontinuance of the coal gas lights and the dark nights, to make his experiments with Dr. Gesner's patent retort and apparatus, and he has undoubtedly established the superiority and purity of the gas generated. Large numbers of persons have witnessed with much satisfaction, the experiments made during the week, and our contemporaries have all borne testimony to the excellence of the light. We join in the hope expressed, that Mr. McAusland may reap the reward to which his exertions so justly entitle him.—*St. Johns N. F. Courier.*

A brace of beautiful grey cranes, of the most gigantic proportions, measured from 6 to 7 feet from tip to tip of the wings, and a like distance from the beak to the heels, were killed on Mr. Ewart's mill-dam in Galt on Wednesday evening. They were the most perfect and beautiful of their race we have ever seen, far exceeding in size and elegance of plumage, European birds of like sort.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the last census the number of sheep in the United States amounted to 25 millions, producing 60 million lbs of wool, which at 30 cents per lb. would give 18 millions of dollars.

THE PARSONAGE.—We noticed with delight in Great Britain, that among the warmest devotees of Horticulture and rural taste generally, are the country Clergymen. Their homes are always pictures comfort, snugness, and beauty; and thus exercise a more powerful influence in disseminating a love of rural life among the Agricultural population than the Castles and Mansions of the great proprietors.—*Downing in Horticulturist.*

ITALIAN RYEGRASS is not well adapted for growing alone as a crop for soiling, and should always be grown as a mixture. If it is seldom or never obtained pure, even from Italy; and when grown for a number of years in this country, the plant degenerates, losing a part of that vigorous growth, which is one of its own characteristics. If intended for soiling, it should be sown without a cereal crop, giving two bushels of seed per acre, with or without a mixture of clovers, adding either two or three pecks of rye, barley, or oats, with one peck of tares per acre, preferring rye. We would consider September too late to sow it in Scotland, except under the most favourable circumstances. We have seen it sown with advantage in August after a plain fallow, but where the land is thoroughly prepared, we would prefer the end of March or beginning of April. Where intended for irrigation, it should cut before the cereal plants shoot out. The obtaining one or more cuttings the first season, is entirely dependent on situation, condition, irrigation, and period of sowing. Under favourable circumstances, we would consider that two cuttings would not be too much to expect the first season if properly managed. As this grass has been largely and successfully grown by several farmers of the west of Scotland, and also in some districts of England, we would be glad to have their experience as to the best modes of growing for soiling.—*The North British Agriculturist.*

TO PRESERVE HAMS THROUGH SUMMER.—Make a number of cotton bags a little larger than your hams; after the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the very best sweet made hay, cut it with a cutting-box or knife, with your hands press it well around the ham in the bag, tie your bags with good strings, put on a card the year to show their age, and hang them up in your garret, or some dry place, and my word for it, you let them hang for five years, they will be better than on the day you put them up. I have kept them for seven years. This method costs but little, as the bag will last for years. The only loss is the hay, and that the cattle will eat if you give it to them in the winter. The sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and it will also impart a very fine flavor to the meat.



The Literary Gem.

RETURNED AND THE UNRETURNING

Sweet voices of the summer time
Are in the green old woods,
And beauty like earth's ancient prime,
Hath blessed the sountides.
The streams again are glancing
In their gladness to the sea;
And, to earth's sweet music dancing,
Are the beautiful and free,
And flowers are gaily blooming
Where we gathered them of yore;
But our friends who hailed their coming
Will return to us no more.

Oh! they passed from us full early
In their gentleness and truth,
And some we loved most dearly
In the spring time of their youth.
And wearied, some lay down to sleep
In far off quiet graves,
And some we lost in the stormy deep,
'Mid the never resting waves.
Oh, they'll ne'er come back with the early
flowers,
Those flowers whom we loved before;
The stars that shone on that path of ours,
Will gleam on earth no more!

Words we may hear that are sweet perchance,
As those of the loved that were;
And eyes we may see whose truthful glance
May tell of the heart's warm prayer.
Songs shall be sung that may stir the soul
With thoughts of the loved and lost,
And shadows, and gleams o'er the spirits roll,
As bright but as cold as the frost.
And happy dreams of our vanished years
Shall come with a mournful spell—
Ambitions hopes that were quenched in tears,
And loves that we may not tell.

But, oh! for the glorious hearts now dead—
And that "shawdow valley" passed;
The peerless ones, though forever fled—
Will we not love them on to the last?
Gone: alas!—like the idle breath,
Fading out like the stars of even;
The form pressed down 'neath the shroud of
The soul passed up to heaven! [death;
Gone where the weary are rest,
On a happier brighter shore—
Passed to the climes of the ever blest,
They return—they return no more;

Tears we may shed when the living part
Over many a bright dream fled;
Hot bitter tears for the changed in heart,
But none for the happy dead!
Yet must we remember that they have been,
Who sleep in the voiceless grave—
And long be the memory ever green,
Of the unreturning brave!
'Twill cheer you on the toilsome way,
To think, when the strife is o'er,
Ye shall meet again and blest for aye,
With those who return no more,

J. W.

THE CATERPILLAR, ITS WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATIONS.

The observer of natural history sees in the varied transformations of this insect or worm the most wonderful powers. To a common and unob-

serving mind there is nothing strange in all this. Yet we have no hesitation in saying, in the instance before us, nature displays powers which are at the same time truly beautiful and astonishing. One almost believes the invisible hand of God is at work. The caterpillar proceeds from an egg deposited upon the leaf of a tree by some kind of a fly. The June sun warms it into life, and we see proceed from the egg, loathsome black grubs covered with black hair and feelers, eating up the leaves of the trees and huddled together, thousands on one branch. It grows to the length of three-fourths of an inch, and in a week or two falls to the ground. It then crawls to some dry branch or the fence, and hangs by its head or beak to the fence until it changes its form from a grub to a different shape, losing its feelers and its black hair and swelling in size.

A substance of a yellowish appearance oozes out of its body and surrounds it until it is covered. This yellow oily substance dries and turns to a tough woolly sort of cloth or paper in which the worm is completely enveloped. Inside you will find a live worm of a greenish appearance denuded of hair and almost of all appearance of skin; yet exhibiting active signs of life, although almost shapeless. All this time the grub, or what was the caterpillar, is hanging mechanically to the fence by a thread or glue from its mouth. In this state it remains until in the course of a month or two, according to the season, it is again transformed into a beautiful butterfly, sailing on the air, and dancing in the sun with its varied tints of gold and other colours. If it is fall when it assumes the enveloped shape, it remains so until spring. On the other hand if it is early in the summer it will turn to a butterfly at once. Who is there that does not, and what child is there that does not feel delighted and pleased to count the various kinds of butterflies that sport over the meadows, the gardens and flower-beds of our country! How glorious are their different colours, only excelled by the flowers of which they are the living figures. When we see a beautiful golden butterfly with its little beak sucking in the honey of a lovely flower, we think we see the living shadow of what is inanimate. The little humming bird is one step higher; yet they are all flowers together!! But we have to inquire what power causes these involuntary changes? The worm has no more to do with them than the grain of wheat has with its growth. The earth nor the air, nor yet the water does not cause them. We see the changes take place as if by the unseen hand of some mechanist!! What can we say, but that all around us is strange and miraculous!! If we turn to the heavens and gaze upwards at the fixed stars can we find any limits, and are there any limits to the universe that way? No. The Almighty then is mysterious in small and great things. Man may reason on earth until he is gray and about to fall into the grave and he will then be but upon the first step of the ladder to perfect knowledge!!

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

So wrote the Poet Gray, nearly a century ago. The more we see of life, of mind and nature, the more are we convinced of the truth and beauty of these lines. Our little daughter, a child 10 years old, in wandering in the commons near the University grounds of Toronto, in the latter part of May, found and brought to us a beautiful little flower; strange in shape, delicate and lovely in colour and proportions. It grew upon a small stem very near the ground, and upon the stem there was a very green round leaf. Many would have passed it by or trodden upon it unseen. In shape the flower almost exactly resembled a small wasp. The form of the body, tail, wings, head and even mouth, were to be seen! All looking like a flower-bee. The colour was a beautiful pale pink, the inside of the petal being nearly white. In size it was about one-third of an inch long. The whole appearance of the plant resembled the winter green of the pine forests. So much beauty and loveliness is too often left unnoticed to perish "on the desert air." But perhaps we are wrong in saying so. All nature is beauty, and this flower is but a part of the whole; and were the race of men swept off the face of the earth by God, still nature would bloom the same. The world was not made for man but to please God its creator, whose wisdom and goodness it reflects and portrays. Flowers bloom in the desert—on the mountain top—in the sea; and mind buds and grows, and is uncultivated and unnoticed; and both pass away unknown to fame and men. Yet they are all necessary to fill up the grand theatre of nature. Among the flowers of mind—

"Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

Circumstances have elevated one above another. Among the Scottish hills there breathes many a Burns. There are Byrons living in spirit who will unnoticed go to the silent grave. Beneath the wide circuit of the sun, among the various nations of the earth there might be found living representatives in mind of all the spirits of past ages. We have had but one Milton—one Shakespeare—one Napoleon—one Washington. Doubtless there exist others whom the circumstances of earth will never make known to fame. Intellects the brightest, the best, and most noble on the desert of the human mind have bloomed, and will bloom unseen and waste their vigour on the desert air. The air we breathe—the ground on which we tread—the forests and waters, and every little shell are full of living creatures and even of tiny plants and flowers. We see not even half of what earth contains. The microscope brings to light minute worlds of plants and insects. An oyster shell is a world of itself in miniature when viewed through a microscope.—(See an account of it in this number elsewhere.)—Every glass of pure water we drink has its unseen swimming creatures!—Every breath of air we breathe its flying tenants! Even the blood of man is said to contain living creatures. Vain man! how can he say all is made for him! He sees not a thousandth part of creation. Myriads of stars shine in the vast ocean of infinite space, whose light although travelling earthward since the creation of man has not yet reached this atom of earth of which we dare to boast. All was not made for man, but all was made to glorify a mind that secretly rules the universe. Beyond this matter—Behind the apparent gloom of the uni-

verse—there dwells the Spirit of all. He who makes all and is yet unseen, and who can only be seen in spirit. The lightning of whose eye—the wisdom and depth of whose thoughts can pierce the universe, infinite as it is, in a moment of time. This Spirit can be known only by faith—The faith that led Abraham to take his son Isaac to the pile of sacrifice. As bright as are material things—as glorious as are the myriads of worlds that dazzle the skies of night—as lovely as are all the creatures, plants, and flowers of our sun light world. Oh could we but gaze on that world of mind and spirit, whose ruling sun is the Soul of God—whose creatures are holy and perfect intelligences and angels; and whose atmosphere the harmony of love, benevolence, unclouded thought, and holy desires; we would be overwhelmed with wonder and gratitude!

SINGULAR PRESERVATION OF LIFE.

The following extraordinary circumstance is furnished in a letter from an officer of the 83rd Regiment now in India, to a friend in Montreal. Whilst the division of the 83rd Regiment to which the writer belonged was on its way to India, being at the time a short distance eastward of the Cape; one of the men was severely flogged for some slight offence. Maddened at the punishment, the poor fellow was no sooner released than in the sight of all his comrades and the ship's crew, he sprang overboard. There was a high sea running at the time, and as the man swept on astern, all hope of saving him seemed to vanish. Relief, however, came from a quarter where no one ever dreamt of looking for it before. During the delay incident on lowering a boat, and whilst the crowd on deck were watching the form of the soldier struggling with the boiling waves, and growing every moment less distinct, a large albatross, such as are always found in those latitudes, coming like magic with an almost imperceptible motion, approached and made a swoop at the man, who in the agonies of the death struggle, seized it and held it firmly in his grasp, and by this means kept afloat until assistance was rendered from the vessel! Incredible as this story seems, the name and position of the writer of the letter, who was an eye witness of the scene, place its authenticity beyond a doubt. But for the assistance thus afforded, the writer adds, no power on earth could have saved the soldier, as in consequence of the tremendous sea running, a long time elapsed before the boat could be manned and got down. All this time the man clinging to the bird whose flutterings and struggles to escape bore him up. Who after this should despair! A raging sea,—a drowning man,—and an albatross; what eye could see safety under such circumstances: or who will dare to call this chance? Is it not rather a lesson intended to stimulate faith and hope, and teach us never to despair, since in the darkest moment, when the waves dash, and the winds roar, and a gulf seems closing over our heads—there may be an albatross near.—*Montreal Transcript.*

MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF AN OYSTER SHELL.—If examined by the Microscope, the exterior of an oyster shell will be found a large continent, as it may be called, millions of minute insects wandering in the largest liberty over its surface. Each of these insects is the owner of a house or cavern, which it forms by burrowing in the solid shell. Besides these minute members of the animal kingdom, the vegetable tribe are represented by a luxurious growth of plants, springing up and over the entire shell. These are of every variety of form and colour, and consist of trees, shrubs, and flowers of the most beautiful description. In order to examine them properly, the shell should be placed in a glass of clear salt

THE CANADIAN Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, August 12, 1861.

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.*

Original Poetry.

ST. ANDREWS DIVISION, NEAR LONDON,
C.W.

We have received the following beautiful lines of original poetry from one of the members of this division of the Quaker persuasion. We commend it to all and wish when angry and bitter feelings arise in the breasts of Sons that they would deeply reflect on the injury they do the cause:

ESTEEMED BROTHER, — Should thou think the following worthy a place in the *Son*, thou art at liberty to publish it as emanating from one of the members of the St. Andrew's Division, No. 195. C.W.

When temperance in embryo lay
Concealed in time's eventful womb
Old Bacchus did his thousands slay
And sent them to a horrid tomb.

From Noah's day some thousands years
Have roll'd adown the stream of time
And many floods of briny tears
Have flowed for Bacchanalian crime.

The young, the lovely, and the pure
Have shared in this destroying flood,
No age nor station was secure,
No place its roaring waves withstood.

The pulpit and the House of God,
Suffered the desecrating blast.
With awful power on came the flood
And all stood trembling and aghast.

Until the Ark of Sonship rose
According to Divine Command.
And though the winds and waves oppose,
It rides triumphant on o'er Land.

And now with Locomotive Speed
May Sonships send its blessings forth
'Till every one on earth is freed
From east and west and south and north.

May we in holy friendship join
To drive intemperance from the Land,
And pave the way for peace divine
Immannel's grace to understand.

Then hail ye Sons of Temperance, hail,
Go forth with union on your shield
Let not your strength or courage fail
Nor ever to the tempter yield.

Millions yet unborn will bless
This holy cause so just and true;
The widow and the fatherless,
With gratitude will bless you too.

Then let no hateful bitter strife
E'er be allowed where Sons do meet
Our motto "Union" and our life
Must prove we know that peace is sweet.

Let each prefer a Brother dear
Though poverty may on him frown,
If he the badge of Virtue wear
In honour—let him wear the crown.

No irony should be expressed
To hurt or wound a Brother's heart;
All bitter words must be repressed
Because they leave a cruel smart.

Then may the God who rules on high
In the Grand Lodge in Heaven above
Guard us with his watchful eye
And keep us in the bonds of love.

So when we meet no more below
We'll meet around our Father's throne
And we shall all be pleased to know
The pass-word to the lodge—WELL DONE.

Thine in L.P.&F.,
J. J. LANCASTER.

CRIME AND ITS CAUSE IN TORONTO.

Toronto by the late census is known to contain upwards of 25,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by many small localities or villages, such as Yorkville, that are in effect a part of it, being within a few miles of it. The population therefore in constant access to and communication with it amounts to about 30,000. It becomes a matter of interest to ascertain what amount of crime exists amongst its people, and the cause thereof, as well as to see if intemperance has much to do with the crime. Toronto after Montreal is the largest and wealthiest city of British America, and its welfare and good name and government ought to be a matter of prime importance to all of its citizens. Its inhabitants should recollect that the reputation of their city depends on its moral position and orderly government, and that we owe our children and country a duty in handing over its destiny and welfare to them as far as possible unspotted and in an orderly and moral condition. We personally have been more or less familiar with this city since 1830, although not intimately acquainted with its affairs until 1844. Long before we resided here, we used at times to wander over its streets and observe the conduct of its people and artisans, and it always struck us that Toronto was a prey to the license system in spirituous liquors. That in every locality and street of it there appeared miserable looking grog-shops, licensed not for the convenience of the public, but evidently to support some person who had better have been employed in some useful employment here or in the wild country. These grogeries were not supported by strangers or travellers, but by the towns-people, or those coming into the market for a few hours. These deluded persons after the day's labor, or selling their produce, would, and still do frequent such wretched places to drink up a part of their day's work, or carouse in until drunk. Such scenes and pictures in the streets of this otherwise beautiful city, have met our gaze, many years before we became an actual resident, but much oftener since. In order to make a few remarks on this subject, we lately obtained from Mr. Allen, High Bailiff of this city, copies of his report for the years 1849 and 1850, to the City Council, on the crime and its description amongst us. He very courteously gave us the reports. From them we gather these facts. That in the year 1849—there were arrested and punished in some way for drunkenness and drunken disorderly conduct 17 males 259, and of females 61—and that they were arrested during the same year 13 disorderly characters 227 females, 47

males, and 20 boys. Some of the latter are probably included in the former number.

But it is to be remarked that of these 227 women in one year nearly all of them were drunk or had been made disorderly by drink and the frequenting of low taverns!! And the same may be said of the men and boys. During the same year there were apprehended in this city for the crime of larceny—males, 78; females, 59; Boys, 8. And for assaults (almost uniformly caused by drink, and frequenting grog-shops,) males, 196; females, 34; boys, 11. Of men there were 22 arrests for assaults on constables, and 20 arrests of men for fighting drunk in the streets. For threatening violence (generally when under the influence of liquor we doubt not) there were arrested of men 78, of females 28. For keeping disorderly houses also caused and supported by drunkenness, 10 men and 23 females were punished. For other offences there appear to have been comparatively few arrests. In addition to the above there were 44 sudden deaths within the city upon which coroner's inquests sat, being nine less than those of 1848. Now a large majority of these sudden deaths are the result of the use of liquor. The same report asks the Council to impose a license on the sale of beer; stating that an accurate account had been taken of beer-shops in the city; and there were found to be 236 unlicensed beer-shops in the city in 1849, divided as follows,—St. Patrick's ward, 64; St. Andrew's ward, 65; St. George's ward, 14; St. Lawrence, 26; St. David's ward, 20; St. James' ward, 47. The report also states that it is notorious that in a majority if not in all of these places ardent spirits are secretly sold to the great injury of the morals of the city. Out of a population of less than 25,000 1040 males and 470 females were apprehended and punished for crimes in one year; that is about one person in every sixteen was guilty of some offence. There were 236 unlicensed grogeries, and as many licensed or more. Is it difficult then to see whence proceeded this crime? Suppose there had been no licensed liquor-taverns, or say but 50 (quite enough certainly) in the city in that year, what would have been the state of crime? We believe we may unhesitatingly state that the crime would have been 75 per cent. less. The crime of the years 1847 and 1848 was nearly similar to the above, and so was the state of the taverns & beer-shops. In 1848 there were 53 sudden deaths on which inquests were held, generally the effects of drinking habits. Again in the year 1850 there were arrested for being drunk in the streets and drunk and fighting and disorderly conduct—males, 409; females, 296, of which 224 were disorderly women. Of larcenies in 1850 there were 60 cases of men, 52 of women, and 12 of boys—Of assaults 229 in men, 50 of women, and 18 of boys. For threats of violence 62 cases of men, and 43 of women. Of disorderly houses there were 15 kept by men and 29 by women punished, being an increase over 1849 of over one-fourth. There appeared to be an increase also of drunkenness. In 1850 there were 36 sudden deaths and

inquests held thereon. The crimes committed in the year by males were 1109, by females 499, in all 1608 crimes by a population of 25,000.—Seven-eighths of these crimes are traceable to the use of spirituous liquors. The number of grog-shops in 1850 was about the same as that of 1849. In 1851 a great reduction has been made in the number of licensed houses, but not enough so to affect the intemperance of the city. There are vast numbers of unlicensed houses no doubt amongst us. We have indeed heard it reported that drunkenness and punishments for it of late are increasing.

The persons who committed these crimes were generally from Ireland. The list stands thus in 1849, Irish 1033; English 192; Scotch 113. In 1850, Irish 1048; English 195; Scotch 132. Of Canadians in both years, 235, or about 120 in each year. On the nature of the crimes we have to remark that nearly all the larcenies may be traced to the use of spirituous liquors. Poor and immoral boys and girls the offspring of drunken parents in a state of want destitution or drunkenness steal. Wives brought to want do the same. Men who have spent their money at beer-shops in a state of mental derangement or imbecility steal. Nearly all the assaults and rows take place on the Sabbath day, on Saturday nights, or during the nights at low grog-shops or houses of ill fame where spirituous liquors are freely drunk. The consequences are that our dozen or so of constables who are each paid £80 or thereabouts per year out of our taxes, are kept employed in arresting the guilty and punishing the fruits of these nightly broils. The victims are arrested and the really guilty go unpunished because they are convenient instruments by which to carry parliamentary and civic elections. Who pay for the expenses thus incurred—for the board of these men and women with Mr. Kidd—for the trials for larcenies—for the coroners inquests—for these orphan children? The quiet men of this city—our sober artisans and merchants. Money that goes to pay for such useless matters should go to improve our streets—lessen our civic debt or ornament the city; or for a still more laudable purpose; to instruct our children in the ways of morality religion and usefulness. What we again ask is the cause of this great amount of crime? We trace it to the license system in this city and to the infamous use of spirituous liquors by the lower classes. These working classes have no good example set them by the wealthier people. A great majority of the men of property and tax-payers are moderate drinkers—and the less influential classes, who commit these crimes; for which the former pay, see themselves justified in those who should put down the license system and the use of spirituous liquors.

There are few places in which more drunkenness is to be found than in Toronto in proportion to its size. And how is it to be stopped? The first step to be taken is the absolute refusal to license more than 25 houses in the city divided amongst the various wards. We of course would wish none licensed, but we cannot attain every

desire at once. The next step to be taken is to set a good example to the poor. Let the more wealthy leave off their wine and toddy. A few who read this will laugh (for we have a few readers who are moderate drinkers) whilst most of our readers we generously hope will coincide with our views. It is a seriously grievous thing to think of, that in this young city there should be every year upwards of 1,500 men and women punished for crime. That there should be in our midst nearly 300 abandoned females, lost to virtue and woman's shame. That there should be found drunk in our streets nearly a hundred beings bearing the heavenly form of woman! That all this should proceed from the use of a poison that is physically and morally injurious to man, and without the use of which he would be far better. Yet with all this we have to confess that there are men in this city, merchants and others, who are almost ashamed to let a temperance paper come into their shops and houses. Why? Because the vile fashion and custom of this city is to *drink drink*. But we have a noble little band not ashamed of temperance. They are the brethren of our divisions numbering now over 600 and some pure-hearted teetotal men. Fear not brethren—our cause is one grounded on justice, religion and common sense, and we hope to conquer.

POSTMASTERS.

Some Postmasters send us papers not refused within a week after being sent. This is not according to law. All our subscribers may depend on our punctuality in mailing their papers at Toronto. If not received the fault is with them or the country post offices.

NEW DIVISION IN TORONTO.

Eleven members have withdrawn from the Ontario Division including Bro. Russ, Lawson, and Williams, one from the Toronto Division and one from the Coldstream, who together with about thirty new applicants are about to be organised into a new division in Toronto on the 15th inst. The more Divisions the better in this city, if they can be sustained in the way this one is to be.

MARKVILLE DIVISION

Had a very pleasant excursion yesterday and we hope they succeeded in raising the funds for the laudable purpose for which the excursion was got up. Our Editorial duties prevented our going with them.

On the 14th inst. a grand Soiree on the anniversary of the Norfolk Division of Sons, comes off at or near Simcoe in Norfolk.

The Cadets of Temperance at Hamilton held a Soiree on the 8th inst., particulars in our next.

THE SONS AT GRATHAM with the Cadets held a grand Soiree on the 31st ult. It was a splendid affair and numerous attended from surrounding Divisions.

This article should have appeared in the *Gem* of the 22nd July, but was crowded out for want of room.

The act as it now exists is very defective.

It should be stated explicitly that magistrates have power to punish for selling liquor on the Sabbath day, and imprisonment and fine should be added for a second offence. Also the Imperial act allowing merchants to sell by the quart should be repealed.

Copy of a Petition to the Legislature adopted by the County Council on the subject of Tavern Licenses.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of York in Council assembled.

Humbly Sheweth:—

That while Your Petitioners feel it their duty to state that the act 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 27, entitled an act for the more effectual suppression of Intemperance, and the act 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 65 which vest in Municipalities the power of fixing the number of Taverns, &c., have had a decided tendency to check the evils of intemperance; They regret that there are parts of several other acts in force relative to the sale of liquors which tend very much to produce confusion in their working and in some instances conflict directly with each other. In confirmation of this Your Petitioners would respectfully call attention to the fact, that by 40 Geo. III, cap. 4, no licensed shop keeper shall sell less than one quart, under a penalty of Twenty Pounds, and by the 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 27 it is enacted that no Distiller, Merchant, or Trader, shall sell in less quantities than one gallon.

From the licenses granted to shop keepers the Revenue Inspectors of the County of York it appears that shop keepers may sell by the quart, which defeats in a great measure the beneficial results that might have been expected from Taverns being under the control of the various Municipalities.

The payment of the license duty to the Revenue Inspectors for no other apparent purpose than to enable those officers to pay it back to the townships, after deducting one eighth of the whole for their trouble, your Petitioners consider highly objectionable, as the duties of the Revenue Inspectors might be as efficiently performed by the Municipal officers without making any additional expenses to the the Municipality.

In conclusion Your Petitioners would respectfully suggest that to render the law effectual in the suppression of intemperance the whole licensing system should be embraced in one general law, and the power of granting licenses whether to shop keepers, brewers, or distillers, and the regulation of the sale of all intoxicating liquors be placed under the control of the various Municipalities.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.—Carried nem. con.

(Signed.) FRANKLIN JACKES.
Warden, Co. York.

We would also add that the power to license or not to license should be absolutely and unreservedly placed in the hands of Township Councils.

ADDRESS OF MISS JEROME AT THE SHARON SOIREE, 24TH MAY, 1851.

WORTHY PATRIARCH,

We, the Ladies of Sharon and the surrounding neighbourhood, feel it a duty incumbent on our sex to lend our aid in the encouragement of the grand and noble cause of Temperance in which your society is so anxiously engaged. And as an expression of our approval of your principles, we present to your Division this Volume of the Sacred Scriptures, which we hope you will read and from it gain that instruction which will serve as a lamp to guide you through the gloomy vale of life, and extend your views to those expansive scenes of endless felicity which await the faithful in the realms above.

"It sweetly cheers our drooping hearts,
In this dark vale of tears;
Life, light, and joy it still imparts,
And quells our rising fears."

We wish you every success in the advancement of this noble cause. You have our hearts, our prayers, and our influence for your prosperity. And may you go on with a laudable ambition and unyielding perseverance, until Alcohol, the detested destroyer of human happiness is dethroned, and the influence of Love, Purity, and Fidelity, the constituents of your order, reign in the hearts of the free. And you, like the Christian mariner of this life, firm in the belief of the truths and promises which this precious Book contains, look forward to that happy day when all mankind can exclaim with united voices, "The battle is won and the conquest is ours."

REPLY OF THE WORTHY PATRIARCH M. A. CORNWALL.

Respected Ladies of Sharon and Vicinity,

In behalf of the Sharon Division S. of T. permit me to return you our sincere thanks for this most appropriate and acceptable present. We receive it as the highest "expression of your approval of our humble efforts in the advancement of the Temperance cause." Confident that it is from this blessed book we are taught those grand and sublime principles which constitute the motto characteristic of our order, "Love, Purity, and Fidelity;" without some portion of which, this earth would be a desert and Heaven not worth attaining.

We assure you, Ladies, if aught could add to the value of this priceless Volume, it would be the consideration that it was presented to us by the ladies, who are never the last to come up to the help of a good cause, and I feel fully authorized to thank you again in the name of every true Son of Temperance, for the very favourable sentiments and kind wishes you have been pleased to express for the "advancement of the work in which we, as a society are so anxiously engaged." Confident that with your "hearts, your prayers, and your influence," we shall be animated with a renewed energy and be able to wage a truceless war with the tyrant Alcohol 'till the monster is hurled from his throne which

is built upon the tears and sighs and woes of the inebriate's unhappy wife, and worse than fatherless children.

Although the influence of your sex is most commonly exerted within the sphere of the family circle, it is, therefore only the more efficacious, for as mothers, it forms the plastic minds of the young ere they have been corrupted by the pernicious examples of the world. Then may you be exceedingly careful, early to infuse into their hearts the principles of total abstinence and a bitter hatred of THAT which has been the direct or indirect cause of nearly all the evils that afflict the human family. Teach them to shun the unholy cup, as they would the viper's sting, or the fiery Simoom's fatal blast. Aye, in the impressive language of the "wise man," warn them even to "look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Finally, Ladies, we humbly hope to profit by your kind advice, and take this Book as the "the man of our counsel," assured if we hearken to its divine teachings, we shall receive "that instruction which will serve as a lamp to guide us through the gloomy vale of life," and at last unite us in a still stronger and happier band of brotherhood, far beyond the transient scenes of earth, where intemperance can never bring a stain, and where love and harmony shall reign forever.

And may the Great Patriarch above guide and direct us all, in the path of duty, and finally impart that "pass-word" which will admit us into that "building not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

To the Editor of the *Son of Temperance*.
Sharon, May 28th, 1851.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

I am requested by the members of Sharon Division to give you an account of our Soiree of the 24th instant.

We had intended to take our tea in the open air, but the weather appeared so uncertain we changed our intentions and erected a spacious tent capable of seating at the table (in connection with the Town Hall to which it was attached) upwards of 380 persons. The Brothers and Cadets from Bradford, Holland Landing, and Newmarket, turned out almost *en masse*, besides many from other Divisions, all "armed and equipped as the law directs," and although this part of the country is highly favoured with processions I doubt whether it ever witnessed many larger or more respectable ones than that which marched through this village on the 24th. Upwards of 400 sat down to the feast of the day. The Sharon Band was in attendance, and the manner in which they performed their duties reflects much credit upon themselves. We had also the presence and smiles of many ladies, and after tea was served, the Ladies of Sharon and vicinity further manifested their attachment to the cause by presenting to our Division, through their delegate Miss Jerome, a splendid copy of the Sacred Scriptures with an appropriate address, which I will give below together with the reply. The audience was afterwards entertained by some excellent speeches from Brother

Nixon and others, the band playing some beautiful airs at proper intervals.

Nothing occurred to mar the ceremonies of the day. All seemed highly pleased with what they had seen and heard, with the exception of two or three retailers of the "stuff" who remained near the door way with a "shadow of coming events" resting upon their "brilliant" countenances. We have now nine persons under proposition, one of which was standing behind his Bar but a few days ago.

M. A. C., W. P.

BOWMANVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

SIR,

Is it not the duty of Worthy and Past-Worthy Patriarchs to make themselves, and the members of their respective Divisions acquainted with the contents of the "Revised Rules of the Grand Division!" I am induced to make this inquiry for the purpose of bringing the subject prominently before the notice of those who have had the honour of presiding over subordinate Divisions, and the still greater honour of occupying a seat in the Grand Division. I am sorry to say, as far as my knowledge extends, (and I am acquainted with many who have filled the W. P.'s chair,) they are culpably ignorant themselves, and so also those over whom they preside.

If I am not misinformed, every W. P. is provided with a copy of the Revised Rules, and a copy is also sent for the use of each Division, which should, if W. P.'s did their duty, be communicated to their respective Divisions, so that every member might be made acquainted with the laws by which he is to be governed. But this has never been done either in the Oshawa Division, of which I am a member, nor in any other with which I am acquainted, and the consequence is, members often violate laws which they never knew were in existence, and which they would not have done, had the W. P.'s or members of the Grand Division, faithfully discharged their duty. But they not only neglect their duty towards private members, but are themselves totally ignorant, in many respects, of the Constitution and Bye-laws, of subordinate Divisions. I could mention a case that happened in Oshawa Division a few weeks since. In the Bye-laws of this Division there is a section that reads thus:—"Any member of the Division in good standing, &c., may on application to the Division, be entitled to a withdrawal or clearance card, and the travelling pass-word, on paying for such card the sum of 2s. 6d." A brother acting upon this Bye-law, applied for his card of clearance, which was always understood to be, in our Division, a withdrawal from the order altogether, and the travelling pass-word, for which he tendered 2s. 6d. There were several P. W. P.'s present, who were willing to grant the Brother a clearance card, but as he intended to dissolve his connection with the order, insisted that he had no right to the travelling pass-word. Quite a discussion arose on the subject—various opinions were expressed, &c. If men cannot devote sufficient time to make themselves acquainted with their duties, so as to

admit of no infringement of the Constitution, and to see that every thing is done "decently and in order," they should never accept office. It is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary for the welfare of the order that it should be so; for subjects are often brought before Divisions touching points of law, on which a variety of opinions may be held, and those brethren who have filled the chair should be prepared, at any time, if called upon, to give a correct decision. If they do not do so they evidently violate a portion of their pledge, for they bind themselves to "promote the harmony" and "advance the interests" of the order, and should be dealt with according to law" for such a neglect of duty. If these remarks should be the means of stirring up these "slothful" brethren, and make them more diligent for the future, I shall think I have done my duty as a Son, and, in a measure, at least, advanced the interests of the order.

I remain yours in L. P. and F.

J. E. McMILLAN.

July, 1851.

NOTES ON THINGS IN GENERAL & TEMPERANCE IN PARTICULAR. AS FOUND HERE AND THERE BUT NOT EVERYWHERE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance. Glenn's Mills, Hope, July 13, 1851.

DEAR SIR,

Keene, on a stream two miles back of Rice Lake, is probably so called from the circumstance of most of its inhabitants being Scotchmen. The principal production of that vicinity appears to be lumber. They have also produced a good temperance-house, which circumstance has suggested the following question in the Rule of Three:—

If Keene, containing a population of 350, supports one good Temperance-house,—how many better ones should the capital of Canada West support with its 25,000 inhabitants?

That is	Good Tem-	People	Better Temp-
people	perance-house		house
As 350 :	1	:: 25,000 :	(how many?)

Temperance men in Toronto should cypher that out.

Brother Pratt of Cobourg has enlarged his Temperance-house. The amount of business there done proves what energy and enterprise and consistency on the other can effect. There is no use in doing things by halves.

Mrs. Drury (a daughter of Temperance) has turned a tavern in Bowmanville into a Temperance-house: there are now only two taverns in that village which contains about 800 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on the stage road 42 miles East of Toronto.

As I heard nothing to the contrary I presume the Peterborough division is progressing slowly but surely.

Any lover of the beautiful in nature, sick of the monotony and flatness of a great part of the Western Peninsula, would do well to air himself awhile in the country back of Port Hope and Cobourg: the hills there are a little higher than the houses. Flatness and insipidity in a landscape appear to generate like qualities in the minds of the inhabitants, unless powerfully counteracting influences are at work. From the hills North of Peterboro' there is a beautiful and extensive woodland view. Peterboro' is a busy place: plenty of water power, and about 2,500 inhabitants. From it to Metcalf in Emily is 14 miles: plenty of high hills;—country well settled part of the way. Metcalf contains about 150 inhabitants, of the middling sort. I was told that it contained about 400—so great is the ignorance prevalent in every place in Canada about every other place: 1½ miles further on, on the Scugog river, is the rising village of Lindsay, containing about 350 inhabitants: a steamboat runs between here and Port Perry on Scugog Lake, 17 miles back of Whitby village, distance 30 miles—fare, 3s. 9d. They say the navigation is shortly to be extended 30 miles Eastward, into some of the back Lakes: What sort of a country surrounds them, I do not know. Some say one thing some say another: may be there is no land there at all: those that want to know had better go and see. As I don't know much about it I won't tell any one. If all travellers did the same, books of travels would grow "small by degrees and beautifully less."

When at Lindsay, I found that the pensioners were being paid;—there was an auction sale, and a candidate for the county was going to spin a yarn. These influences combined produced scenes neither pleasant nor profitable except to tavern keepers; and as political speeches in general can be abridged 99 9-10ths per cent. with advantage to the hearers, I concluded it would not pay to stop; so about 10 at night found myself at Mount Pleasant, Cavan; which is in some respects like a Welchman's cow. A man there wanted to keep a tavern: the division numbers about 43 including nearly every man in the village: they wouldn't have a tavern at any price. He therefore keeps a house on temperance principles, and his son is in the Cadets. There are consistent temperance men and some decent places in Canada.

The village of Cavanville is 4 miles South of this place, not much appearance of Son-ship or any thing else there. Three miles further South is the village of Millbrook, containing about 350 inhabitants, one distillery, 5 stores, mills, and one miserable grog shop, the only apology for accommodation to travellers in the village: it would be better if all taverns were like it. The most splendid and comfortable drinkeries are the most pernicious.

A chance for a baker and confectioner with a smart female. The temperance men here want to start a house—they think it would pay with a bakery and confectionary. The division here was started under great opposition. The people in Cavan are mostly Orangemen. Their feelings were worked on by telling them that the "Sons" was a R. C. institution: that their flags had on them pictures of Father Mathew, &c., &c. The appearance of a procession

of "Sons" in the village, headed by a band playing Orange tunes, struck them all of a heap: but they have been again humbugged and wont believe that we are, as an Order, neutral in religion and politics. A man, said to have more tongue than brains, was to have enlightened (?) the Orangemen there on the 12th July, on the political and religious tendencies of our Order. He calls himself a teetotaller. The extremes of suspicion and credulity are often combined in the same person. That class of persons is numerous in Cavan. Their friend seems to have made an improper application of the text "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." By inferring that as the spirit is better than the letter, therefore spirits are better than letters: so they are generally intemperate, ignorant, and disposed to remain so.

Under these circumstances to start a division of the Sons in Millbrook was like taking a bull by the horns; the bull kicked and bellowed loudly and lustily, but had to stand some curbing. The division there numbers nearly 50.

It is right to state that many Orangemen there and elsewhere are earnest temperance men: They consult the interests of their order by being so. No order can long retain much influence the majority of whose members are intemperate.

Mr. Choate, Perrytown, Hope township, 7 miles North West of Port Hope, wants a Temperance-house started on his land, to put down two grog shops: a general store in connection therewith he thinks would pay: He will build a suitable house if a fit person will start it.

Any one wishing to make further inquiries about a Temperance-house in Millbrook can write, Mr. A. Armstrong, Merchant, Millbrook, Cavan.

I remain yours in love, purity and fidelity,
ALFRED CRIDGE.

A VOICE FROM CHURCHVILLE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

MR. EDITOR,

In looking over a late number of your invaluable little paper, I perceive that in the account which you give of the late celebration in Toronto our Division is scarcely noticed, whereas beside being well represented, our Section of Cadets was there *en masse*, and lest it might be thought that the Sons have become extinct at Churchville, I send you this piece of scribbling correspondence, indulging myself with the hope, that as our Division has hitherto kept a respectful silence, you will not deny us the privilege of speaking this once—with reference to the state of our Division, I am happy to inform you, that it is in a prosperous condition, though not so strong in numbers as some other Divisions, yet let me tell you, sir, that we have as good. There are at present 55 members in good standing, and a Section of Cadets, numbering 17, under the patronage of our present W. P., Br. Robt. Aljoe, who is a zealous advocate for, and a staunch

friend to the Temperance cause. James Pointer is P. W. A., and Andrew Murray, W. A. of the Cadets.

And, Mr. Editor, in this age of Telegraphs and Railroads it is very probable that ere many months elapse, we will have a Union of the Daughters located in our village. This is what we want, sir, to have Sons, Daughters, Cadets and all banded together in one invincible phalanx, resolved to attack the common enemy, and if attacked in their turn, as doubtless they will, to stand firm, as did our countrymen on the plains of Waterloo, when the mailed cuirassiers of France, recoiled or were driven back in confusion, and so sure as the crown was dashed from Napoleon's brow, on that memorable day, so sure would the usurping tyrant "King Alcohol, not only be subdued but totally annihilated" by the united efforts of our cold water army. Although, sir, I am a very young Son, yet, (only 7 months old.) still, I am old enough to admire the beauty of our order. It is one that is calculated to alleviate the distresses of suffering humanity—to ease the common load of misery which mankind have in all ages of the world been called upon to bear—to bind up the broken-hearted—to dry a weeping wife's and starving children's tears—to comfort and relieve the sick, and to pay the last respects of Love, Purity and Fidelity to a deceased Brother, let him be ever so destitute of friends. Another beautiful trait in our order is the equality on which all its members stand. In the Division Room the high born lord stands on the same level with the base born peasant—the master with the servant,—the rich with the poor. Here meet on the same platform, natives of various countries—here all nationality ceases—here candour, good will and kindly affections animate the minds of all. Here the benign influence of Love, Purity and Fidelity are felt and enjoyed by all—and the mutual intercourse of nations established on the principles of friendship and affection, and on the basis of immutable justice and eternal truth; and if such beneficent effects are the native results of the benevolent and expansive spirit of our order, they form a strong presumptive evidence, independently of any other considerations, that it derived its origin from that great Being who is God over all, and whose tender mercies are over all his works.

'Tis true, sir, there are objectors who denounce the order as bad—but they are parties who do so through sinister or pecuniary motives—or else they are men who never joined the order, and consequently not capable of judging; or it may be the objector is a man who has lived all his days within the smoke of his father's chimney. Who has never looked beyond the range of his own political or religious party, whose thoughts have always run in one narrow track—whose reading has been confined to two or three musty volumes, who will admit no sentiment to be true but what he may have heard broached by his parson—whose conversation seldom rises above the gossiping chit chat of the day—and the slanderous remarks that are circulated among his neighbours. And when they do take upon themselves the privilege of judging, they are arrogant and dogmatical in their assertions, and will make

no concessions to the superior wisdom of others. They set themselves with violence against any proposal for reformation, because their forefathers never thought of it, and because such "innovation" does not suit their humour or preconceived opinions. Such characters are entirely unqualified for forming any correct judgment either of the sentiments or actions of others.

But, sir, I cannot help alluding to what seems to me a defect in the order. I believe the subject was brought before the National Division, but I have not heard that it was settled. I mean the inconvenience arising from members leaving one Division and joining another. There ought to be an uniform law, that all members in good standing leaving one Division and joining another should be entitled to benefit in such Division without paying any extra fees. I hope soon to hear of this being settled on some better footing, so that young men who are not settled in any one place may be induced to join without fear of losing their money.

Last evening, Bro. Murrell, the London Sailor, lectured in our village. He spun out some very humorous yarns, and ever and anon brought some of his "long forty-two pounders" to bear upon some unfortunate Municipal Councillor, or Tavern-keeper. He seems to be a clever speaker in his way, and likely to do good. I might be more lengthy in my remarks if it were necessary, but as I don't wish to occupy too much of your time, I will conclude by wishing you to give this publicity as soon as convenient,

And oblige yours in L. P. and F.,
ROBT. SPENCE,
Recording Scribe,
Churchville Div. No. 54, S. of T.

Churchville,
11th July, 1851.

VISIT TO SOME OF THE DIVISIONS OF TRAFALGAR AND ESQUESING.

THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE

Is very pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, midway between Hamilton and Toronto,—it contains a population of about 1000 inhabitants. The Division of Sons here is large, and contains a majority of the influential people of the Town. Of late the Division has not grown much, but it contains within it some most sterling Sons.—There are 92 Sons here in good standing, being a very large number for so small a place. We hope they will resuscitate the Section of Cadets and form a Union of Daughters. A good plank road now leads from this place to the village of Stewarttown, a distance of 20 miles in the rear end of Esquesing. This road is going to be extended into Erin to Berensburgh, and will be of great benefit to Oakville and the back country.

HORNBY DIVISION IN TRAFALGAR

Lately formed, is fast increasing, numbers 24 members, and meets at Br. Watkins store on every Tuesday.

STEWARTTOWN DIVISION

Has 24 members, and meets on Monday. The village contains a post-office, 4 stores, a grist-mill, saw-mill, large tannery and other improvements.

GEORGE TOWN

Is situated a mile or two further north in Esquesing, and is a spirited and enterprising little town, containing we are told about 600 inhabitants, three stores, three churches—the large woollen factory of Barber & brothers, two tanneries and other improvements. The tannery of Br. Day-foot is very large, employing about 40 hands. The Division of the Sons here is rather small for the population of the town, owing to the great majority of the people preferring the old temperance plan. The people are generally very temperate and very much in favor of the temperance cause. If the people are not in favor of the order of the Sons as an organization (thinking no doubt the old plan sufficient); they are thoroughly imbued with temperance principles. The division numbers 28. Several young men having lately removed. There is a spirited Section of Cadets numbering 22; and the Sons, with the help of the friends of temperance, have built a creditable and excellent temperance-hall, 60 feet by 30, 2 stories high. The division room is in the lower part of it—very neatly arranged. The upper part of the hall is to be used for public temperance and other meetings. The fact that the Sons here aided by a few friends of temperance, have erected a building that cost \$1000, is the best proof of their zeal in the cause.

NORVAL

Is 3 miles from George-town, on the plank-road, running towards Streetsville. It contains a Division No. 135, with 26 members, and meets on Saturday. The Division has been upheld by the persevering zeal of Br. Donaldson, who is one of Scotia's noble Sons. This village contains 2 churches, a grist-mill, tannery, two saw-mills, several stores, and a post-office. It is situated on the River Credit.

WILLIAMSBURGH

Is 3 miles north of this again, and contains mills and machinery of various kinds. There is a small Division of the Sons here, No. 176, meets on Monday, and contains we believe 17 members, Thos. Fraser being W. P. Its situation is very romantic among high hills on the River Credit.

MILTON DIVISION,

We did not visit for want of time, but will upon some future occasion. It meets on Thursday, and contains 40 members we hear. There is also a Section of Cadets here. The crops and country in this vicinity look well and promising.

SOIREE AT CUMMINGSVILLE.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

Cummingsville, July 20, 1851.

DEAR SIR & BROTHER,

Our soiree on the 12th June came off most splendid. A fine day, a good turn out and good music, every thing went on as well as could be wished except as too often the case, we were disappointed in the speakers. This should not be the case; for it certainly looks bad in any man, but more especially a Rev. Gentleman to violate his written word of honour without assigning any reason or offering an apology. Out of several that promised their service not one came forward but that staunch friend of Teetotalism, the

Rev. J. Moxon, who eloquently addressed the meeting, assisted by some officers of the neighbouring Divisions. This gentleman, in my opinion, deserves the greatest praise, and I certainly wish others would follow his example, for he has been known at more than one time and more than one place to save the credit of meetings called on the strength of other gentlemen promising to address said meetings. Muddy roads, or slight colds are not swelled into insurmountable difficulties to hinder him from prosecuting his duty as becomes a clergyman and a philanthropist.

The ladies sustained their part nobly, by presenting a beautiful copy of the Sacred Volume, accompanied by an appropriate address which was duly responded to. At half-past six the company separated, all seemingly highly pleased with the proceedings.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN MATTHEWS, W. A.

P. S. The next time you hear from us our beautiful village will be able to boast of a Section of Cadets and a Union of the Daughters of Temperance.

J. M.



READ AND PONDER ON THIS.

Our Esteemed townsman P. Freeland Esq., sent us the following valuable information to publish.

TORONTO, 4 August, 1851.

Dear Sir,

If the enclosed slip, taken from the London British Banner of the 9th July, would answer for "The Son of Temperance" it is entirely at your service.

It may convey an idea of the extent of drunkenness and its necessary, and close connection with crime, which would not otherwise be supposed possible.

Yours Sincerely

PATRICK FREELAND.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

PREVALENCE OF DRUNKENNESS.

Scotland has been moving seriously to diminish the number of Public-houses, with a view to the reduction of the pernicious habits of drinking, and to this end, a Bill has been proposed, to deal with the source, or one of the sources, of the evil. That Bill we consider but a very imperfect measure, as a commencement, however were it carried, it might be useful; and certain it is, that matters cannot end here. In Scotland, they are becoming daily worse, and in England not very much better. In Great Britain, the consumption in a single year of 22,952,012 gallons of home spirits, 3,044,758 of West India rum, 435,139,965 of malt beer, 2,187,500 of brandy, and 6,136,547 of wine, at a cost of sixty millions of pounds sterling, resulting in a frightful amount of pauperism, crime, premature death, is exciting among reflecting men alarm; and much efficient action to check the evil has been put forth in England and Scotland, with great success.

Unhappily, the evil is not confined to our own country. In America it is equally prevalent. The extent of the traffic is frightful. In the cities of this State are 7,000 liquor shops, selling by a low

estimate 25,000,000 dollars worth a year, leaving out the trade of the towns and villages. They are sending a year more than 36,000 men into the prisons for crimes committed under the influence of intoxication, and 69,260 into the poor houses, made paupers by intemperance. In New York city are 4,425 licensed, and 750 unlicensed houses, and 3,896 selling on the Sabbath; and here, in four and a half years, ending December, 1850, were committed 36,675 persons for drunkenness, 20,190 for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 11,347 for vagrancy, 13,396 for assault and battery, 20,262 for disorderly conduct; in all 111,360 (for the most part victims of strong drink,) exclusive of many in the higher classes not seen drunk in the streets or taken to the tombs, And so in other States and cities.

It is with the deepest grief we record such facts of our countrymen and the great Transatlantic community which has sprung from Britain. It is sad to reflect, that the Anglo-Saxon, clearly the prince of his species, should not add to his many other Imperial qualities, that of sobriety; or rather that he should in this debasing habit of drunkenness, incalculably exceed every other portion of the human family. There is to be as we recently noticed, the World's Great Temperance Demonstration in London in the course of next month. May it contribute to the world's welfare, to the advancement of peace, order, piety, humanity, and happiness!—*British Banner.*

For the Son of Temperance.

Richmond Hill, July 30th, 1851.

On Sunday morning last, 27th inst., our neighbourhood was alarmed by the sudden death of M. C., a woman who had been addicted to drinking to excess for some time past. Although naturally of a robust constitution, yet the constant use of ardent spirits broke it down in the midst of her years, she being probably about 35. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict found that the said M. C. came by her death through excessive drinking of ardent spirits. Said M. C. was lively and well, apparently, on the morning of Saturday; but drank hard all the day vomiting during the night and died about 10 A. M., on Sunday.

The Richmond Hill Division S. of T. meets on Monday evening; Division Room over H. Hall's waggon shop; Cadets meet on Tuesday at the same place.

R. S. to the Sons, J. Atkinson.

W. P. G. Graham.

R. S. to the Cadets, Robert Hall.

W. A. William Harrison.

All the Divisions in my district are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

E. Dyer, D. G. W. P.

To Charles Durand, Esq.

THE JUG WITH THE BOTTOM OUT.—In one of Dr. Tyne's travels he had met with an emigrant journeying with his family to the fertile regions beyond the Mississippi. He had all his worldly goods packed on waggons, and on one wagon there hung a huge jug with the bottom knocked out. He asked him why he carried that with him. "Why," said he, "that's my Taylor jug." "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked my friend. Said he, "I had a son with Gen. Taylor's army in Mexico, and the old General always told him to carry his whiskey jug with a hole in the bottom, and since that I have carried my jug as you see it; and I find it is the best invention I ever met with."

NEW SHOE KNIFE.—A shoe knife has been invented in Boston, by J. J. Dacmun. It is provided with an adjustable guard, so that there need not be any cutting of the upper leather while paring the sole. We hope some of our careless cordwainers will provide themselves with the aforesaid invention, and use it. It will save some waste of wax in sticking down the wounded upper leather, and probably some coming by the purchaser, who finds, in the process of time, that he has been cheated as well as the shoe.

ADDRESS OF THE LADIES OF SMITHFIELD.

WORTHY PATRIARCH—We watch with intense anxiety the success of the temperance cause, and we feel it our bounden duty to cooperate with you in the support and encouragement of every institution that is calculated to preserve and protect those who are near and dear to us, those who are our hope and our joy from falling into the prevailing vice of intemperance, which is sure to destroy all the fine feelings and social affections, dethrone their reason, destroy their virtues, and render them outcasts from all pure society.

The Sons of Temperance have done much to exalt themselves in our estimation. You are putting forth efforts in unison with the happy "signs of the times," to obey the voice of truth. "To overcome evil with good." Intemperance has introduced its tide of evils into the domestic circle, and in every department of society. You, therefore, with the heavenly principle inculcated, in the word of truth, are engaged in the noble enterprise to wipe away the sorrowful tear, and "to bind up the broken hearted," and we rejoice to hear that fathers, sons, brothers, and husbands have been reclaimed from the vice of intemperance, and are restored to all the sweets of sobriety and happy life, and are pursuing that course which will secure them from the grasp of that foe which has robbed men of reason, women of cheerfulness, and children of a father's blessing.

As an expression of the good wishes of the ladies in this locality, for the prosperity and usefulness of Smithfield Division of Sons of Temperance, and in behalf of the ladies in this locality, we here beg leave to present to your division this copy of the *Holy Bible*, with an earnest desire that it may prove a blessing to every member of your division. The Bible is the greatest gift of God to man. It is a ray of light from Heaven, to dispel our darkness and give us to see things in their true character. The brightness that it sheds upon our moral world, discloses the complicated evils with which our race is afflicted, and the great amount of good that may be secured.

Hoping you may ever walk by the enlightening counsels of the Bible; inherit the blessings it promises, and have your life and efforts in the cause of humanity crowned with the goodness of God—and that you may ever testify unto the world by your conduct, that the constitution and laws of the Sons of Temperance are founded upon the Bible: and finally that this blessed book may prove a password to every Son and Daughter of Temperance for securing an entrance into that Union above, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest, are the good will and prayers of the presenters.

MRS. HARTMAN,
MRS. HARVEY. }

In behalf of the ladies of Smithfield.

TO THE WATERDOWN DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The ladies of Waterdown have looked forward to the present occasion with increasing pleasure, inasmuch as it favors us with the presence of our more distant friends and neighbours—extends the boundaries of our acquaintanceship—and promotes the prosperity and happiness of our community. And also because it affords us an opportunity of presenting this Division with an expression of our approval, to whom in a great measure we are indebted, for many of the blessings which we now enjoy.

Since the organization of your Order in Waterdown, we have carefully noted your steady progress, and observed with pleasure, the happy influence which your principles are exerting upon our community. And we feel thankful in saying that whatever may be the secrets which exist in your Order, you have at least the secret of doing good.

In approval of your zealous efforts in the cause of temperance, and in appreciation of the happy results which you have effected, we not only return our best wishes for your prosperity, but also present you with a copy of the *Holy Bible*. In doing this we feel fully persuaded that though it be not the most costly gift, yet it is indisputably the most valuable. It is the gift of Almighty God to man, and the only directory to himself.

In this sacred volume the grand principles of your

Order occupy a very prominent place; are taught in the clearest light, and inculcated by the strongest motives. And it is our earnest prayer that in your Division-Room, it may not be read as a matter of form only, but with a sincere desire to do good. That its holy and unchanging truths may make you wise unto salvation. And that while you are cultivating morality in the promotion of temperance, you may not neglect that which is still more important; but "add to temperance" godliness, that you may be fruitful in every virtue, being not merely the "Sons of Temperance," but Sons of the "Living God."

We also present a cushion on which to lay this Holy Bible that its lids may be preserved uninjured and unsullied, that to the utmost you may carry out the second grand principle of your Order.

In conclusion we sincerely hope that every succeeding anniversary may be increasingly interesting, and that at last we may be gathered home to join the Order of Heaven.

To which the Worthy Patriarch made the following reply.

LADIES OF WATERDOWN,—It affords me much pleasure to have the honor in behalf of the Waterdown Division of the Sons of Temperance to say we are exceedingly happy to meet you on the present occasion for the interchange of those kindly feelings which unite us in the bonds of friendship and advance our moral and social interest as a community, and to receive at your hands, your rich and valuable offering. We are also glad to hear that you have viewed this the celebration of our first anniversary as an occasion of uncommon interest and that you have also connected with it many most pleasing and happy associations. To this I can only say, I sincerely hope your affections are fully realised. The organization of our Society contemplates to do good. To raise man from that degradation into which he has fallen by intemperance, and place him in that Position which his creator destined him to engage, to extend aid to the suffering and afflicted, to be a Father to the Fatherless and the Widows friend.

The gift you now present, as an approval of our Order is sufficient to convince us of the interest you take in our prosperity, as you truly remark the Gift is not the most costly, yet it is the most valuable. It is the Star of Eternity the only Star by which man can navigate the Sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss. You say our Principles are taught in this Book (we reply in this Book we found them.) We join sincerely in your prayer that its sacred truths may be read not as a matter of form only, but with a sweet desire to do good. That its truths may make a deep and lasting impression upon our minds and that we may be cemented in our Common Brotherhood, and may ultimately in answer to your Prayer be brought to join the Order of Heaven.

C. SANDERS, W. P.

Waterdowne, May 31st, 1851.

TEMPERANCE HOUSES.

We are becoming every day more satisfied that the difficulty in support of Temperance Houses is more owing to the quality of such houses than to anything else. At all points where the PEOPLE move or do congregate, a good Temperance house will find a liberal support. Passing over others on the central thoroughfare of this state, we allude to two as an illustration. Robinson's Temperance House at Syracuse, is thronged with customers, and reliable report has it, that this enterprising landlord has made a nice fortune from his business. So also of J. Bennet of Buffalo. Bennet's Temperance House is almost as well known as Buffalo. Mr. Bennet is at a new place, at Nos. 55 and 57, Main street, on the direct route from the Cars to the Steamboats, where he has far superior accommodations to his old stand. Now the secret of the success of both of these houses is simply this. They keep in fact first class houses, and then they have first class omnibusses always ready at Depots to convey passengers to and from their respective places. The appearance of their omnibusses at the Depot gives assurance to the public that the houses they belong to are SOMETHING, and that travellers can there find all needful refreshment without the bad accompaniments of intoxicating drinks. The Temperance sentiment is so diffused throughout the community, and so general, that Temperance landlords need only to be up and dressed to secure not only a remunerating but a thriving pa-

tronage. It cannot be expected that flying travellers who can stop but 15 or 30 minutes to take a meal, can pause to hunt up a Temperance house, and hence the necessity of Temperance landlords being on hand, and being on hand with such testimonials as shall assure the public that they have not only a being but a character. In every case of this kind the keepers of Temperance houses are thriving while the keepers of liquor establishments of equal claims in other respects are doing a losing business.—*Utica Teetotaller*.

CAN A TRUE SON OF TEMPERANCE LEASE HIS HOUSE FOR A TAVERN OR ADVERTISE LIQUOR ADVERTIZEMENTS FOR PROFIT. **E1**

This question has frequently been asked of us and discussed in divisions where we were. What man of temperance principles would hesitate to answer—no. He that displays in his newspaper "Liquors, Wines, &c., for sale" is but one degree removed from him who sells. The one raises a printed sign, the other a painted one. On the other hand should a true son knowingly lease his house to sell rum in? He cannot do so with a clear conscience. If a man believe the sale of and traffic in liquor wicked and essentially pernicious to society, how can he further its use by any such means? We will have plenty of hypocrites amongst us; who wishing to sail with the popular current, and to reap the harvest, offered by Sons and Liquor seller's patronage, will justify the practice; but they should be viewed with suspicion. **E2**

VISIT TO THE DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY OF HALIDIMAND.

During this month we visited five of the largest divisions in this county along the line of the Grand River from Caledonia downwards to Dunnville. Our remarks will be but limited on the subject this week but we will enlarge on the subject in our next. The divisions are all thriving and productive everywhere of much good.

CALEDONIA DIVISION, NO. 124.

Has 102 members in good standing and 20 Cadets; and a Union of daughters is in contemplation. The division is building a fine temperance hall 20 by 50.—Caledonia has grown very much of late and although filled with taverns, has a zealous division of Sons.—Brother Hume is our agent here. It meets on Saturday.

ONEIDA DIVISION AT THE VILLAGE OF YORK.

No. 224 is a young but growing division with 30 members. We found this division very enthusiastic and hope soon to hear of a Union of Daughters and a section of Cadets established here. Brothers persevere in the good cause and keep united, disregarding the sneers of your enemies. It meets on Saturday.

CAYUGA DIVISION, NO. 268.

Has 50 members and meets on Wednesday. This division is in a fair way to do well. Brother Welch is just opening a temperance hotel here.

CANBORO DIVISION, NO. 231.

Has 70 members and meets on Saturday, Isaac Smith, W.P., Seth R. Smith R.S. This division is about to organize a section of Cadets, and is in a very prosperous condition. It is a country division composed chiefly of farmers well off. By the kind invitation of the W.P., we addressed this division which went through its ceremonies very correctly and all was peace and harmony in its discussions. How beautiful it is to see divisions act in this spirit. All should

yield to majorities and endeavor to put down contention. We here found a very excellent temperance house kept by Brother J. C. Clarke who does everything to accommodate travellers. It is with pleasure that we recommend this house to all travellers who are fond of a clean room and bed and a good meal.—Brother Roberts' house at Beamsville is one of the same kind. Brother J. M. Collins, D.G.W.P., in this division is a very efficient brother.

DUNNVILLE DIVISION, NO. 165.

Meets on Thursday and has about 168 members with 35 Cadets. This is a truly prosperous and large division, and has done a vast deal of good in this growing town. Dunnville contains about 1000 inhabitants and is four miles from Lake Erie, surrounded by a fine country.

We were surprised to find so many sons here, strong exertions must have been made to effect this result. The Sons are about to have an excursion to the city of Buffalo. Brother Joseph R. Brown is the D.G.W.P. here a young and active man; who is exerting himself (to his credit be it spoken) in the surrounding country to spread the order.

Rainham Division, No. 130, has 30 members. West of Dunnville.

Jarvis Division in Walpole on the Dover road has lately been opened.

Middleport Division, eight miles west of Caledonia, has lately been opened, with good prospect of success.

We were told that there were two Indian Divisions between Caledonia and Brantford lately opened. We hope it so.

Indiana has got no division but should have one.

Louth Division above Jordan is doing well. It has 30 members, meets on Friday.

STONY CREEK Division, below Hamilton, we visited No. 291; 20 members; meets on Tuesday. This division with exertions by its members will increase.

The spirited Division at Glanford, 9 miles south of Hamilton we also visited and found it growing very fast. It now numbers 70 chiefly farmers. The W. P., Brother Choate, is the son of the oldest settler in that part of the country and one of the oldest friends of our father. His father has presided on the farm his son now occupies about fifty years. This division intend having a soiree early in September or during this month. Success we say to the "Farmer Division."

MOUNTAIN Division, 3 miles above Hamilton is about to be opened by Brother Spencer.

We take these particulars from our notes and will give in our next a sketch of the Grand River country; and its noble agricultural and milling capabilities.

A WORD TO ALL.

Brothers why do we associate and meet in divisions? Is it not to advance the temperance cause—to improve ourselves mentally and for charitable purposes? Let these considerations ever be uppermost in your minds and discourage and put down all angry discussions, recriminations, jealousies and bickerings about office or money trifles. Our cause is so good a one to be marred by such things. Show us the brother who will not abide by the decision of his fellows in divisions; and who because he can't carry everything his own way, will leave in a pet; and we will show you a Son who has forgotten his first duty. Are we to yield the castle at the first assault? Is our tie so weak and pliable so frail? Brothers ask yourselves this question!! Of all persons the officers and D.G.W.P.'s in divisions should be the last to break through good order. If we love the cause we will pass over small annoyances for the ultimate good.

CALEDONIA SOIREE.

Caledonia Division No. 124, Sons of Temperance, intend celebrating the first anniversary of their Organization on the 2nd Sept. by a Grand Procession; Presentation of a Banner and Bible by the Ladies, and a Soiree in the evening; Several eminent Speakers will attend.

Sons of neighboring Divisions are invited to attend.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The Division of Sons at Markham Village are to have a Grand Soiree and meeting on the 28th August at Markham Village. Several eminent speakers are invited to attend among them W. S. Burnham, Esq., G. W. P.; the Rev. Messrs. Dick and Thornton and others. We cordially recommend all the surrounding divisions to attend this soiree which will be held by this large and spirited division in the Temperance Hall. Our next number comes out on the 26th August and we will further notice this soiree.

THE DIVISION AT PORT CREDIT.

Br. Evans of this division writes us that the division is still firm and zealous. During the summer it is stationary but will increase this fall. Be not cast down at this. If there be but one man to stand upon the walls of the *Castle Temperance* let him stand there and show his light. We have known divisions kept alive for months by one man, and finally go ahead and become powerful. Joshua Giles, W. P., and Robert Polly, R. S., of this division. It meets on Saturday.

ST. CATHARINES.

We hear that a new division has been formed in St. Catharines.

YORK TOWNSHIP, LOT NO. 5, 4TH CON.

A new division was opened on the 29th July in Scarborough called the "Harvest Home Division" by D. G. W. P., G. Bond, assisted by Br. Ross, Richard Heron, W. P.; John Boyd, R. S., and our venerable Brother A. Milne, P. W. P. Br. Milne is ever ready tho' now very aged to do all he can for the good cause of temperance.

YORK DIVISION OF YORKVILLE.

The Sons of this spirited division had an excursion yesterday upon a large scale to the falls, which was well attended, and proved highly satisfactory to all. We could not attend owing to our editorial duty in attending to this paper that comes out this day. The surplus monies are to be applied to pay off the Band debt and to build a Hall. This division is constantly increasing.

MOORE MAPLE LEAF DIVISION 223,

Was organized on the 13th March last by D. G. W. P., J. Smith, and a deputation from Sarnia. It numbers now 24 members in a very thin settlement. Br. Stephen's letter or a part of it will appear in our next.

BR. WM. M. MURRILL.

This brother has sent us the following list of appointments. He is a stranger in Canada and is travelling to lecture before temperance audiences. His merits or demerits must be judged of by those who hear him, and Sons of Temperance are not at all answerable for any defects a speaker may exhibit in style of oratory or manner of action unless he is authorised by them to lecture. We have believed this brother honest in his efforts, and know nothing of a truth to the contrary. It is our duty however to state that we see and hear from some of the papers and members of divisions that his lecturing does not give general satisfaction. We disapprove of any lecturer charging his audience admission fees

unless under the sanction of divisions and temperance societies. The reputation of Sons, especially lecturers, are so closely scanned by enemies of the cause that all should be careful to give no cause for remark—either in the manner of lecturing or the drawing of hand-bills:—

Thursday	Aug. 14th,	Palermo.
Friday	" 15th,	Oakville.
Saturday	" 16th,	Bronte.
Monday	" 18th,	Wellington Square.
Tuesday	" 19th,	Cumminsville.
Wednesday	" 20th,	Dundas.
Thursday	" 21st,	Hamilton.
Friday	" 22nd,	West Flamboro'.
Saturday	" 23rd,	Beverly.
Monday	" 25th,	Arcaester.
Tuesday	" 26th,	Burford.
Wednesday	" 27th,	Woodstock.
Thursday	" 28th,	Ingersoll.
Friday	" 29th,	Ingersoll.
Saturday	" 30th,	London.
Monday	Sept. 1st,	London.

SPRINGFIELD SOIREE.—The Sons in this young Division are to have a Soiree on Thursday 21st August, 1851. To commence at 2 o'clock P. M. tea at 4 o'clock. Proceeds to build a Temperance hall.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter of Bro. O.— of Thornhill, and of Bro. G. of Toronto will appear in our next. Poetry by our welcome contributor J. K. R. on woman will also appear.

The "Wickedness of Envy," from Brooklin shall appear in our next.

F. B. R.'s Temperance Address. The Whitechurch Address and some other matters referred to in our last must stand over.

STREETSVILLE.

With all due difference to those who differ from us our account of this place is substantially correct which we will show in our next.

Guelph Division, meets on Thursday and has 140 members, 60 Cadets, and 24 Daughters, applying for a Charter.

The Dundas Cadet Addresses, will appear in our next.

THE LONDON PROTOTYPE.

As we were going to press this day a friend in London writes to us as follows, "The Number of children upon the rolls of the free Schools here is 862; in the Union School 792; and in the St. George's Ward School 70. The average attendance daily is about 670. This arises from the irregular attendance of children between the ages of five and ten years." The population of Woodstock last year was 984. Yet the Prototype's secret correspondent says it is six times the size of Beechville. We did not omit to notice Ingersoll. More of this in our next. Our readers will see how ungrateful was the attack made us, through the columns of the Prototype.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Since our last issue a number of Bills have been passed and some thrown out. The Primegeniture Bill is passed, and has received the sanction of the Governor General. By this landed property when the owner dies making no will, is divided equally among all his children. Mr. McKenzie's Bill to elect Sheriffs has been voted down. The Bill to open the profession of the law has been thrown out, 15 voting for it. Mr. Notman's Bill to abolish the rectories has been voted down; Some long discussions have taken place in the house on the subject of the Clergy Reserves; the Union of the Provinces of British North America, and the dissolution of the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The two last were unfavourably received in

the house. A majority in this house are probably in favour of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, but there seems to be a hesitation about the rectories. The act incorporating the Temperance Society, has passed a third reading in the Upper house. The act incorporating the Sons has not yet passed its third reading. There may be some opposition to it but we hope not, when the house are incorporating every other kind of Society, one would suppose there could be no just opposition to the incorporation of a Society doing more good in Canada than any other just now.

The present parliament so far have passed very few Bills. Some Bills of importance are yet undisposed of. The Wesleyan body of Methodists are applying for an act of incorporation—Much conversation in political circles has taken place in respect of a Union upon some platform of the ministerial and old reform parties, but nothing definite has been done. All parties are preparing for the coming Elections, afraid to face the people, and trying to repair their past misdeeds.—Among all the acts we see none as yet to put down intemperance in Upper Canada. The time in the house seems frittered away, in useless debates and, expended over matters of little utility to the country.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Since our last issue, a meeting of the Anti-Clergy Reserve association has taken place in Toronto and a riot took place caused by the opposers of the measures of the association. The military were called out to quell it.

The great discussion of the Clergy Reserve question came off at Simcoe, and is published for inspection. Each party claims to be victor. A revolution has taken place in Cuba, which threatens the overthrow of the Spanish power there.

Nothing of interest is transpiring in Europe. Kosuth has written a letter on the subject of his usage.

It is rumoured that our Provincial elections will take in October.

RECEIPTS OF MONEY.

T. W., Markham, \$1; J. P., Alrmer, \$2, paper sent; A. C. North, Williamsburgh, \$1, paper sent; Mr. S., Moore, \$1, paper sent; J. B. R., Bytown, \$1; W. E., Port Credit, \$2; J. H. S., Wellington Square, \$1; J. A., Jordan, \$1, paper sent.

Daughters Department.

PRINCE ALBERT SECTION CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

WORTHY ARCHON AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

It is with feelings of unmingled pleasure, that we meet you here this evening, for the purpose of expressing the interest we feel, in the success of the laudable, and philanthropic institution, with which you are connected.

The efforts of those friends of humanity, who have so nobly stood in the foreground of the Temperance cause, deserve to be seconded by all who admit the evils of intemperance, and feel desirous of reducing the vast amount of misery and crime, of which it is the source, and in no more effective way can this be done than by forming in the young and rising generation those principles of morality and religion, habits of reflection, self-control and general good conduct, which the organization of your order seems so well calculated to produce.

Do not forget that there are others who are not Sons and Cadets of Temperance observing the manner in which you conduct yourselves, whose opinions of the order will be formed in a great measure, by the result of their observation.

The credit has long been awarded to the Ladies of being at all times ready and willing to assist in any benevolent object, and prompted by some very flattering remarks delivered some

short time since in this hall by some of your members, we were desirous of stimulating and encouraging in some permanent manner, the efforts of this young Section of Cadets, which after some consideration, it was decided should be by presenting for your acceptance, a Banner, as being the most required and best adapted for the object in view; and although simple in design, and neither so splendid in appearance, nor so richly decorated as is the one to be presented to the Ontario Division to-morrow evening, yet we feel assured it will be received in the same spirit of kindness in which it is offered, and that you will properly appreciate the good intention of those who have cheerfully exerted themselves to procure it.

It has been a source of pleasure and profit to us to attend your meetings; the order and decorum manifested, and respectful attention to the Ladies, must have secured for you their good wishes and influence whenever it may be required.

Confidently relying on your honor always to preserve it unsullied, we now present you—the Prince Albert Section, Cadets of Temperance—with this Banner in the full assurance, that you will retain unimpaired, that attachment to the principles and discipline of the Order, as laid down in your printed Constitution and By-Laws, which has won for you the countenance and approval of all who are favorable to the Temperance cause. We resign it into your hands, with our best wishes for your success as a Section, and your individual welfare in after life.

MISS MASON.

“EMMA JACKSON.

“WILSON.

“CRAPPER.

On Thursday evening the 12th June, several young Ladies presented to the Prince Albert Section, No. 48, a Banner of a very beautiful design.

In the absence of the W. A., the P. W. A. Bro. Thos. Mason replied:—

LADIES:

It gives me great pleasure to have the honor of replying to your excellent address, and also of receiving your splendid Banner, on behalf of the members of the Prince Albert Section. And although, in your estimation, it may not be so handsome as the one to be presented to-morrow evening, yet I doubt whether our Brothers of the Ontario Division, will take more care, or prize theirs more highly, than we shall this one. The design which you have been pleased to adopt, is so appropriate as well as simple and significant, that we are sure it will not fail to excite the admiration of all those who will have the pleasure of seeing it. The features and attitude both of the Lady and Cadet, are so expressive that we can tell at a glance what is the subject of the conversation which is passing between them. Another thing, Ladies, which is highly gratifying to us, is to hear from you, that you respect and approve of the principles and organization of our Order, and of the conduct and appearance of this Section. Our hopes are strong, that the monster evil of intemperance has received a check which only requires to be followed up, to ensure its entire extermination. The bright Star of Temperance has arisen, and is shedding its benign influence over the face of the globe, and it is our earnest prayer that the day is not far distant, when the mighty King Alcohol shall be deprived of his power, and there shall be one general shout, from Village to Village, from City to City and from Country to Country: “The Captives are free.” Ladies, allow me to again express to you, my thanks on behalf of the members of the Prince Albert Section, both for the handsome manner in which you have come forward, and borne the trouble

and exertion necessarily attending the procuring of this beautiful testimonial and for the good wishes you have so kindly expressed for our welfare. Should any member of the Prince Albert Section feel tempted to break through the wise regulations of our Order, from personal pique at the conduct of his brother Cadets, or weariness in the course he has adopted, or disappointment at the reception his cause meets with from the world, one look at our Banner, together with the recollection that the eyes of the Ladies are ever watchful of his conduct, would be sufficient to enable him to resist the temptation, to sink personal feelings for the general good, to reanimate his zeal and raise his hopes of the final success of his cause. And be assured it shall be always our aim to preserve our Banner and the reputation of our Section unsullied.

UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS.

The Misses Leggo of Brockville, are now in the Western part of Canada, and will spend the greater part of this week at the town of Niagara; we believe until Saturday next.

They have desired us to say that Ladies in the counties of Welland, Lincoln or Haldimand, wishing to have charters granted or Unions organized will be attended to by them. We recommend those favorably inclined to the order of the Daughters of Temperance to call on them and avail themselves of their presence to advance this useful institution. No Village or Town should be without a Union of Daughters. We have no hesitation in saying that until the women everywhere agitate this question and show alike zeal with the men; it will not prosper as it should.—Few have any idea of the amount of drunkenness among females in Canada, in Villages and Towns. These Unions are formed with a view of preventing the use of ardent spirits, wine, beer or cider, in families by females. We have an article on hand that will appear in our next number with remarks at large on this subject.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY SESSION of the Grand Union of Daughters of Temperance was held in Brooklyn at Whitby, on the 5th July, at which the officers of the Institution attended. On Thursday, 31st July, a temperance meeting was held in the same village in connection with the Session, and was addressed by several speakers. At this Session 12 charters were granted to open Unions. We are informed that there are now 22 Unions in full operation, and 27 charters granted; and that there are upwards of 500 members in the Unions. This is a very good beginning for so young an institution amongst us. A lingering prejudice remains in the minds of even many Sons against the order, which is fast dying away.

OBITUARY.

Died at Adams Village, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on Sunday the 20th July, aged 23, of lingering consumption, which she bore with the most patient meekness and christian resignation, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Br. William M. Murrell, the London Sailor, Temperance Lecturer, leaving a bereaved husband and young family to lament her irreparable loss.

NIGHT OF MEETING OF THE DIVISIONS OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

YORK DIVISION, No. 21, night of meeting Monday.
ONTARIO No. 26, night of meeting Monday.
TORONTO No. 129, night of meeting Tuesday.
COLLUSTREW, Toronto, No. 212, night of meeting, Wednesday.
MIMICO, No. 98, night of meeting, Tuesday.
SOUTHFIELD DIVISION meet on Tuesday.
BRANTFORD, No. 42, night of meeting, Wednesday.
STREETSVILLE, No. 53, night of meeting Monday.
CHURCHVILLE, No. 54, night of meeting, Saturday.
CENTRAL DIST., YORK, No. 166, night of meeting, Friday.
THORNHILL No. 22, night of meeting, Friday.
MARKHAM, No. 27, night of meeting, Thursday.

OSHAWA, No. 35; night of meeting, Monday.
 WHITBY, No. 31; night of meeting, Wednesday.
 PRINCE ALBERT, No. 34; night of meeting, Saturday.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTIES OF WENTWORTH AND HALTON.

HAMILTON, No. 25; night of meeting, Wednesday.
 WELLINGTON SQUARE, No. 193; 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.

BOWMANVILLE, No. 39; night of meeting, Monday.
 MELVILLE and LINDSAY.—No account of these Divisions received as yet.
 OWEN SOUND DIVISION, No. 193.
 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. 20; night of meeting, Monday.
 BROWNVILLE KING, No. 150; night of meeting, Monday.
 WHITCHURCH—MITCHELL'S CORNERS, No. 106; night of meeting, Monday.
 ZION HILL—EAST FLAMBORO—HALTON, No. 192; night of meeting, Friday.
 STOFFVILLE DIVISION, No. 47; night of meeting Monday.
 FERGUS DIVISION, No. 213;
 ROYAL DIVISION, No. 65; Port Sarnia: night of meeting Tuesday.
 MAPLE LEAF DIVISION, No. 223.
 SPRINGFIELD, No. 97; night of meeting, Saturday.
 SHARON DIVISION, meet on Saturday.
 UXBRIDGE DIVISION, No. 157; meet on Saturday.
 DUNDAS DIVISION, No. 67, night of meeting, Friday.
 West Flamboro, Mountain Division, No. 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.

Lawrenceville Division meet on Thursday.
 Beamsville Division meet on Thursday.
 Grimsby Division meet on Saturday.
 Smithville Division meet on Friday.
 Pelham Division meet on Wednesday.
 Star of Bethlehem Division meet on Tuesday.
 St. John Division meet on Monday.

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

Quebec Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance, Br. Brent, W.P., Br. Shaw, R. S., is greatly increasing and numbers about 90 members.

Brantford Division meets on Wednesday.
 Brockville Division, No. 1, formed 22nd June, 1848, has 100 members with a large Section of Cadets. A Union of Daughters numbering 40 exists here.

Belleville Division meets on Monday.

HALTON DIVISIONS.

Hornby Division meets on Tuesday.
 Stewarttown 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 meet on Wednesday.
 London Division, No. 245, 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.
 Dunville Division meets on Thursday.
 Louth Division meets on Friday.

There is a Division on the Welland Canal, called the Aqueduct. Also, one at the Narrows and one at Marshall's Corners.

OUR AGENTS.

We would inform our subscribers and others that the following brethren will receive subscriptions and payments for this paper on our behalf at 5s. per year in advance. Any persons giving their names to them shall at once have papers sent to them. We can supply back numbers only of the 7th issue.

- Thornhill.....Josiah Parkiss
- Richmond Hill.....George Graham
- York Mills.....J. C. Moulton
- Weston.....David Maguire
- Streetsville.....Martin Deady
- Churchville.....Walter Davidson
- Brampton.....Lardner Postwick
- Markham Village.....Thomas Wilson
- Duffins' Creek.....John Campbell
- Brougham Post-Office.....Calvin Sherrard
- Whitby Village.....J. H. Perry
- Brocklyn.....W. A. Kelly
- Oshawa.....John Boyd
- Bowmanville.....David Hay
- Oakville.....Robert Balmar
- Mimico.....William Field
- Bolton Village.....Charles Bolton
- Wellington Square.....John H Sanders
- Palermo.....Gilbert Flian
- Barrie.....Angus Russel
- Newmarket.....Dr. Orin Ford
- Sharon.....John Maguire
- Uxbridge Mills.....John L. Gould
- Dundas.....John L. Smith
- Chippawa.....John Rapelge
- Lloydtown & Brownsville.....John Hughes
- St. Catharines.....J. G. Currie
- Aylmer.....John Murdoch
- Watertown.....Reed Baker

- Stoneycreek.....David Williamson
- Burlford.....L. D. Marks
- Amherstburg.....Wm. Bartlett
- Bytown.....Crawford Ross
- Niagara.....Robert Connor
- Queenson.....J. D. Prest
- Prince Albert.....Prosper Hurd
- Cobourg.....Mr. Hargraft
- Beansville.....John Roberts
- Grimsby.....John Baillie
- Smithville.....Abisha Morse
- Townhall, Pelham.....S. W. Folgar
- Loughboro, Frontenac.....W. A. Wood
- London.....H. A. Newcombe
- Fonthill, Pelham.....John B. Crowe
- Pelham Village.....Charles W. Hart
- Peterboro.....Robin-on Rutherford
- Elora.....C. Clarke
- Glanford.....Jonahau Cook
- Caledonia.....William Home
- York.....John O'Neil
- Cayuga.....O. S. Phelps
- Canboro.....J. C. Clarke
- Dunville.....Joseph R. Brown

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

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

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

TORONTO, JUNE 25th, 1851.

We, whose names are undersigned, do hereby certify that we have known and employed Messrs Leach and Paul, as Veterinary Surgeons, for several years, and believe them to be skillful practitioners, and Medicines, &c. for Horses and Cattle, prepared by them, may be safely relied on by the public.
 W. B. Jarvis, Sheriff, County of York.
 J. B. Marks, President, Provincial Association.
 Geo. Buckland, Secretary of Provincial Agricultural Association.
 R. L. Denison, Vice-President, C. Y. A. Society.
 G. D. Wells, Secretary of York County Agricultural Society.
 W. B. Crew, Assistant Secretary.
 Nath. Davies, Director of York County Agricultural Society.
 Thomas Elgie.
 John Dew, Secretary of York Township Agricultural Society.
 William Weller, Stage Proprietor.
 Thomas Davies, Don Brewery.
 Edward Musson.
 John Grantham, Livery Stable keeper, Toronto.
 Wm. Baker do do
 C. & J. Mitchell, do do
 James Mink, do do
 C. B. Hewitt, Carriage Manufacturer.
 Wm. Gorrie, Wharfinger, Toronto.
 James Browne, Wharfinger.
 John Davis.
 Richard Tinning.
 Charles Gates.
 Robert Beard.
 H. G. Barnard.
 A. B. Thorne, Lt. Col.
 John Elgie.
 John Watson.
 John G. Spragge.
 Thomas Chittie.
 Charles Thompson.
 Alexander McEwen Steward to His Excellency the Governor General.
 John Smeaton, Catchman do do do
 Toronto, July 14 h, 1851.

LINCOLN AND WELLAND.

Adhesive Niagara Division, meet on Tuesday evening.
 Grantham Division, St. Catharines, meet on Friday.
 Table Rock, Drummondville meet on Tuesday.
 Rainbow Division, Chippewa meet on Friday.
 Monument Division, Queenston, meet on Friday.
 Ravine Division, St. Davids, meet on Wednesday.
 Hydraulic Division, Thorold, meet on Friday.

A SPLENDID TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

AND SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING.

BY GEN. S. F. CARY.

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

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

- Edward C. Delavan; Rev. Nath. Hewitt D. D.; Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D.; Deacon Meses Grant; Gen. John H. Cocke; Hon Theo. Frelinghuysen; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.; Rev. Geo. B. Chuever, D. D.; Rev. Albert Barnes; Rev. E. N. Kirk; Rev. John Chambers; L. M. Sargent, Esq.; E. Nott, D. D.; L. L. D.; Dr. R. D. Mussey; Gov. Geo. Briggs; Hon Neal Dow; A. M. Gorman, G. S. of N. C.; Thos. J. Evans, G. S. of Va.; John B. Gough, Esq.; Dr. Chas. Jewett; F. W. Kellogg; T. M. Gally, P. G. W. P. of Va.; A. Campbell, P. G. W. P. of New Brunswick; A. B. Moreau, G. W. P. of Ill.; W. S. Willford, P. G. W. P. of Ga.; Hon Geo Hall, P. G. W. P. of N. Y.; B. S. Edwards, P. G. W. P. of Ill.; A. M. Baker, P. G. W. P. of Mich.; W. A. Hannaman, P. G. W. P. of Ind.; Hon C. N. Olds, G. W. P. of Ohio; N. D. Elwood, P. G. W. P. of Ill.; Jas. Patterson, P. G. W. P. of La.; J. McCaleb Wiley, P. G. W. P. of Ala.; Wm R. Stacey, M. W. T. of the Temple of Honor; Christian Keener, Esq.; Gen. Jos S Smith, P. G. W. P. of N. Y.; W. H. Ellerbeck, G. S. of C. W.; E. M. Gregory; 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.

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R. VAN DIEN, Publisher, No. 56 Nassau St. N. Y.

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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.

COOKSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE. BY WILLIAM STEPHENS.

HE solicits the patronage of all friends of Temperance.

GOOD STABLING ATTACHED. JULY 15, 1851.

Greater Bagains than Ever!!

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

IN TEAS FRUITS, &c.

E. LAWSON,

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

CONFECTIONARIES

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

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

Toronto, Feb., 1851. 1-1y

TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HAMILTON.

A. SAVAGE Proprietor of this House, is prepared to accommodate quiet, respectable people, with meals and beds at a cheap rate. Good warm meals at all reasonable hours, for 7½. Cleanliness, comfort, and good attention. June 7, 1851. 10

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE, LONDON, C. W.

(Near Anderson's Foundry.) BY JAMES LOVELESS.

Good Stabling attached. June 1851. 10-1y

71) YONGE STREET (71) CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Four Doors below Adelaide St.

W. BOONE CLARK & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS,

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

Lowest Remunerating Prices, for Cash.

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

N. B.—Garments made to order. NO SECOND PRICE.

Toronto July 1851. 11

CHARLES KAHN, SURGEON DENTIST.

South side of King Street, One door West of Bay Street Toronto. April 8th 1851. 5

Sir Henry Halford's IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

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

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills. Toronto 13th Dec., 1848.

DR. URQUHART:

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

Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

S. F. URQUHART, Eclectic Institute, 69 Yonge-street, Toronto. } 1

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE. NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE.

J. H. BAILEY, } Proprietors. BUFFALO. D. B. GULL, }

BOARD, ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

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

CANADIAN MEDICINES

FOR THE
CANADIAN PEOPLE
AT THE
NEW MEDICAL AND DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
IN
Elgin Buildings, 85 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

DRS. RUSSELL AND FOWLER

HAVE received from the Country a supply of **ROOTS, HERBS, SEEDS &c.**, from which they have prepared in their own Laboratory a number of **CURATIVE COMPOUNDS**, according to the most approved Eclectic Formulae. It is not intended that these Remedies should supersede the necessity of every family having its own experienced Medical Adviser, in whom implicit confidence should be placed; they are rather designed in some measure to provide a safe and an efficient substitute for many of those secret and foreign nostrums with which the country is flooded, and the unadvised use of which has done much harm.

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

THE CORDIAL,

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

DR. RUSSELL'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

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

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

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

ANTISPASMODIC AND AGUE DROPS,

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

AGUE POWDERS,

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

TONIC DROPS,

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

COUGH MIXTURE,

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

NERVOUS MIXTURE.

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

Diuretic Drops,

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

THE ANTISCROPHULOUS PANACEA.

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

THE HEALING OINTMENT

This is an elegant salve for healing Burns, Scalds,

and Ulcers. Spread thinly on a piece of linen and apply Morning and Evening.

Rheumatic Liniment,

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

NERVOUS PILLS,

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

DIAPHORETIC POWDERS,

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

THE RINGWORM OINTMENT.

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

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,

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

Drs. R. and F. have also prepared

MEDICATED SOAPS

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

The Epedermoid Solution,

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

ALL OTHER MEDICINES OF THE BEST QUALITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

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

NOTICE TO DENTISTS.

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

FOWLER'S PRESERVATIVE SOLUTION FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1851.

40-1y

IMPORTANT TO**FARMERS AND GARDENERS!**

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

GROUND BONE FOR**MANURE.**

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

PETER R. LAMB,

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

April, 1851.

33-3m

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

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

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

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

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

MORPHY BROTHERS,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,
98 Yonge Street, Toronto

Toronto, April 17, 1851.

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

Opposite Beard's Hotel, Colborne Street
H. J. WILLIAMS.

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

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

He has good stabling for horses.

Toronto, May, 1851.

BIDDLECOMBE'S**TEMPERANCE HOUSE,**

RIDOUT STREET, BETWEEN KING AND YORK STREETS.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

Every Accommodation for Travellers.

GOOD FARE AND MODERATE CHARGE
Tea, Coffee, Luncheons or Meals, at all hours the day.

London, 14th April, 1851.

3

BRAMPTON**TEMPERANCE HOTEL.**

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

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

May 13th, 1851.

WILLIAM H. FELL.

ENGRAVER, &c.

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

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

Hamilton, April 10, 1851.

5

J. McNAB,

Barrister, Attorney, &c

First Door North of the Court-House,

CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

March 25, 1851.

MESSRS. BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST.

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

Garments Made to Order of every Description.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

READY MADE CLOTHING;

	s.	d.			s.	d.
Men's Brown Holland Coats,	from	4 4 1/2	Boy's Fancy	Vests	from	3
do Check Holland do	"	5 9	do Silk do	do	"	5
do do Mole skin do	"	8 9	do Satin do	do	"	5
do Black Alpaca do	"	10	do Tweed do	do	"	5
do Russell Cord do	"	12 6	do Cloth do	do	"	5
do Princess Cord do	"	13 9	do Cassimere do	do	"	5
do Gambroon do	"	10	Men's Mole skin Trousers	do	"	6
do Tweed do	"	17 0	do Linen Drill do	do	"	5 3
do Broad Cloth do	"	20	do Check Drill do	do	"	5
do Cassimere do	"	17 6	do Tweed do	do	"	5
do Oiled Water Proof do	"	12 6	do Cassimere do	do	"	5
By's Brown Linen do	"	4 4 1/2	do Doeskin do	do	"	5
do Checked Linen do	"	5	do Buckskin do	do	"	5
do do Mole skin do	"	6 3	do Satinet do	do	"	5
do Fancy Tweed do	"	6 3	do Stoffe do	do	"	5
do Alpaca do	"	7 6	do Cassinet do	do	"	5
do Russell Cord do	"	10	do Cashmerette do	do	"	5
Men's Black Cloth Vests	"	7 6	Boy's Drill do	do	"	4 4 1/2
do Black Satin do	"	8 9	do Fancy do	do	"	4
do Fancy Satin do	"	8 9	do Drab Mole skin do	do	"	5
do Holland do	"	3 4	do Check'd do	do	"	5
do Fncy do	"	4 4 1/2	do Doeskin do	do	"	5
do Velvet do	"		do Cassimere do	do	"	5
do Plaid do	"		White Shirts, Linen Fronts	do	"	4 4 1/2
do Macelles do	"		Striped Shirts	do	"	2 6
do Bathsea do	"		Cloth Caps	do	"	2 6 1/2
do Cassimere do	"		Red Flannel Shirts	do	"	4 4 1/2
do Tweed do	"		Under Shirts and Drawers.			

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

DRY GOODS.

	s.	d.			s.	d.
1,000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours)	from	3 11	Factory Cottons	from	2 1/2	
1,000 Parasols	from	2 11	White Cotton	"	3 1/2	
1,000 Good Straw Bonnets	"	1 3	Striped Shirting	"	4 1/2	
30,000 Yards of Bonnet Ribbons	"	6	Linens, Lastings, Bindings.			
Print (fast colours)	"	5 1/2	Milliners and Dress Maker's Trimmings			
Men's Robes, Caps, and Frock Bodies,			Heavy Gingham.			
Craps and Materials for Mourning.			Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes.			
Shawl, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpaca, Colman's and Orleans, Cloths, Cashmeres, Bereges, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses. including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New Styles, from 11 1/2 per yard.			Bed Ticks and Towels.			

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS,

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 2, 1851.

31

STREETSVILLE

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.

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

Streetsville }
June, 1851. }

EXCHANGE

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

(LATE DOLSON'S EXCHANGE.)

St. Catherines, C. W.

BY JOHN J. KIMBALL.

A good Livery stable is attached to the premises.

April 15th 1851.

GARDEN Agricultural, & Flower Seeds for 1851.

WILLIAM GORDON,

Seed Merchant, 31, Yonge Street Toronto,

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

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

Laying out of Pleasure Grounds and Gardens

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

Agent for the Toronto Nursery.

Toronto, March 10, 1851.

4

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

AGNES STREET,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR MANUFACTURER

JOB WORK ATTENDED TO.

W. H. S. begs to inform his Country Customers that Lumber, Shingles and Cordwood, will be taken in part payment.

Toronto, March 22, 1851.

3

SAMUEL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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

March 22, 1851.

NEW CEMENT FOR EARTHEN WARE.—Take a piece of wheaten flour dough, and knead and work it under water till the starch is all worked out and the water comes clean. The remainder is gluten. Put this into some vessel, keep it in a warm and damp place, like a cellar; and when it has undergone the putrefactive fermentation, which may be known by its becoming pa ty and giving off an offensive smell, apply it to the edges of the broken articles and confine till dry. If the edges are free from grease and fresh broken, neither heat nor hot water effects it. This recipe is peddled as a secret.

TO PRESERVE BEEF STEAKS.—As the warm season is fast approaching, when meat cannot be kept for more than a day or two in a fresh state, it will be of no inconsiderable benefit to many to be informed, that if fresh meat is rolled up in Indian corn meal, it will keep fresh for four or five days. The steak should be laid down in pieces from one to three pounds, and each piece covered entirely with the meal.

CALVES.—Pimento (Allspice) tea has been proved a sovereign remedy for Diarrhoea in Calves. Two table-spoonful of ground pimento put into three gills of boiling water, is sufficient for a portion, and should be given once in 12 hours, till relieved.

CAMBRO TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
J. G. CLARK.

COMFORTABLE MEALS AND GOOD BEDS.

☞ Good Stabling, Hay and Oats, and attentive Hostlers.
August, 1851.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA.

Competition Defied!

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

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

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

BOARDING AND LODGING ON THE MOST
REASONABLE TERMS.

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

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

Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

NONQUON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

OSHAWA, WHITBY,
BY HENRY PEDLAR.

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

Good Stabling attached to the premises.
February, 1851.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

**REGALIA FOR
SONS, CADETS AND TEMPLARS,**

FOR SALE BY L. FEEWER,

WATCH MAKER, KING STREET HAMILTON CITY, C. W.,
And by Timothy Parsons, Buffalo N.Y. ALSO:
Emblems, Certificates, &c., at reduced prices.
May, 1851.

B. WARD, JEWELLER,

No. 7, QUEEN STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

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

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

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

**THE NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE
HOUSE.**

H. H. WILSON,

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

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

GOOD STABLING IS ATTACHED TO THE PREMISES.
April 28th, 1851. 6

BEAMSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL

BY JOHN ROBERTS.
Situated on the main road from Hamilton to Queens-
ton. The best accommodation can be had here.
Also good stabling for horses.
June 6, 1851. 8

LIFE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

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

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

**THE BROUGHAM TEMPERANCE
HOUSE.**

Bentley'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 Beard, Beds and *Cheer of all
kinds*, except *Spiritous Liquors and Drinks
that Intoxicate*; which are forever banished from
his house.
Good Stabling for horses.
May, 1851. 7

**CONNECTICUT
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

HARTFORD, CONN.
**Accumulated Capital \$200,000, besides
a large surplus fund.**

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

**UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS OF
TEMPERANCE.**

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.
SIR,

By inserting in your paper the following ex-
tracts from the Constitution of the Grand Union,
of the Province of Canada you will greatly as-
sist in extending the Order of the Daughters of
Temperance:—

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

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

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

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

DATE.
The undersigned inhabitants of ——— believ-
ing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance
to be well calculated to extend the blessings of
Total Abstinence and promote the general wel-
fare of mankind, respectfully petition the
Grand Union of the Province of Canada to grant
them a Charter to open a new Union to be called
———Union No. ——— Daughters of Temperance
of the Province of Canada to be located in ———
and under your jurisdiction. We pledge our-
selves individually and collectively to be gov-
erned by the Rules and Usages of said Grand
Union. Enclosed is the Charter fee £1 5s.

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

**LLOYDTOWN
TEMPERANCE HOTEL.**

BY ROBERT B. MACARTNEY.
GOOD Accommodation for Travellers and
Stabling for Horses.
July 1851. 10

**THORNHILL
TEMPERANCE HOTEL.**

BY THOMAS CLAXTON.
EVERY Accommodation will be afforded
Travellers and Good Stabling for Horses.
July 1st, 1851. 10

J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.