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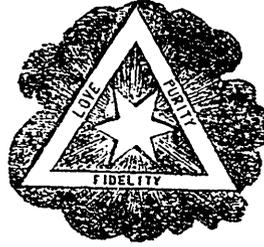
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AND LITERARY GEM.

"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, MAY 27, 1851.

NO. 7.



OUR OWN BROAD LAKE.

From the Huron Signal.

We cannot boast of high green hills,
Of proud bold cliffs where eagles gather,
Of moorland glen and mountain rills,
That echo to the red-bell'd heather.
We cannot boast of mould'ring towers,
Where ivy clasps the hoary turret,
Of chivalry in ladies bowers,
Of warlike fame, and knights who wore it—
But, had we Minstrel's Harp to wake,
We well might boast our own broad lake!

And we have streams that run as clear,
O'er shelvy rocks and pebbles rushing—
And meads as green, and nymphs as dear
In rosy beauty sweetly blushing—
And we have trees as tall as towers,
And older than the feudal mansion—
And banks besprent with gorgeous flowers,
And glens and woods, with fire-flies glancing;
But prouder—loftier boast we make,
The beauties of our own broad lake.

The lochs and lakes of other lands,
Like gems may grace a landscape painting,
Or where the lordly castle stands,
May lend a charm, when charms are wanting;
But ours is deep, and broad, and wide,
With steamships through its waves careering,
And far upon its ample tide
The bark her devious course is steering.
While hoarse and loud the billows break
On islands of our own broad lake!

Immense, bright lake! I trace in thee,
An emblem of the mighty ocean,
And in thy restless waves I see
Nature's eternal law of motion:
And fancy sees the Huron Chief
Of the dim past, kneel to implore thee—
With Indian awe he seeks relief,
In pouring homage out before thee.

And I too, feel my reverence wake,
As gazing on our own broad lake!

I cannot feel as I have felt
When life with hope and fire was teeming;
Nor kneel as I have often knelt
At beauty's shrine, devotedly dreaming.
Some young hand must strike the string,
'To tell of Huron's awful grandeur,
Her smooth and moonlit slumbering,
Her tempest voices loud as thunder;
Some loftier lyre than mine must wake,
To sing our own broad, gleaming lake!

T. MACQUEEN.

July 9, 1849,

THE FATAL JOKE.

BY HELEN C. GAGE.

I was once present where a small party of young persons were warmly discussing the subject of *practical joking*. After a long and interesting debate the question seemed about to be decided in its favor, when a gentleman, whose singularly melancholy and dejected air at once attracted our attention, related the following story:—

In my younger days I was remarkable for my fondness for practical joking, even to such a degree that I never allowed a good opportunity to pass unimproved.

My orphan cousin, Robert, to whom I was fondly attached, was of a different nature from this. He was sober, sedate, and grave almost to a fault, very thoughtful and very bashful. This stupidity, as I called it, was often a check upon my natural gaiety, and it was seldom that I could induce him to join my boyish sports, though he sometimes did, merely to gratify me. Poor Robert! the green turf of his native valley, on whose bosom the fairest flowers that New England could boast of, have blossomed and withered, and passed away to eternity, leaving behind them a lasting impress of their loveliness, now covers his mouldering ashes. Yes; Robert is dead, and I am the unhappy cause of his untimely end, the circumstances of which will serve to convince you of the folly of "*practical joking*."

It was late one evening early in September, that Robert and myself retired to our room to talk over the exciting scenes of the day, for it was the night after the election, and a fine holiday it had been to us. I had just returned from a visit to some friends in the city, and had, of course, brought with me many curious things which Robert had never seen, nor heard of. Among them was a mask, the use of which I explained to my unsophisticated cousin, who laughed and wondered why people could wish to look horribly enough to wear one.

I was in my gayest mood, just ready for an adventure, and seeing he was disposed to make fun of my mask, I proposed an experiment.

"What!" exclaimed my cousin, "you do not intend to wear it to bed do you?"

"Far from it," I replied, "it is you should wear the mask; not I. I am quite ape enough without it."

"A very just remark, indeed," he observed gravely.

I had never seen him in better humor, and I thought it best to unfold my plans at once. At our next door lived a worthy gentleman, with whose daughter my bashful cousin was already smitten. That very night as we passed by, on our return from the village, he had called and bade her good night, and had received in return, one of the sweetest smiles from the happiest eyes and most charming lips I ever beheld. I was his bosom friend, and to me he always entrusted his secrets, (alas! how little have I deserved such confidence,) yet, he always blushed when I spoke of Julia.

Some evil spirit, I know not what else it could have been, prompted me when I proposed to have a little sport, at her expense. My plans were these:—He was to dress himself in a suit of clothes to correspond with the mask, which, by the way, was the most frightful looking thing I ever saw, repair to the dwelling of his friend, and call her to the door by rapping. I was to stand near to witness the result, and participate in the joke.

He blushed, hung his head, and, of course, refused. I had expected this, but flattered myself that I could easily persuade him to the contrary. It was, however, a harder task than I had anticipated, for his unwillingness seemed greater than ever; the reasons I readily understood.

I poked and pshaw'd, and finally threatened to expose to all the boys his cowardly disposition, as I pleased to term it, and tender feelings toward Julia, which as yet, none of them had discovered. This last argument proved more successful than the other, for he well knew that I never suffered the idlest threat to remain unfulfilled; and the fear of being laughed at, beside betraying that which he most wished to conceal, conquered, and he yielded, though reluctantly, his consent. At that moment, I even exulted over my triumph, though I have often since wished my lips had been struck dumb, before I had uttered those words that sealed the after fate of two pure beings. But, in my thoughtlessness, I rushed heedlessly on in whatever I undertook, regardless of consequences. My wild, reckless spirit had never been tamed.

Finding that there was but one alternative, and that to submit cheerfully to my whim, he suffered himself to be arrayed as my fancy suggested, with good grace, and even laughed quite heartily as I added garment after garment, in order to make him look as frightful as possible; yet, after all I could see that his mind was ill at ease, and I half condemned myself for being the cause of his unhappiness.

When at length all was arranged to my satisfaction, I placed the horrid mask over his face and led him to the mirror. He started back and involuntarily placed his hand to his head, as if to take it away, but my interference prevented. He even pleaded that the penalty I had threatened to inflict in case he refused to go, might be spared him. But I was inexorable; I was anxious to see the result, and the delay caused by his unwillingness vexed me.

A renewal of my threats of exposure succeeded in removing all obstacles, and we immediately set about our adventure. Cautiously as thieves, we crept through the yard, and each took his station, Robert at the door, and I at the window nearest him.

The curtain was partly drawn aside, so that I could easily distinguish every object in the room. As I had anticipated, she was alone. The domestics had retired, and I knew her old father too well to believe that he was any where but in the arms of Somnus; for he was one of those sensible persons whose maxim is, "Early to bed and early to rise."

Julia—and I never shall forget how lovely she was—sat beside a small table in the centre of the room, apparently deeply absorbed in a book. Her fair hand supported her head, and her hair fell gracefully down upon her neck in beautiful natural ringlets. She was a delicate wild flower, that had budded and blossomed under the shelter of a father's roof; and the sunshine of gladness and the dews of affection, had ever lighted and cheered her way.

At length I gave a signal, and a loud rap was given. She paused for a moment, listened attentively, and then, laying down her book, arose and approached the door. As she opened it, the mask slipped boldly in, according to my directions. How shall I describe the scene that followed? Even now I shudder to think of it! Instantly all earthly hue fled from her face, and, with a piercing shriek, she staggered back a few paces, and fell heavily to the floor. Quicker than lightning, I sprang through the doorway, and knelt at her side. I grasped her waist; its pulsation had ceased! I placed my hand upon the heart; that also was still! She was dead!

I can recall little else that took place that night. The domestics, who slept in an adjoining room, had been awakened by that terrible shriek, and came rushing in to learn the cause of the uproar. I could not have spoken, even had explanation been necessary. I was overwhelmed with grief and self-condemnation. I could only point at the lifeless form of poor Julia, and at the mask which Robert had torn from his face, and dashed to the floor. He stood gazing at me, with a cold, vacant stare, that I but too well understood. More I cannot remember.

Ten days passed, and I woke from a raving delirium. My first inquiry was for Robert. They led him to my bedside; but, oh, what a change! I stretched out my clasped hands, in an agony of grief and remorse, to implore his forgiveness. He neither moved nor spoke; but that same unmeaning stare drove home to my heart the fearful conviction. Alas! he was a hopeless idiot!

Fifteen years have elapsed since that never-to-be-forgotten era of my life. I never have, I never can, forgive myself for having been the cause of so much misery, though I have sought and hoped for forgiveness from on high. I never can look upon a mask without a shudder, or hear its use denounced, without alluding to my experience. And you, my young friends, when you are tempted to play tricks upon others, I am sure, will stop to consider, that what seems to you so innocent and harmless, may, perhaps, in the end, prove a "fatal joke."

FAMILY FINANCIERING.

Mr. Benjamin Wilkens, being engaged in a protracted jollification, had exhausted all his funds, used up all his credit, and spouted almost everything spoutable about his house, not excepting the tea-kettle and baby's cradle, and came home yesterday afternoon, with the faint hope of finding something on which "my uncle" would advance enough to replenish the bottle. His wife happened to be absent: it was a good opportunity to carry out his design. He searched every apartment, every cupboard, every chest and closet, but nothing which a pawn-broker would call negotiable presented itself, except the Sunday bonnet and only silk dress of the absent Mrs. Wilkens. These he eagerly seized,

and in a few minutes they were duly ticketed and put away by an Israelitish money lender in South street. Mr. Wilkens repaired to a tavern with the proceeds, and made himself perfectly happy for two hours, treating every body, and sustaining his character as a glorious, generous, and whole-souled fellow. Before night the money was gone, and Mr. Wilkens reeled home, threw off his clothes, tumbled into bed, with a conscience perfectly at ease. In the meantime Mrs. Wilkens had missed her best bonnet and silk dress, and suspecting what had happened, she made a search among the clothes which had been thrown off by Benjamin, her husband, and found the pawnbroker's certificate. Then, while Benjamin snored sonorously, she made up the clothes in a bundle, coat, vest, pants—everything—Benjamin's only suit; took them to the same pawnbroker, and pawned them for one dollar. In the morning, Mr. Wilkens awoke, no clothes to put on; terrible cursing and swearing, but all to no purpose. The old fellow had to keep close at home all day, in terrible affliction for want of liquor; nobody to sympathize with his distress. At night he put on his boots, wrapped himself in a blanket, made his way to the tavern which he favors with his custom, and tried to borrow some raiment. All his jolly companions collected in the bar-room, enjoyed Benjamin's dilemma. Not one had a rag to lend him; all gathered around him, hustling him about amid the most uproarious laughter. At last he broke away from them, and made his escape from the house; but his woolly masquerade soon obtained him a situation in limbo. This morning he obtained his discharge, and one of the watchmen compassionately loaned him a pair of ragged nankeen pantaloons. He started for home; not with a very light heart we guess, but certainly with a very thin pair of inexpressibles.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

THE FUTURE WIVES OF ENGLAND.

My pretty little dears, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more leg exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock modesty; more breakfast and less bustle. I like the buxom, bright-eyed, rosy cheeked, full breasted, bouncing lass, who can darn stockings, make her own frocks, mend trousers, command a regiment of pots and kettles, milk the cows, feed the pigs, chop wood and shoot a wild duck as well as the Duchess of Marlborough or the Queen of Spain; and be a lady withal in the drawing room. But as for you pining, moping, wasp-wasted, putty-faced, music-murdering, novel devouring, daughters of fashion and idleness, with your consumption soled shoes, silk stockings, and calico shifts, you won't do for the future wives and mothers of England.—[Mrs. Ellis's Lecture to Young Ladies.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—A surgeon in the U. S. Army, recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistments. By permission of the captain of the company, containing fifty-five, on a pledge never to disclose the name of any officer or private except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation, it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk or partially so at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and about one third had once been in elevated stations in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and three ministers. The experimenter believes, if it were not for his pledge of secrecy, that this would be as interesting a history, and would exhibit the frailty of human nature as fully as any experiments ever made on the subject of the passions.

THE CITY OF VENICE.

Venice is a labyrinth. There is no city like it in all the world. It always was an unintelligible place, and it is still unintelligible. It contains a population of 115,000 inhabitants, located in 27,918 houses. There are 112 religious establishments, though at one period there were no less than 228. Of bridges, chiefly of marble, there are 806, and small communicating streets no less than 2,108. The city is seven miles in circumference. The grand canal is nearly 300 feet wide;

other canals are wide enough, but the widest street is not more than 10 to 12 feet from house to house, and the majority do not exceed 8. Horses are unknown, and the largest animal to be seen is a dog. The foundation of the city commenced in 402, when the Venetians fled to the Lagunes, before the invading army of Alaric, the Goth. The city is built upon 72 small islands, with pile and stone foundations for the buildings. The church of "Santa Marie de la Salute" was constructed in 1531, as a monument of thanksgiving for the cessation of a great pestilence, and rests upon one million two hundred thousand piles. This church contains 125 statues.

It is said that in Venice there are thousands who never saw a hill, or a wood or an ear of corn growing, or a vineyard, or a green field, or even a horse and carriage. The canals are traversed by gondolas, a species of canoe, twenty-five feet long, with a little cabin in the centre, sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of from 5 to 10 persons. These gondolas and their furniture and equipments are all black, and when they move upon the water they have the appearance of floating hearses. The black cloth which is thrown over the cabin top is fringed with tassels, and exactly resembles a funeral pall.—*Cor. N. Y. Commercial.*



Agricultural.

THE TOMATO.

This plant or vegetable, sometimes called Love Apple, or Jerusalem Apple, which belongs to the same genus with the potato was first found in South America. The use of this food is said to have been derived from the Spaniards. It has been long used also by the French and Italians. The date of its introduction to this country is unknown. It is said that the tomato has been used in some parts of Illinois for more than fifty years. Its introduction to our tables, as a culinary vegetable, is of a recent date. Thirty years ago it was hardly known, but as an ornament to the flower garden, and for pickling. It is now cultivated in all parts of the country, and found either in a cooked or a raw state on most tables. In warm climates it is said they are more used than in northern, and have a more agreeable taste. It is now used in various parts of the country in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable and acid flavor; and is also stewed and dressed in various ways, very much admired, and many people consider it a great luxury. We often hear it said that a relish for this vegetable is an unacquired one scarcely any person liking it. It has, indeed, within a few years come into very general use, and is considered a particularly healthy article. A learned medical professor in the West pronounces the tomato a very wholesome food in various ways, and advises the daily use of it.—He says that it is very salutary in dyspepsia and indigestion, and is a good antidote to bilious disorders, to which persons are liable in going from a northern to a warmer climate. He recommends the use of it also in diarrhoea, and thinks it preferable to calomel. The tomato is a tender, herbaceous plant, of rank growth, but weak, fetid, and glutinous. The leaves resemble those of a potato, but the flowers are yellow, and arranged in large divided branches. The fruit is of a light yellow and a bright red color, pendulous and formed like the squash-shaped pepper. There are smaller varieties, one pear-shaped variety, and also red and yellow. These are eaten and relished by many from the hand. The red are

best for cooking; the yellow for slicing like cucumbers, seasoned with pepper, salt and vinegar, and eaten raw. The seed should be sown in the early part of March, in a slight hot-bed, and the plants set out in the open ground in May. In private grounds it will be necessary to plant them near a fence, or to provide trellises for them to be trained to, in the same manner as for nasturtions; they will, however, do very well if planted out four feet distant from each other every way. But a nice way to keep the plant erect and the nice fruit from the ground, is to drive down four stakes, so as to make a square, sow to feet each way, around the stakes. These will keep the vines from falling, and expose the fruit nicely to the sun for ripening. They will bear till frost.

CURE FOR A CANCER—THE VIRTUES OF CRANBERRIES.

It has been ascertained that the application of raw cranberries, applied as a poultice, will cure this most inveterate disease. We know of one instance, a lady of our acquaintance, (says an exchange paper,) who had a cancer in her breast, which had become as large as a pullet's egg, and was an inch below the surface of the skin. In this present case it was an hereditary disease, and she regarded it as a death warrant. She was persuaded, however, to try the cranberries, and they effected a cure. It is now between two and three years since it disappeared, and she had no intimation of a return of the disease. The cranberries were mashed in a mortar, spread on a cloth and laid on, changing the poultice three times a day. In two or three days it became so sore it drew out pustules, that filled like the small-pox, and this process was renewed with the same effect until the whole was drawn away; the cancer becoming softened and decreasing in size at every application until it finally disappeared.

The virtues of cranberries are but imperfectly known they are cooling and useful in removing inflammation, and have been known to cure an obstinate sore throat. We have never known it tried, but are persuaded it might be useful in bronchitis. Hearing of this, brings to mind an anecdote, related to us in the Eastern region.

Some few years since, a bed of cranberries was discovered, within about six miles of Fort Fairfield. It was before the Fort was built, and a party were exploring the country, under the conduct of some Indian guides. The Indians set up a shout, and evinced their delight by such frantic gesticulations, that I was persuaded, says our informant, those children of nature knew of some virtue they possessed, that we were ignorant of, and yet so much was my attention absorbed by the business I was upon, that I never thought to ask them.

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.—We have recently received numerous inquiries respecting the cultivation of the cranberry, and where the plants in quantities could be obtained. Many years ago, and before we ever heard of an attempt to grow this fruit upon upland, we made the experiment upon a very sandy, dry piece of ground, and the result was, we harvested annually an abundant crop of the most beautiful, deeply-colored cranberries we ever saw. Some years since, we introduced some of the same vines (of the common variety from the marsh) into what we considered a remarkable soil, near this city, but the experiment proved a total failure, which we attributed then to the intense heat of the summer's sun. As an experiment may not have been conclusive, and our failure attributable to some local cause, we give the following extract upon the subject from the Albany (N. Y.) Cultivator for the benefit of those who may wish to make further trial.—*Lou. Jour.*

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.—We have received a letter from Mr. F. B. Faucher, of Lansingburg, N. Y., enclosing some remarks from Mr. Sullivan Bates, of Bellington, Mass., in regard to the cultivation of the cranberry. Mr. B. says the variety which he calls "Bell Cranberry" can be cultivated on upland, and that he knows of no other kind that can be naturalized to dry soil. He states that it is necessary that the soil should be quite poor, and that it is generally best to remove the sod or vegetable matter to reduce it to a proper state of sterility; but, if the soil is so poor that grass and weeds do not grow on it, it may be plowed and harrowed and the plants set without any other preparation. The soil is marked in drills two or three feet apart, and the plant set six inches apart in the drill. They should be boed the first season, and they will cover the ground in three years. He states the produce at 150 to 400 bushels to the acre.—Mr. Faucher can supply plants.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—On Saturday week last a Sow belonging to Mr. John Stagg, of this town, produced at one litter eighteen young porkers.—The same Sow, in October last, littered 14, which, with the present number, make a total of 32 within the space of eight months.

STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.—Mr. Aaron Yeoman of Murray, had a Cow which gave birth to a calf about three weeks since, which had two heads, two distinct necks, one body, one heart, and two galls; it died shortly after its birth.—*Bellville Intelligencer.*

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN.—The *Maine Farmer* acknowledges the receipt of a bag of "popping corn" which was sent to their office accompanied by the following rhyme:—

"Corn for the richman—corn for the poor;
Corn for the chickens around the barn door;
Corn for the master—corn for the dog—
Corn for his cattle—corn for his hog;
Corn for the grist-mill—corn for the shop;
Corn for the "Maine Farmer" devils to pop!"

TO KEEP EGGS.—I have seen a variety of different methods recommended for keeping eggs so they may be fresh and good through the winter; but on trial we seldom have them come out "as good as new."

About two years ago I thought I would pack some in charcoal. I pounded the charcoal and packed them in the same manner as recommended in oats, ashes, salt, &c. The result was they kept perfectly good to all appearance as new laid eggs. We have tried the charcoal two years with the same result.—*Maine Farmer.*

According to the *Oswego Palladium*, the Starch Factory in that city is the largest of the kind in the world. It consumes annually 120,000 bushels of corn and 30,000 bushels of wheat. The annual product is 3,000,000 pounds of starch, valued at \$150,000.—*Detroit Journal.*

TEMPERANCE.—The Pittsburgh Preacher, alluding to the new interests manifested in temperance affairs, says:—"But while our feelings are awake to this form of dreadful evil, and to the horrible guilt of the men who conduct its machinery, namely, distilleries, tavern bars, wine stores, grog shops, etc., ought not conscience to lift her lash upon those editors who advertise this deadly poison, and this demoralizing, degrading pauper-making murderous business? We are astonished to see respectable editors advertising, from day to day, in different forms, this vile and hateful traffic. What is their example worth after such an exhibition?"

UNKIND WORDS.

BY MATILDA.

O breathe them not in passion's hour;
Let silence chain thy tongue—
Lest, by their cold unfeelingness,
Some gentle heart be rung.
Speak kindly—let no word of thine
Distress another's heart;
'Tis easier far to make the wound,
Than to withdraw the dart.

Speak kindly to thy mother, child;
She needs thy kindness now;
The light hath faded from her eye,
The beauty from her brow.
Speak kind to her—be strong to guide
Her bark o'er life's dark wave;—
Beware! let not her head go down
In sorrow to the grave.

Speak kindly to thy father now;
His eye with age is dim;
He needeth now thy utmost care—
Speak kindly unto him.
He watched o'er thee when thou wast weak;
He is all weakness now—
Speak kindly; let no words nor deeds
Bring sadness to his brow.

Speak kindly, sweetly, to thy wife,
Whoever thou may'st be;
Remember that she left her home,
Her happy home, for thee;
Remember that she left her friends,
With thee alone to dwell;
She gave her heart's best love to thee,
O guard it, guard it well.
What if her eye has lost its light,
And her fair cheek its bloom—
What if her brow, so radiant once,
Now blossoms for the tomb!
May she not love thee now, as much
As on her bridal morn?
Then speak not coldly to her now,
Because her youth is gone.
The rose may wither on the cheek,
The smile of joy depart;
But love dies not;—it ever holds
A blossom in its heart.

Speak kindly to thy husband, wife—
Speak kindly to him now;
Chase now the shadows from his heart,
The sadness from his brow;
Thou knowest not of many cares,
That on his pathway throng;
Help him to battle on through life;
O help him to be strong.

Speak ever kindly to thy friends;
Speak kindly to thy foes;
These, thou may'st win with gentleness;
With kindness fetter those.
Speak kindly to the erring one;
Let not thy heart forget
Its own deceit;—Speak kind to him,
And thou may'st win him yet.

Speak kindly to thy brother man,
Help thou to bear his grief;
Remember one kind word from thee
May yield him much relief;
Bear thou his burden—weep with him,
And when he smiles, rejoice.
Speak kindly—much of happiness
Dwells in a kindly voice.

Be kind to all, be kind to all—
To sisters, brothers, friends;
Much, much of thine own happiness
On kindness depends.
We are like kindred blossoms, wreathed
Around our parent stem;
Our Father is so kind to us,
Let us be kind to them.

♣ **BUFFALO SONS.**—There are five Divisions of the Sons of Temperance here numbering about one thousand; the meetings are fully attended, and during the past winter an unusual degree of interest in the cause has been evinced.—*N. Y. Organ.*



The Literary Gem.

Original Poetry.

For the Canadian Son of Temperance.

LINES TO A BIRD.

BY MRS M. F. E. THOMAS.

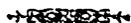
Why tarriest thou my bird? go forth, thy wing
Is chainless now; go let thy free notes ring
Through the deep forests, wake their echos wild
And o'er the cultured fields on Spring air mild
Pour forth thy vernal song of praise thou bird.
Praise for all lovely sights, all sweet sounds heard;
Praise for clear gushing streams, life-giving showers.
Praise for fresh bursting buds, and early flowers;
Praise for springing grain, the wealth of Autumn's
stores;
Praise for the gentle dews, and sunny hours;
To Him who gave us all—Go thou poor sinless one
And let thy mead of praise, for our neglect atone.

Why tarriest thou my bird? look up, the sky
Is bathed in light—swift glancing wings go by
Through that pure realm: nor aught of weary care
Or sin, know those bright dwellers of the air.
Go then to their glad revels—lingerer go,
Nor seek again our cold sad homes below:
Dangers await thee here, for man hath sinned,
And such frail ones as thee, no safety find.
What lingering still, thou bird!—thy glance hath mean-
ing strange;
Bird what wilt thou with me?—thou whose lot to range
Through the blue ether is. Perchance oh bird thou'rt
come
From that fair land of spirits, our departed's home.

Aye from much-loved angel sire perchance,—
Say did'st thou seek me in my childhoods haunts?
And hast thou sought me long, till found at last;
In this far land, thy weary wing must rest?
Rest thee then bird, for long hath been thy flight;
Rest thee—then bear to that pure world of light
Tidings of her he loved. Tell him that prayer,
(When his lips quivered, we bent low to hear
Its last faint murmur)—God hath answered, she is blest
Even though an orphan's lot, an exiled one's unrest
Is hers; yet fond hearts are around her, and the meed,
Of sympathy and love, by strangers is bestowed.

Yet more—a record of her inward life
Bear thou. Tell him of weary hours of strife,
Of sinful strife, now calmed; of burning thirst
Quenched now; of sin's base galling fetters burst;
Of restless passions bowed to reason's sway;
Of the crushed spirit's night turned into day,
By dauntless might of mind, the power within the
breast,
Of duty's calm control—his own high soul's bequest,
Bird of the sable wing, if such thy mission be,
Haste on thy way and bear my full heart's wealth
with thee.

Brooklin, May 18th, 1851.



THE OWL AND THE LOVERS.

BY C. M. D.

It chanced upon a certain time
In the balmy month of June,
Beneath a tall and solemn pine
And a brightly shining moon:

Two lovers came to make their vows,
As oft before they'd done.
And sit beneath its shady boughs,
The gazing moon to shun.

A rev'rend owl had sought his rest
High on this old pine tree,
Watching the moon as it floated west,
And the lovers silently.

The youth was about to declare his love,
As he was wont before to do:
When a solemn scream was heard above,
Whoo who whough, whoo whoo, who whough.

The maiden's heart beat loud with fear,
And the swain sprang on his feet;
He doubting who could thus appear,
To disturb their lone retreat.

She thought the voice did bode no good,
That her lover was not true;
And again there sounded through the wood
The solemn scream whoo, who, whough.

The open green the lovers sought,
There to make their parting vow;
He in his arms the fair one caught.
Whilst she struggling tried to go.

He vowed he'd love no other maid,
Whilst the sun and moon did shine,
And when these words by him were said,
Again there came from the old Pine.

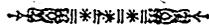
A whoo whoo, who whough whoo, whoo whough
And through the woods it rang:
An omen sad to lovers true,
And causing a parting pang.

They parted that night with a sad vow,
With desponding heart went she;
He with a bent and clouded brow,
From the shade of the old pine tree.

One year had passed—again 'twas June,
And Mary sought that tree;
With saddened heart, beneath the moon,
She wandered musingly.

Her Harry had forgot his vow,
Proclaimed beneath its shade,
And e'er six months their rounds did go,
Another's heart his own had made.

Oft when the moon is shining bright
And all is still around,
Poor Mary thinks of the fearful night,
When she heard that dreadful sound.



THINGS IN NATURE TEND FROM THE IMPERFECT TO THE PERFECT—THE SPIRIT OF MAN IS DESTINED TO DO THE SAME.

The experience of past ages and the observation of wise men, as well as the examination of the bowels of the earth, all go to prove that the history of our world, is one physically and morally, from the less perfect to the more perfect.

Geology teaches us that our world was once inhabited by animals of a far less beautiful and perfect organization, than those that now live upon it. It teaches us that the trees and plants were also of a gigantic size but of less perfect organization. It teaches us that nature has improved by degrees and at epochs of time, rising in perfection by degrees. Fishes and reptiles and immense quadrupeds, like the Tapir, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, and Mastodon or Elephant, at one time more generally occupied the earth's waters. All of these animals dwelt near or lived in the water and subsisted on the creatures and plants of the water and morasses, which then to a much greater extent, covered the earth's surface. Prior to this state of things even, the earth seems to have been inhabited by shell animals and sea animals only, and to have been clothed with immense fields of tall reeds and grass. Subsequently the animal as well as the vegetable creation improved. The dry lands increased—and nature assumed more of its present aspect. Man the summit of the animal creation, appeared on the earth and occupied it, with his reason and his mechanical powers. When we examine the earth's inmost substance, we find that its strata and earths and minerals, succeed each other in regular succession, the more perfect the less so. When we behold the present animate and inanimate creation, we see every thing rising by degrees, and by links and species to the more perfect. The shell animal is one remove from the plant, the fish from the shell animal—the insect from the fish—the bird from the fish or snake—the dumb brute from the bird—the monkey from the common brute, and the man in physical form and beauty from the Orangoutang. But man besides his beauty of form is blessed with an expansive soul and spirit, that links him with another world;—a world of Spirits where angels exist in light, around God's throne, and cry out forever and forever in praise of the Great Head of All—the *Antient of Days*. Nations Peoples and Empires, rise step by step and fall, and others rise from their ruins, more exalted and perfect. Nimrod was a great warrior but those who came after him were greater. Assyria was succeeded by the more perfect Egyptians. The Egyptians by the Persians Jews and Chaldeans. The Persians by the Grecians. The Grecians by the Romans and Carthaginians and Macedonians. These by the Eastern Empire of Constantine and his Empire by the modern nations of Europe; who are still progressing in civilization. These may give way to more perfect government and states of societies, in ages to come. Christianity has an ameliorating effect. When carried out in truth and fairness it is the healer of all nations, and their highest civiliz-

er. It is no enemy of science or the grandeur of the human race. Its glorious doctrines point the soul, from this world to a world of spirits, superior to ours; and teach that every thing is going on from the imperfect to the perfect. The mind within us that buds in the child—grows in the man, shall ripen in eternity, under the eye of God. Nature and Revelation teach us that all is motion in matter and mind; all is moving from the imperfect to the more perfect.

The American Agriculturist gives the following anecdotes of the labors of bill birds:—"We give an anecdote related to us by Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, of the rice birds. These little creatures gather round the fields at harvest time in countless myriads, and of course consume a considerable quantity of grain. Some years ago it was determined to make war upon them, and drive them out of the country, and the measure was in some degree successful as far as getting rid of the birds. 'What are birds good for?' The rice planter soon found out, for with the decrease of the birds, the worms increased so rapidly, that instead of a few scattering grains to feed the birds, the whole crop was demanded to fill the insatiable maw of the army worm which came to destroy every young shoot as fast as they sprang from the ground. Most undoubtedly the birds were invited back again with a hearty welcome. 'A few years ago, the blackbirds in the northern part of Indiana were considered a grievous nuisance to the farmer. Whole fields of oats were sometimes destroyed, and depredations upon late corn were greater than can be believed, if told.—The farmer sowed and the birds reaped. He scolded and they twittered. Occasionally a charge of shot brought down a score, but made no more impression on the great sea of birds than the removal of a single bucket of water from the great puddle. A few years later, every green thing on the land seemed destined to destruction by the army worm. Man was powerless—a worm among worms. But his best friends, the hated blackbirds, came to his relief just in time to save when all seemed lost. No human aid could save him. How thankful should man be that God has given him for his companions and fellow-laborers in the cultivation of the earth, these lovely birds. 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.' Why should we grudge the little moiety claimed by the busy little fellows which followed the plough, and snatched the worm away from the seed, that it might produce grain for his and our subsistence? 'No honest man would cheat a bird of his spring and summer's work.'"

THE SOLITUDE OF THE HIMALAYA.

The mean height of the Himalaya is stupendous, certainly not less than from 16,000 to 20,000 feet, tho' the peaks exceeding that elevation are not to be numbered, especially at the sources of the Sutlej; indeed, from that river to Kalee, the chain exhibits an endless succession of the loftiest mountains on earth; forty of them surpass the height of the Chimborazo, the highest but one of the Andes, and many reach the height of 25,000 feet, at least. So rugged is this part of the magnificent chain, that the military parade at Sabatheo, half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, is said to be the only level ground between it and the Tartar frontier on the north, or the valley of Nepal to the east. Towards the fruitful valleys of Nepal and Boshan the Himalaya is equally lofty, some of the mountains being from 25,000 to 28,000 feet high, but it is narrower, and the descent to the plains exceedingly rapid, especially in the territory of Boshan, where the dip from the table-land is more than 10,000 feet in ten miles. The valleys are crevices, so deep and narrow, and the mountains that hang over them in

menacing cliffs, are so lofty, that these abysses are shrouded in perpetual gloom, except when the rays of a vertical sun penetrate their depths.

From the steepness of the descent, the rivers shoot down with the swiftness of an arrow, filling the caverns with foam, and the air with mist. At the very base of this wild region lies the elevated and peaceful valley of Boshan, vividly green, and shaded by magnificent forests. Another rapid descent of 1000 feet leads to the plain of the Ganges. The loftiest peaks bare of snow give great variety of colour and beauty to the scenery, which in these passes, is at all times magnificent. During the day the stupendous size of the mountains, their interminable extent, the variety and sharpness of their forms, and, above all, the slender clearness of their distant outlines melting into the pale blue sky, contrasted with the deep azure above, is described as a scene of wild and wonderful beauty. At midnight, when myriads of stars sparkle in the blue sky, and the pure blue of the mountain looks deeper still below the pale white gleam of the earth and snowlight, the effect is of unparalleled solemnity, and no language can describe the splendour of the beams at daybreak streaming between the high peaks, and throwing their gigantic shadows on the mountains below. There, far above the habitation of man, no living thing exists, no sound is heard; the very echo of the traveller's footsteps startles him in the awful solitude and silence that reign in these dwellings of everlasting snow.

THE CANADIAN Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, May 27, 1851.

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

BY MRS. C. GILMAN.

COME SIGN THE VOW.

Air—*God save the Queen.*

Come, sign the Temperance pledge,
Thou on life's tottering edge,
Come sign the vow!
What though thy hair be gray,
Languid thy pulses play,
Give us thy parting day,
Quick, sign the vow.

Manhood with sinewy form,
Breasting the hard world's storm,
Come sign the vow!
Here stay a wife's wild tears,
Here hush thy children's fears,
Here bless thy coming years,
Now sign the vow.

Childhood, with earnest glance,
Hither thy steps advance,
Come sign the vow!
Haste thy promise bring,
Pure, simple offering,
Fresh from th' Eternal Spring,
Now sign the pledge.

Sinner of many cares,
Wild'rd with doubts and snarcs,
Come sign the vow!
Give us thy trembling hand,
Soon shall foul habit's band,
Break like an osier wand,
Come sign the vow.

Maiden untouched by care,
Lovely and fresh and fair,
Come sign the vow!
Turn here thy sparkling eye,
Lend us thy cheek's soft dye,
Bring all thy witchery,
Now sign the vow.

Youth, with upward look,
Which not a stain can brook,
Come sign the vow.
On, for country's woe,
On, at dear home's appeal,
On, for thy soul's seal—
Come, sign the vow.

Charleston, S. C.

A LITTLE ADVICE TO SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

From some experience in the order, and from personal visits to near a hundred divisions, within four months past, we have frequently heard of things relating to members of our order that may be useful to touch upon. Suggestions of this kind on our part, are made with the intention of serving the order in Canada, which is destined (if its principles are impartially carried out and fully sustained and known in this Province) to be of immense importance, socially, morally and in a governmental point of view, amongst Canadians. The objects of our order are threefold. We aim to elevate the people morally, physically, and mentally. Our primary object is to put down the use of intoxicating drinks in society. Our second object to equalize property in all classes, and to keep poverty, want and distress, from the doors of the poor, who are amongst us. To do this we have a benefit fund for the sick, the widow, and the orphan. Our third object is to improve the mind intellectually and morally. We seek for knowledge and love to distribute it. Light for the people is our cry and our aim. We are opposed to an aristocracy of mind or property, and at the same time the stern and unyielding friends of civil order and moral and christian improvement. With these objects in view the Eye of God is upon us, and his secret influence helps us on in the noble work in which we are engaged. The inward monitor within our bosoms, whispers to us, *brother you are right.* Knowing that our object and aims are good—that the results of our work in Canada are already felt in thousands of happy families—that every wind from the four points of the compass of earth, bears on its wings tidings of the good that the Sons have done and are doing; we are cheered on in the work of improving and reclaiming our fellow men. To proceed with this work successfully we must watch our own actions and control our minds. We must sacrifice our feelings at times and subdue our prejudices; re-lecting that all have their rights, their weaknesses and their vanities. We should make up our minds for the good of the order and the division that we may respectively belong to, to sacrifice a little for the good of all, in feeling and in time and money.

LATE HOURS AT DIVISIONS.

The greatest gainers in the community by our exertions, are the female part thereof. Already have thousands of families wives and children in Canada, been made happy by our work. Thousands of prayers have ascended from the pure and innocent bosoms of poor women, to heaven, for our success. Thousands of pleasant Soirees and social meetings have been held by us in Canada and the United States, in which woman was conspicuous, and enjoyed herself. Let us then be careful that we take not from our fire-sides and families, too many and too late hours. No division should upon any occasion remain in

session longer than 10 o'clock at night, and it would be better if all would break up as early as half-past nine in all seasons—meet earlier in the evening and adjourn sooner. We have heard many and just complaints, at these long sittings and late hours from brothers and their wives.—If an extra session be required upon extraordinary occasions, have it held, but do not prolong ordinary sittings.

ATTENDANCE AT DIVISIONS OF SONS.

No member if well should absent himself from the division room longer than two weeks. If convenient he should attend every week. The reason the old temperance movement did not succeed so well as ours does, was chiefly owing to the long intervals between their meetings, and the want of social feelings amongst the members. At last it got so, that they neither cared for nor knew when their meetings were held. A full attendance increases the respectability and effect of our division meetings. There are few who can't attend once in two weeks if they choose. Excuses are made we know, but probe them to the bottom, and you find them all groundless.—We can all find time to do good and to discharge our worldly affairs.

PAYMENT OF WEEKLY DUES.

Members should feel a pride in paying at least every quarter their weekly dues—and if possible they should do it once a month. The whole amount to be paid in a year only amounts to about 18s. 9d. And in that time if sick, a member might draw at various times during the year his 15s. per week. In the year 1850 there were \$250,000 or thereabouts paid in the United States for benefits, and twice that amount or more received in dues. Every good member should punctually pay his dues, and upon no occasion let it exceed a quarter.

ATTENDANCE ON SICK & OTHER COMMITTEES. There is at times a great reluctance to attend on committees punctually. This is very wrong. We should do it in a religious point of view, as well as for the good of our neighbors and our order.

SLANDERING BROTHERS AND FOSTERING PREJUDICES.

It is one of the most difficult things in churches and societies of all kinds, and in private families, to keep out prejudice, ill-feelings and slander.—Human nature is so constituted, that we are all prone to it; but it is the part of a wise man—a good neighbor and especially of a man who is a good Son of Temperance, never to speak ill wrongfully of a brother and neighbor. If the feeling be encouraged, instead of being checked, it will grow like jealousy. We sacrifice our animal appetites for drink on catering division rooms, and let us sacrifice and control our mental appetites for slander and prejudice also. Be temperate in censure and hard feelings, as well as in drink. All can do this, and will feel and get along the better for its observance. Many divisions are checked in their career of usefulness, by the non-observance of these rules. Our enemies see it and rejoice at our divisions, and we lose members by it. Put it down at once when it appears, and let all sacrifice a little for the good of the cause.

OUT-DOOR COMPLAINTS OF MEMBERS.

Many societies have injured themselves by bring-

ing into their private meetings, matters purely of an out-door or business nature, with which the Order or Society had nothing to do properly as such. Bringing such things into divisions, creates parties, which are hard to reconcile. Our order was not established to supersede the Courts of Law, or the common affairs of life, or the common mode of reconciling out-door differences. If two brothers have a difference regarding a business transaction, not arising in the division room, or concerning the order as such, it should never be agitated or discussed in the division room. The members should at once put its discussion down. It is the part of all good men, and especially of members of our order, if they know of differences between neighbors, to go and try to settle them in peace and quietness; but it is no reason why the good of a division should be jeopardized, because two brothers act wrong to each other, in a common business transaction. Let us all try to reconcile differences but not injure the order by extraneous disputes. On the other hand disputes arising in division rooms on things immediately concerning the order, should never be agitated out of it or in Courts, but at once submitted to impartial committees, to whose decision the parties should yield, unless they wish to appeal to the Grand Division.

SOIREE OF THE TORONTO SECTION OF CADETS, 14TH MAY, 1851.

This very pleasant and well got up Soiree came off at the Temperance Hall, according to notice on the 15th instant. We spent most of the evening in looking on this juvenile demonstration, and in enjoying their festivities. A most excellent tea with refreshments, was furnished the guests by Br. Lawson. The hall was filled at eight o'clock with a delighted audience of Sons, Daughters, and Cadets, numbering in all at least 500. The Sons and Cadets appeared in full regalia;—the Sons wearing a badge of mourning on the right arm for their late lamented deceased brother, Thomas Ewart, Esq., a brother in the Ontario Division. The Past Worthy Patrons of the Cadets were adorned with large crimson silk sashes. We observed Brothers Rowell, Boyle, and McCallum, were so adorned. The Chair was filled by Br. J. Rowell. After the company partook of tea, Br. Rowell opened the proceedings by some useful remarks, on the object of the organization of Cadets. After this the recitation of pieces and conversations by Cadets took place on the subject of their order and its utility. Between each recitation a beautiful temperance song was sung by the Boys, assisted by Brothers E. Lawson, Black, and Brunt, and assisted by a melodious instrument resembling a piano, presided over by Mr. Townsend. The songs and tunes were beautiful and appropriate, and many of them enjoyed by the audience. During the recitations a splendid copy of the Holy Scriptures bound with morocco, with a red velvet cushion, were presented to the Section of Cadets by Mrs. Rowell and Mrs. Towler. Mrs. Towler read an appropriate address on the occasion, which was responded to by Cadet Witherow, with a short address.

This is the first public demonstration ever held in Toronto or in this County by the Cadets. It is a very creditable beginning, and one that shows conclusively that the boys in this Section are improving in all that is good. Considerable talent and quickness of intellect were displayed by several of them. The more we see of this system the better we like it. Some think that the assembling of boys in Sections makes them too forward; but the same objection might be urged against Sunday schools, or schools of any kind.

We would here particularly caution all Sections of Cadets, to be very cautious as to their conduct on assembling, or when leaving the division-rooms. This caution is well meant, not that we think Cadets are disorderly; but young people are prone to noise and laughter, and often with no bad motive or intention on their part, bring down upon them the censure or remarks of the enemies of their beautiful and excellent organization. Every Section and boy should pride itself and himself on orderly conduct in going to and returning from his rooms. Let play be until they reach home. On the 18th June we hope to see 2000 Cadets marching through Toronto, with their banners. Let every section in this County turn out in full regalia.

HAMILTON DEMONSTRATION, May 29th, 1851.

It will be seen by the following circular that the brethren of Hamilton intend to have a grand demonstration and soiree on the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Division at Hamilton next Thursday. Let all the brethren who can attend at this beautiful season of the year, avail themselves of this opportunity to visit our rising and lively sister city of the lakes.

Hamilton, May 16th, 1851.

OFFICERS AND BROTHERN,

The Committee of arrangements for the Meeting of the Grand Division, take great pleasure in informing you that it is the intention of the Brethren of the Hamilton and Burlington Divisions, to have a Demonstration upon the occasion of the Semi-Annual Meeting, to be held here on the 29th inst.

THE DEMONSTRATION will take place on the 29th. A procession will be formed at Half-past One o'clock, P. M., precisely, at the Old Methodist Church, King Street East, and in the Evening there will be a Soiree, at the City Hall.

As this will be the first meeting of the Grand Division in this section of the country, it is very desirable that all the Brethren of the Order, that can conveniently attend, will make a point of doing so. It is expected that the CADETS OF TEMPERANCE under your charge will accompany you.

On behalf of the Committee of arrangement.

C. H. VANNORMAN.
J. W. BICKLE.
D. S. EASTWOOD.

THE USE OF BEER IN ENGLAND.

Let all our readers reflect on the following estimate of the amount of beer used and manufactured in England. Think of the diseases thereby contracted—of the fights, riots, quarrels, crimes and assaults committed through its use! If the barley used to make this beverage of the poor of England was ground up to feed them in the shape of oat-meal or barley bread or to feed their cattle would it be less useful? Would the social position of the English Irish and Scotch poor or laboring classes be worse if no beer were drunk? Would the people be less intellectual or able to work—the children worse clad—wives less happy—homes less comfortable—and crimes less frequent if no beer was drunk? Who would hesitate to answer in the negative? None. They know it is expensive and that it thickens the blood and dulls the intellect. What a vast amount of money could the poor classes save, if they could only be made to believe, that it was much more useful to lay by their savings for educating their children and making their homes comfortable or increasing their own intelligence!! Why do men drink that which intoxicates the mind for a little excitement? Why excite the senses by a useless beverage for an hour, that they may repent at leisure the next day? Are not the streams of water of Britain Canada and America clean and pure, as well as abundant? Does not the cow yield her delicious milk—and can we not drink our tea or coffee, none of which will intoxicate, and all of which are convenient and believed to be useful in their effects?

BREWERS AND VICTUALLERS.—From a return given by order of the House of Commons, it appears that in England the number of brewers is 2381, and of victuallers 59,676. 35,808 persons are licensed to sell beer to be drunk on their premises, and 3350 are licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises. 25,851 victuallers brew their own beer, are licensed to sell it if drunk on the premises. The amount of malt consumed by each class is in bushels, as follows:—Brewers, 17,800,638; victuallers, 7,154,519; persons licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises, 341,868. In Scotland there are 151 brewers, and 14,971 victuallers, 178 of whom brew their own beer. The brewers consume 831,981 bushels of malt, and the victuallers consume 118,024 bushels. There are ninety-five brewers in Ireland, who consume 1,164,702 bushels of malt, and there are 13,793 victuallers.

We cut the following paragraph from the Toronto correspondent of the *Montreal Pilot*.—

I have just learned from a sure source, that in one article of manufacture this section of the Province has during the last year signally sustained her pretensions to progress over Lower Canada. The following are the figures:—

Manufacture of Whiskey in Upper Canada, for the year 1850.....	1,688,198 gals.
Lower Canada.....	79,198 ..

The Lower Canadians will not dispute the superiority of this section of the province in manufacturing a greater quantity of Whiskey, nor do they envy, we should suppose, the effects its consumption produces amongst its inhabitants. The result of which is a constant increase of murders and other crimes, which are comparatively unknown in the Lower Province.

FIFTH NATIONAL JUBILEE
OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NORTH AMERICA.

COMMITTEE ROOM, TORONTO, May 21st, 1851.

OFFICERS AND BROTHERS,—

On behalf of the Joint Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the several Divisions in this City, we, with pleasure inform you, that a GRAND PUBLIC FESTIVAL, or *Celebration of our Order*, will be held in Toronto, on Wednesday, 18th day of June next, to which we most cordially invite your attendance.

The NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA will assemble in Annual Session on the 17th, the Officers and Members of which will remain and unite with the GRAND DIVISION OF C. W.; the GRAND UNION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE OF C. W.; and the GRAND SECTION OF THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE OF C. W., in the general Festivities of the 18th.

This will be the largest meeting of the Order ever held in the British Provinces of North America; and it is confidently anticipated that the arrangements for the occasion are such as shall reflect honor upon the Order, and afford pleasure and satisfaction to all who may participate therein.

The Members of the Order, here and elsewhere in United Canada, are particularly desirous of meeting their American Brethren, of the United States, as also those of the other British Provinces, at this Festival, in order that they may extend to them the hand of friendship and regard, and unite with them in fraternal communion on the Canadian shores of old Ontario.

The following distinguished speakers, and other members of the Order, have been specially invited, and are expected to be present:—Daniel H. Sands, P.M.W.P., and John W. Oliver, M.W.P., New York; Samuel F. Cary, P.M.W.P., Ohio; Philip S. White, P.M.W.P., Frederick A. Frickard, M.W.S., and James B. Wood, M.W.T., Pennsylvania; Isaac Litton, M.W.A., Tennessee; Andrew L. Stone, M.W. Chaplain, Connecticut; Samuel L. Tilley, M.W. Con., and Asa Coy, P.G.W.P., New Brunswick; James H. Enniss, M.W. Sent., North Carolina; W. A. White, P.G.W.P., Massachusetts; and Hon. J. W. Johnston, G.W.P., Nova Scotia; J. L. McDonald, P.G.W.P., W. S. Burrham, G.W.P., and W. H. Ellerbeck, G.S., Canada West.

The proprietors of the under mentioned Steamboats, have courteously consented to convey brethren to and from the Festival at half the usual fare: viz., Steamers "Passport," "Magnet," "Princess Royal," from Kingston to Toronto, calling at Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, and Hamilton, daily; Steamer "Admiral," from Rochester to Toronto, calling at Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, Oshawa, and Whitby; Steamer "City of Hamilton," from Hamilton to Toronto, calling at Wellington Square, Oakville, and Port Credit, and vice versa, daily. On all these boats, passengers, by paying full fare to Toronto, will be supplied with free return tickets. Steamers "City of Toronto," and "Chief Justice Robinson," running between Toronto and Lewiston, daily, and Steamer "Mazeppa," between Toronto and St. Catharines, daily, have reduced their fare to 2s 6d Deck, and 5s Cabin, each way.

The Committee of Management are also making arrangements with the keepers of Hotels, and Private Lodging Houses, for the entertainment of visitors at the usual charges.

Members of the Order coming into the City by Dundas Street, will please report themselves at Goldstream Division Room, Queen Street; those by Kingston Road, at Toronto Division Room, over Mr. Hamilton's Paint Store, Church Street; those by Yonge Street, at York Division Room,

Yorkville; and those by Steamers, at Ontario Division Room, Temperance Street; where the respective Sections of the Order will form four deep, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and march to King Street, opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, and join the Procession, which will form at 11 o'clock, A. M., precisely.

Members of the Order are respectfully requested to bring their appropriate Regalia.

PUBLIC MEETINGS will be held on the evening of the 18th, in St. Lawrence Hall, Temperance Hall, and Hall of Toronto Division, Church Street, at 7 o'clock, P. M.,

COMMITTEE.

R. J. OLIVER, C. L. EASTWOOD,
P. McPHAIL, A. SPEERS.

JOHN M. ROSS, Secretary,
JOINT COMMITTEE.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION OF ALL NATIONS.

It is proposed to take advantage of the approaching Exhibition in the metropolis of Great Britain, to advance the principles of Temperance, and we perceive by recent exchanges, that a conference was held at Lower Exeter Hall, London, on the 7th March, for the purpose of devising means and adopting arrangements for a "Temperance Demonstration of all Nations," under the management of the London Teetotals. It is expected that 10,000 Teetotals will attend from the Midland Counties on the 2nd and 4th of August; and the week commencing 4th August has accordingly been fixed upon, for the Exhibition. Among other suggestions offered at the Conference, the following were prominent, viz., a welcome meeting in Exeter Hall given by the London Teetotals to their brethren from a distance on Monday evening, August 4th; visit en masse to the Industrial Exhibition on Tuesday; Public Breakfast and grand open-air Demonstration in the Regents' Park Gardens or elsewhere, to adopt and present a memorial to the Queen, on Wednesday; visit to the Exhibition, and a Juvenile gathering in Exeter Hall on Thursday; a Steamboat excursion on a magnificent scale on Friday. A World's Convention on the 11th and 12th, and a weekly model meeting every week during the Exhibition. The estimated cost of the programme is £300 to £350, and subscriptions to the amount of £80 were announced at the close of the Conference.

The *Standard of Freedom* contains a communication, in which the writer recommends a series of public meetings, to be addressed by speakers who will be in London, and the sale of suitable tracts at very low prices.—*Temperance Telegraph*.

LEGISLATION ON THE LICENSE LAWS.

It will be seen by the subjoined Communication of Ex-Attorney General Johnson, of Nova Scotia, that the License question has been under discussion in the Legislature of the sister Province, and that the House of Assembly passed some enactments favorable to the views of our Teetotal Brethren, one of which was rejected by the Legislative Council, who have thus set themselves in opposition to the wishes of the people and the general interests of the Country. The report of the Committee to which reference is made, states that Petitions were before the House for the incorporation of Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance; for the enactments of laws making persons engaged in the liquor traffic responsible civilly and criminally for the consequences that may ensue; and for dealing with the property of confirmed drunk-

ards, for the benefit of creditors, and relations, as if they were imbeciles by nature; and they recommend the "abolition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical, chemical, or medicinal purposes." They also give their opinion that *duties* on the manufacture and sale should be regarded as insignificant compared with the more important interests perilled by the traffic; that the privilege of pursuing a particular course of action from which others are debarred (liquor selling,) "can hardly fail to create a false standard of national sentiment." They therefore recommended the abolition of *license duties*, although the Committee were not agreed as to whether the trade should be left to regulate itself, or the Grand Jury and Sessions should have the power to determine between the free trade and total prohibition.

It appears from the report, that there are ten Counties in which no licenses are granted, and that in the remaining seven, the number is 370; for which the duty paid is £2,153 10s. Speaking of the cost of intoxication, the Committee say,—"It is obvious that the annual cost in money must be very great, probably not less than £120,000." The loss to the commonwealth in time wasted, energies prostrated, opportunities neglected, health impaired, and lives shortened, your Committee venture not to estimate. The report which is a very able document, occupies nearly four columns of the *Athenæum*.

HALIFAX, 21st. April, 1851.

To the Editors of the *Athenæum* :—

As it may be presumed a considerable proportion of those who signed the Temperance petition to the Legislature read your valuable paper, it seems the most appropriate channel for conveying to them information of the result.

The report of the Temperance Committee appointed by the House, having traced the general outline of the subject, the publication of that document in the *Athenæum* will present to numbers of the advocates of Temperance in Nova Scotia points to which their consideration may properly be turned—principles concerning which their judgement should be settled—and end to which their energies ought to be directed.

I enclose a copy.

The abolition of *license duties*, should licenses be continued;—the appointment of persons authorised to act in putting down the illicit retail sale of liquors;—indemnification against the expense of unsuccessful prosecutions and the removal of some technical difficulties that have obstructed a vindication of the law—are, I believe, the principal suggestions that have not been already publicly before the friends of the cause.

On none of those were we so fortunate as to succeed in carrying a majority in the Assembly, unless I except an enactment that passed into law for preventing the setting aside of convictions on formal grounds; and from which some benefits may result.

The abolition of general licenses in Halifax and Picton went through the same course as last year. The measure passed the House, was rejected in Council, and finally was relinquished by the House.

This is an undesirable position for both branches of the Legislature to occupy. It is to be regretted that the Legislative Council on such a question should oppose itself to the judgment of the Representatives of the people expressed not once, but many times! Nor is it less matter of regret that the Assembly should have allowed minor considerations to induce them to yield in a case and under circumstances of this nature.

I beg the consideration of reflecting men

whether the effect of the abolition of *license duties* on the progress of the movement would not be, that municipal revenue would no longer perplex and embarrass the question; and that licenses being granted *solely* as a restriction against some of the evils of a traffic subject by its inherent nature to injurious tendencies, would change in some degree their aspect, and their holders occupy a position more consonant with the character of their business.

The engagements with which I have found myself surrounded since the rising of the House have precluded my sending to you sooner these hasty remarks, on entering at large on a subject copious of matter for the deepest consideration.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours very truly,

J. W. JOHNSON, G. W. P.

☞ A GOOD IDEA—THINK OF IT BROTHERS. ☜

To the Editor of the *Son of Temperance*.

BOWMANVILLE, April, 1851.

MR. EDITOR,—

Ever since the appearance of the first number of the *Son of Temperance*, I have been thinking of writing a few lines for its columns, and now set about the task. I am happy to think that the Sons have an organ in this Province, through which they can express their views on matters touching the interests of the order, and of offering such suggestions for the proper regulation of the same, as they may, from time to time, deem necessary. Such a medium was much required by the Sons of Temperance, and I trust they will manifest their appreciation of the one now at their disposal by giving it their undivided support.

The subject to which I wish to call the attention of subordinate divisions at this time, is one which, in my humble opinion, is of considerable importance. The first great duty of the Sons of Temperance is to use every reasonable and just means to induce those who are not members to become such, and the next is to *retain* the *n* after getting them to join. Now, Sir, I think there is a defect in the Constitution and By-Laws of subordinate divisions, in this respect. It is this.—We will suppose that a person has been a member of a division in Toronto for five years; he has paid into the treasury during that time *five pounds*; circumstances (probably want of employment) compel him to leave the city and withdraw from that division, which he does by taking a card of withdrawal, for which he pays 1s. 3d., and forfeits all claims upon it *in case of sickness*. Then he comes to Bowmanville—would like to join the division here, but cannot do so without paying *five shillings* entrance fee, and is then not entitled to benefits in case of sickness for twelve calendar months. So after being five years a faithful and honorable member of the order, he is no better off, in a pecuniary point of view when first initiated simply because circumstances compelled him to leave one division and join another. Now, I would ask if this is just—if it is honorable—or if it is calculated to advance the interests of the order? But some will say, there is no necessity for withdrawing from the division which he has been so long connected with. Supposing he does not. He is then debarred of all the rights and privileges of a Son of Temperance, as far as the ordinary business of the order is concerned—he is completely *disfranchised*. If he attends a division he can neither *speak* nor *vote* on any question brought before it, because he is not a member. Consequently if a person removing from one place to another, either withdraws from or remains a member of

such division, he is sure to suffer by the change one way or the other.

In such a case as this—and there are hundreds of them—what will be the probable result? It will be a loss to the order in nineteen cases out of twenty. Young men who are not settled down in life, and who frequently find it necessary to change their place of residence, will not willingly submit to the requirements of the By-Laws in this respect and the consequence will be, they will grow cold in the cause, and finally renounce their connection with the order altogether.

Now the question comes up, how can the evil be remedied? I would not undertake to propose a remedy, but would merely make a suggestion or two, trusting that some abler Brother may take up the subject, and that some more equitable system may be adopted by subordinate divisions generally. First, then, I would notice a By-Law adopted by the Division in Bowmanville, which reads as follows:—"Every brother coming to this Division with a clearance card from another in good standing, shall immediately after his election with us, have the same privileges and standing in our division as in the one he has left; providing said Division grant our members the same privilege." This appears to me to be fair, but I know many will object to it, though at the same time they can suggest nothing better.—Again, the following plan was suggested to me by a worthy brother, viz:—That a brother entitled to weekly benefits from the division he leaves, should, after being balloted for, pay to the division he is about to join, twelve months dues in advance, which would entitle him to weekly benefits at any time after, in case of sickness.

Either of these plans I think preferable to the present system, but probably some brother may be able to offer a better. At all events, the subject is worthy of a serious consideration; and I trust that subordinate divisions generally will take up the matter, discuss it thoroughly, and instruct their delegates to the Grand Division to bring it before that honorable and "sober-minded" body, with a view to the adoption of some more just and equitable system respecting those who may have to remove from one Division to another.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours in L. P. and F.,

J. E. McMILLAN.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

☞ The 7th Annual Session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, assembled at Boston, June 11, 1850, Samuel F. Cary, M. W. P., presiding.

Twenty-eight States of the Union, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada West were represented.

No. of Grand Divisions under the jurisdiction of the National Div.	35
No. of Members Representing National Division	227
No. representing the Grand Division of the Union	61
No. of Divisions Subordinate to Grand Divisions	5,563
Contributing Members attached to G. D.'s	232,233
Cash received from same	\$749,175 47
Amount paid for benefits	208,782 53

The above is an encouraging exhibition.

This Order has paid the vast sum of \$208,782 53, in one year, to support the sick and administer to the wants of dependent wives and children—it speaks volumes. Every Christian and philanthropist in our land, should participate in this "luxury of doing good,"—think of it, and live

in futuro to dispense blessings, instead of perpetuating, by your example, a curse upon Society, and those dear to your hearts best affections.—*Union Ark.*

GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T., N. Y.

At the last annual session of the Grand Division of the S. of T. of this State, convened Oct. 9th, 1850, W. H. Dikeman, G. W. P., presiding the annual report gave the following interesting statements, which we advise the *rumocracy* to "put in their pipe and smoke."

No. of Divisions then subordinate to the G. D.	674
Contributing Members,	26,419
Amount of moneys received,	\$23,596 43
Do. paid to the sick and disabled,	8,829 90

"Figures cannot lie," says an old adage; then is not the above enough to make landlords, rum-dealers and wine bibbers weep at the prospect of the downfall of their profession. They all belong to the same category, and by their example and influence, are banded together to perpetuate vice, misery and crime. But "Truth is mighty and will prevail."—*Union Ark.*

MORE RECRUITS WANTED.

Population of the U. S. estimated at	23,000,000
Washingtonians and Teetotalers, or persons members of T. A. Society,	9,500,000
Sons of Temperance	300,000
Cadets of Temperance	150,000
Daughters of Temperance	50,000
Rechabites and Templars	20,000
Good Samaritans	5,000
Daughters of Cadets and other Societies	75,000
	<hr/> 10,100,000

THE GREAT NATIONAL JUBILEE 18th JUNE.—

We direct the attention of all to the programme of the proceedings to take place on the occasion of the meeting of the National Division on the 17th and 18th June 1851. We intend to speak more at large on the subject on the 10th June, but would here observe that that all divisions in the Province and neighboring American States with the Cadets, should if possible send more or less persons here; especially should every division that can return the same day from Toronto, be here in full force. There will be perhaps 10,000 persons at the jubilee and we wish to see at least 5000 in the procession, the more the better. A letter appears in the last May number of the *Montreal Temperance Advocate* from the G. W. P. of Canada Bro. W. S. Burnam saying the jubilee is to be on the 11th June. This is either a mistake in the printer or the brother.

☞ The Grand National Division meet on the 17th and the Jubilee will be on the 18th June.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—These young soldiers in the great Cold Water Army are making their mark and exerting a most happy influence in the United States and British Provinces, and are giving good evidence to the friends of the temperance reform that when the present youths of the country become the fathers and leaders of society, our cause will fall into able and experienced hands. We could wish the Sons and all others who now take the lead in temperance movements, would appreciate and encourage every effort made by our youthful friends, for it is certainly a cause for gratitude that so many of our juniors show an interest in the reform, and in a little while they will be the seniors, bearing the heat and burden of the day.—*N. Y. Organ.*

St. CATHERINES.

This letter should have appeared in our last but was crowded out. The division of Sons at St Catherines is one of the most promising in Canada, and is filled with the most influential people of this very pleasant Town. We advise the people of Toronto to take a trip with their families in the Mазeppa and see it. It has all the bustle of a New England Town.

St. CATHERINES, 29 April, 1851.

Dear Sir & Bro.,

It affords me much pleasure to send you the within list of subscribers to your valuable Journal. Your paper gives great satisfaction here, and fully comes up to what your prospectus promised.

The *Son of Temperance* has certainly supplied a great want and I sincerely hope it may meet with that encouragement from our Order and the friends of Temperance, which from its previous numbers it has shown itself deserving of.

The enclosed list I made up hurriedly and have no doubt but it can be increased to four times its present size. You will please commence with your first numbers (if you have them) as most persons who have read your paper consider it as worth preserving for the hands of the binder. It will afford me much pleasure to be of any service I can to your Journal here, believing it as I do to be a strong auxiliary in our noble cause.

Yours, in L. P. and F.,
J. G. CURRIE.

Chas. Durand, Esq., Toronto.

To the Editor of the *Son of Temperance.*

COLDSTREAM DIVISION, No. 212, }
Queen Street, West, Toronto. }

SIR AND BROTHER:—

The first public meeting of this Division took place on Tuesday evening, the 22nd April last, in the school room under the Wesleyan Chapel, Queen Street, West; pursuant to public advertisement.

At the appointed time, half-past seven, the room was pretty well filled, and within half an hour after, completely so. The Division having taken their places, and arrayed themselves in regalia, with the officers in their proper places, the Conductors and Sentinels with their staves, &c., Mr. James Robertson, an old and faithful advocate of Total Abstinence, was moved into the chair. The Chaplain of the Division was then called upon to open with singing and prayer. The first Hymn in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book was sung:—

"O for a thousand tongues to sing," &c.,

followed by reading the first Psalm and prayer, after which the chairman made a short and forcible address, and then called upon Mr. Leadley who in a spirit of the most determined hostility to *Alcohol*, engaged the attention of the audience for the space of about fifteen minutes. The veteran teetotaler seemed to be at a loss for words to describe his utter detestation of the drinking habits of the great majority of the people, and declared war against them, war to the death. After the delivery of Mr. Leadley's address, the Division sung

"Yes we in those principles join," &c.

after which the chairman called upon the Rev. D. D. Rolston, who in a talented and convincing speech occupied the attention of his auditory in the most pleasing manner for upwards of half an hour. His address had the effect of disturbing the consciences of the moderate drinkers, and of confirming the faith and strengthening the hopes and determinations of the "Sons" who had the privilege of listening to him. After again singing

"Our cause when first to light it burst," &c.,

the chairman called upon the Rev. T. I. Howard. This gentleman threw down the gauntlet to all the enemies of the cause, and challenged the auditory to "bring forth their strong reasons" against it, declaring his readiness to answer all objections, and avowing his determination for himself and for all true "Sons" that there should be *No Surrender*. His arguments were indeed unanswerable as well as unansweréd, and the

writer is aware that an effect has been produced in this quarter which will lead to good.

On the close of Mr. Howard's speech the Division again sung a verse, and two of the officers proceeded with cards to take down the names of any who wished to sign the pledge. A few did so, but the effect seemed to be to cause a rapid move to the door, and soon (the lions of the evening having just departed,) the room was considerably thinned. After two more short addresses, the chairman brought the business of the evening to a close by giving out the Doxology.—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed at 10 o'clock.

The Division is prospering; its numbers now, including propositions, just fifty. It was opened on the 18th February last, with the initiation of sixteen, and meets on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

The officers for the current quarter are:—

John Ballard, W. P.,
Archibald Speers, W. A.,
Robert Bell, R. S.,

I am, Sir and Brother,
truly Yours
The W. P.

Toronto, 1st May, 1851.

WELLINGTON SQUARE SOIREE.

To the Editor of the *Canadian Son of Temperance.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I saw in your last paper an account of our division holding a Soiree in a tavern, taken from the *Hamilton Gazette*. The Editor of the *Gazette* must have been misinformed or guessed at it.

I transmit to you a short account of the first anniversary of the Sons of Temperance of Wellington Square Division. We met at the Division Room precisely at 3 o'clock and proceeded to the Episcopal Church, headed by the Hannsвилл Brass Band, where the Rev. Mr. Green delivered an appropriate address. Mr. Green though not a member of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, wishes us success in our undertaking. He is a friend to the cause of temperance; he himself having been once Vice President of a Temperance Society.

There was an assemblage of at least 400 persons including a very respectable turn out of ladies the daughters and wives of the village people and neighboring farmers.

After the service the Sons and Cadets marched through the principal streets of the village and dismissed at the Presbyterian Church. At half past 6 o'clock the Soiree commenced; the Church being very tastefully ornamented with evergreens, boughs, wreaths and flags of the Sons. The Banner of the Cadets is truly a beautiful one, and was admired by all present. It reflects great credit on the Artist who executed it. After tea and the usual accompaniments had been partaken of, the chair was taken by Brother A. E. Van Norman D. G. W. P., who introduced the business of the evening by a short address. The Chairman then called on Brother Dick who gave us a good speech on the prosperity of the Order. Brother Barton of the Dundas Division, made some very good remarks on our cause. Rev. A. Booker of Hamilton presented the Sons of Wellington Square Division (in behalf of Miss Sarah Gage) a token or a Memento; showing her respect for the cause in which we are united. It was worked on white satin with the following inscription on it:—

Prosperity to the Sons of Temperance
Because I know 'tis there full well
That peace and happiness do dwell
A true Memento may those flowers be
Of Love Purity and Fidelity.

Rev. Mr. Newton of Hamilton was next called on to address the audience, he made a very good speech; and at the close of his remarks, presented the Worthy Archon of the Cadets with a beautiful Copy of the Scriptures, in behalf of their Worthy Patron Mr. Robert Sutherland; which was responded to by the Chairman.

We were glad to see the Sons of so many of our villagers engaged in early life, in pledged hostility to intemperance. Such an institution zealously and discreetly conducted; as we have good reason to believe this is, cannot but prove eminently conducive to the well being of Society. Brother J. L. Gage next addressed the audience; his remarks being good and to the point. I do not wish to crowd your paper with

the speeches that were delivered; but they were good and to the purpose. In the intervals between the speeches we were highly entertained, with vocal music, by the Middle Road Choir; their fame being well known any commendation of ours cannot add to it. Sufficient it is to say that their performances were deservedly admired.

The surplus from the Soiree is \$45, to be expended in building a temperance hall. The cause of temperance is progressing in our village. Our division has been organized one year, and commenced with 18 members; and now numbers over 70 members. Our division meets on Monday evening. Brother James Laing, W. P., Brother John Waldie R. S.

Our Section of Cadets are also in a flourishing state. They number 30 members. Night of Meeting Friday. Horace Van Norman Worthy Archon and Alfred Fisher Secretary.

Yours in L. P. F.

J. H. SAUNDERS.

VERY CHEERING NEWS.

DIVISIONS OF NORFOLK.

WATERFORD, May, 19, 1851.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

Sir,

In perusing from time to time your truly valuable paper, I am surprised that no notice whatever is taken of the doings of the Sons, in this beautiful section of the county. Although here we are in the backwoods of Canada when compared with the localities in the neighbourhood of Toronto, yet I do assure you the Sons of Temperance have got a firm foundation amongst us. There are already, I believe, about ten Divisions in this county, ("Glorious old Norfolk,") the first, the Norfolk Division, No. 110, organized on 17th May, 1850 in the Town of Simcoe, the next Townsend Division, No. 141, organized on the 22nd July, 1850, in this village, (Waterford,) meet on Tuesday evening; and being the one I have the honor to be connected with, I must say has met with a success beyond what its most sanguine admirers ever hoped for, (and as was truly remarked by an article in your last number that supposed unsurmountable difficulties vanished as we approached them,) so have we felt it to be. This division organized with 19 members and have up unto this time initiated 205 all of whom, with two exceptions strictly maintain their obligations to uphold the glorious cause for which we are united. That, Sir, is something to boast of when we take into consideration that this village does not comprise over 500 inhabitants. We have besides two other Divisions, viz. the Boston and Ville Neuva, in active operation in this Township, the numbers in which I am unprepared at present to state.

Another pleasing feature in this place is the zeal and perseverance the members have shown in getting up a suitable and elegant furnished Division Room for their accommodation, and as has been the case in many other places the Ladies here have not forgot us, one Lady presented a superb copy of the Holy Scriptures to guide us in our path of duty to God, and fallen man; others have presented a splendid Banner to encourage us onward in the path of Love. A splendid instrumental band of Sons cheer and enliven our onward progress. Two large Temperance Hotels are about to be opened in the village, and lastly, I am happy to state that the proprietor of that empire of misery, the Distillery, has joined us heart and hand, and is prepared to shew unto the world that his love for man's peace and happiness is stronger than the love for LUCK. Would to God that every distiller thought so and acted accordingly.

And now what more do we want? Much has been done, but our watchword must still be onward, until every house in Townsend be a home indeed: a home of Temperance, Benevolence, and of Brotherly Love, and surely a happy day is on the dawn. That God grant it may not be long ere every home of misery and wretchedness be initiated under the banner Love, Purity and Fidelity is the sincere wish of your Brother and fellow Labourer in the cause.

ROBT. WALKER, W.P.,

Townsend Division No. 141, S. of T.

CHEAP HEALTH AND WEALTH AND GOOD STANDING IN SOCIETY.

The Sons of Temperance and Co., wholesale and retail dealers in health and wealth and good standing in society, take this opportunity of informing their numerous friends and a discerning public, that they continue the business of reclaiming tipplers and dram-drinkers, and drunkards, and bankrupts, and beggars, and maniacs, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. The advertisers beg to return their most sincere thanks to their numerous steady and attached brothers, and to all the teetotal societies in general, and the community at large, for the increasing countenance and support, and extensive patronage, which they now receive, and they hope the many proofs which are to be found in every city, town and village, and district of Canada, of the success of the Sons of Temperance & Co., in the above line of business, will secure to the fallen sons and daughters of Adam, health, wealth, peace and happiness in their families and neighbourhoods; and best of all save them from becoming drunkards and sinking into a drunkard's grave, unnoticed and discarded from good society, as well as forever silence the advocates of intemperance. The Sons of Temperance & Co. beg to assure the public that the article in which they deal, is the most pleasant and most healthful beverage in the world. It is that which God made for man and beast, and is the best suited to quench thirst, refresh the body, cure the headaches and all other diseases brought on by intemperance. The Sons of Temperance & Co. have never known a case fail where the patient has strictly followed out the directions as laid down. In order to do business in a respectable style, the advertisers are about to obtain a charter from the legislature, under whose benevolent auspices they hope to banish King Alcohol out of the community at large, and restore the tippler and dram-drinker to health and wealth, and also restore him to his family and secure him in the path of virtue and temperance. The Sons of Temperance & Co. will spare no pains in trying to reclaim all they can on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms; and to accomplish these desirable ends, it is only necessary to join the Sons of Temperance & Co., and most diligently to observe the rules and regulations as laid down, and the good results arising from it will make itself known at the merchants shops, and at the saving-banks, and at their own firesides. They will not be troubled with the horrors, brought on by the use of intoxicating liquors; and best of all they will have their senses at all times and keep their money in their pockets instead of letting the rum-seller have it for liquid poison. The Sons of Temperance & Co., for the accommodation of their numerous brothers, and such as feel disposed to give them their aid and support in trying to reclaim the poor dram-drinker and tippler, and for the dispatch of their increasing business, have appointed a number of active agents in the cities, towns, villages & districts of Canada at convenient distances, so as to be enabled to aid in this good and glorious cause. The above agents may easily be known by their respectable appearance, and more particularly as they do not stagger and reel along the streets, or lounge in the bar-rooms of the rum-sellers. You will most likely find them at church on Sunday and their families with them, dressed up in a respectable manner; and not living like savages. They love their fellow-creatures, and try to aid and assist them when in distress. Proofs of their good conduct can be had of most of the medical men, ministers of all denominations, magistrates, and the families of reclaimed drunkards. The Sons of Temperance & Co., would respectfully invite tipplers, dram-drinkers and drunkards, to cease to be such, and to unite with them in trying to banish the sin of drunkenness from our land;

as it is the greatest curse that ever befel mankind in general, and as it is the mother of all crime and misery, want and wretchedness and disease. God when he made man, made that which was best adapted to his constitution, and that was pure cold water; and with his kind aid, we will stick to it, and leave the intoxicating cup alone.

LARDNER BOSTWICK,
Son of Temperance,
Brampton Division.

15th April, 1851.

[The above letter or notice was sent to us to be published in company with a hand-bill signed and headed "Cheap Whiskey," "Death & Co., wholesale & retail Dealers in Spirits." We would to oblige the brother, have inserted both, but had not room. The hand-bill alluded to is already pretty generally circulated in this county.]—EDITOR Son.

PERAMBULATING LIQUOR CASKS.

BY J. H. KING, INNISFIL.

A time there was when Bacchus reigned
Despotic and supreme,
And alcohol gave music to
Each Bacchanalian theme;
One would show no wonder then,
If so it chanced they'd see't,
A man turned to a whiskey cask
Perambulate the street.
Our fathers used to love their glass,
And thought no harm 'em sure,
Each man a dram to take
For *bitters* or a *cure*;
Their breath I can't tell how it smell'd,
Except that 'twas not sweet—
They smell'd like ancient liquor casks
That travelled round the street;
All hours were not so peaceful then
When Oporto or Dutch
Too freely circled round the board
And gave a drop too much;
High words and often blows were given,
In fair or market town,
The casks among themselves fell out
And knock'd each down.
Returning from the midnight spree
Some revel catch they sung,
That told you they were fellows of
The *Order of the Bung*?
Their houses were not overstocked
With furniture or meats;
Their spare cash made them *brandy casks*
To amble the streets.
Next morn their children might be seen
Known by the clothes they wore,
Scal to the tavern for a *quart*,
For daddy's head was sore;
The hair of that mad dog that bit
Their cure would soon complete,
And start the liquor cask again
To amble the street.
Our prisons then were always full,
Our Police busy too,
And Magistrates and petty courts
Had plenty for to do?
Each night Old Alcohol liquor casks
In rows were apt to meet,
And fight with staves pluck'd from their sides
As they roll'd down the street.
Priest, Lawyer, Soldier, Doctor, Nurse,
Or e'en the sex divine,
Or rich or poor could not exist
Without their glass of wine;
Aye even bookmen thought no shame
To join the mad carouse,
And if they drank not in the street
They drank it in the house?
A darkness then o'er science fell,
And piety benighted.
In chains (Intemperance had forged.)
Morality dethroned.
For noble spirits who were wont,
For virtue to complete;

New fashion did like liquor casks
Perambulate each street.
But oh! a beaming star arose
And pierced this dark expanse,—
Dispell'd these soul debasing mists,
That star was Temperance.
Lit by its beams ten thousand then
Shrunk terror stricken back;
They then discovered they were on
Destructions downward track.
Directed by its glorious beams
The startled thousands flee,
And rally fast beneath the shade
Of the fair temperance tree.
And now more seldom 'tis our fate
That hateful sight to meet,
A bloated fuming whisky cask
Perambulate the street.
And soon a more effulgent light
Succeeded that bright star,
A noble order sprang to life
And spread its beams afar.
A noble moral brotherhood
Whose gaze pale misery shuns—
Reclaims the vile—the poor relieves,
That Order is the Sons.

THE GREAT BROUGHAM DEMONSTRATION, 15th May 1851—A VISIT TO MARKHAM VILLAGE, STOUFFVILLE, BROOKLYN, AND PRINCE ALBERT.

We left the City of Toronto early on Thursday 15th and arrived at Markham village, a few hours afterwards. The township of Markham is one of the most comfortable in appearance that we know. The farmers all seem well off and happy. Their farms have the appearance of thrift and the wheat crop looks well. The drive to the village is beautiful, and the road as level as a floor. The woods and fields were delightful.

The Division here is large spirited and active. There are now 80 members in it. The Division initiated seventeen persons in one night a short time ago. There is a section of Cadets here also numbering 31. On the morning we arrived here they were all dressed up just starting with a fine banner and carriage for Brougham. The Sons are erecting a new hall 50 feet by 24 with a belfry in which to hold meetings and Soirees. The brethren here are doing well.

UNIONVILLE DIVISION MARKHAM.

We learned here that our esteemed brother, the Rev. Mr. Kribbs of Stouffville, had just opened a Division at this village in Markham, under favorable auspices. We would feel obliged to the Unionville brethren for the particulars of their Division and their patronage. Unionville is to have a post office soon.

STOUFFVILLE DIVISION.

From Markham village to Stouffville, a village situated on the line between the townships of Markham and Whitechurch, the distance is eight miles, over a beautiful road and through a lovely agricultural country. It is a comfortable hour's drive. All who want to enjoy a country drive can't do better than take a day for visiting these two places, and seeing one of the finest agricultural countries in Canada. We had heard that Br. James Holden had lately pulled down his liquor sign, and hoisted the banner of temperance; so we sought his house.

☞ JAMES HOLDEN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE OF STOUFFVILLE.

He was not at home having gone to the Brougham Soiree, but notwithstanding, we got a comfortable meal at his house, which he is just now refitting and preparing to open as a thorough Temperance Inn. He has heretofore kept a common liquor Inn but becoming convinced of the injurious ef-

fects of the traffic he and the Sons of this Division, one clear night put the axe to the root of the tree, on which his liquor sign was hung, and down it came with a tremendous crash; arousing the sleepers in his neighbor's Inn across the road. On its ruins he intends to raise the emblem of the Sons, and we hope all will sustain him. The downfall of this sign of alcohol is the talk of the country for twenty miles around. The Division here is for so small a village very large, numbering upwards of sixty members. There is also a Section of Cadets here. The Division meets on Monday night and is increasing. Few if any places in this county can beat Stouffville, in its number of Sons, in proportion to its size.

From this village we passed on through Pickering and Markham to Brougham, passing through a rich agricultural country; especially that in the northern part of Pickering.

☞ THE WHITE BLOSSOMED WILD PLUM TREE.

Throughout the whole route, from Gates' Inn to Brougham 25 miles, we were constantly greeted with the sight, of the white blossomed covering of the wild plum tree of Canada. These trees look in the distance like hillocks of snow. Some of them are as large as the largest apple trees, and a foot in diameter. In the fall they are covered with rich red plums, often very pleasant to the taste. There is only one tree in Canada, that exceeds it in the whiteness of its blossoms and that is the thorn.

BROUGHAM DEMONSTRATION.

We arrived here after dinner, but in time for the speeches. The meeting was held in the open air, or rather under the covering of an arbour of hemlock and pine boughs, adjoining the new Temperance Hall, that is now in process of erection. Here we found in the chair, our excellent friend brother Abraham Farewell of Oshawa; a man ever foremost in Canada in every good and wise movement. By his side sat the Rev. Mr. Kribbs, the two Messrs Campbells of Brooklyn, Br. Tucker of Hungerford, and Br. Sherrard of Brougham. Brother Campbell addressed the audience who were seated on benches, for near an hour. The Rev. Br. Kribbs spoke for half an hour, with a most happy effect. Speeches were afterwards made for short periods, by brother Campbell of Brooklyn, brother Tucker, brother Farewell, and the editor of this paper. The audience was numerous and attentive, composed of farmers their wives and daughters, and numerous groups of Cadets, in uniform. We are told that there was a thousand people on the ground during the Soiree and that about 400 took dinner. Altogether this meeting was highly useful and pleasing. Numerous groups of young Cadets were in attendance with banners. In the evening a concert was given at brother Woodruff's Temperance Inn; just opened here. The Sons are here erecting a Temperance Hall, 2 stories high, 50 by 24 feet in size.

UXBRIDGE DIVISION.

This division was represented at the Soiree very fully for its numbers. The Franklin Section of Cadets of Uxbridge though small is one of the most enterprising in the county. It numbers upwards of twenty members, and is constantly increasing. It has a fine banner and turned out fully, with banners and regalia, at this Soiree. This Section is the only one which, as a Section patronizes this magazine. The boys sent for it for the use of their room. Uxbridge is a small village, situated in a young but growing township, and has a Division of Sons numbering near thirty. The Division meets on Saturday.

PRINCE ALBERT DIVISION.

We spent the night at this village, or rather a mile from it, at Borelia. The Sons here require a good Temperance Inn, which we hope they will have in Br. Eadie's contemplated Temperance House. The Division here is in a very flourish-

ing state. It has about 80 members. Some time ago they initiated 10 members in one night. They have a Temperance Hall 20 by 80 feet in size. Most of the men of influence here are Sons. A few of the Merchants, stand aloof, refusing to join with the temperance men in a good cause.

BROOKLYN.

We left the village of Prince Albert, and visited this pleasant village, where we dined. The Division here is not increasing much, but still the village is full of the friends of the cause. It has a Section of Cadets numbering 25. Brother Kelly is Worthy Patron, and there is a large union of Daughters here also. There was a Soiree of the Sons held here, last Saturday, which altho invited we could not attend. We trust that it will do good and would feel obliged if the brethren would send us the particulars of it.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

☞ RICHMONDHILL SOIREE, WEDNESDAY 28TH MAY, 1851.—The Division at this village is to have a soiree on this day. We are happy to see this. We will if possible attend, although it may be that business will call us to Hamilton. It only requires a little exertion on the part of surrounding divisions to give this division such a start as to include within it a hundred members. The village is large and there is an ample field to work in. Brothers attending should be there as early as half-past one o'clock.

STATISTICS OF THIS DIVISION.

Br. Graham has sent us a letter saying this division now numbers 36 members. It meets on Monday, and has a section of cadets numbering 13. The officers of the Division are now David Atkinson, W. P., Samuel Stark, R. S., and Geo. Graham, W. A.

☞ THE Central Division Soiree came off on the 22nd May. The weather in the fore part of the day was rainy which prevented many from attending who otherwise would have attended. As it was there was a large and pleasant company. The weather in the afternoon was fine, the rain having ceased. We arrived there at five o'clock and found a very pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen seated at the tables in the locust avenue of Rev. James Harris partaking of an excellent tea with refreshments. A Band was playing and every one seemed delighted with the romantic appearance of the scene. Soon after the company proceeded to the neighboring Chapel where speeches were made by the Chairman Peter Lawrence, Esq., Bro. Milne, the editor of this paper and the Rev. Mr. Brown.

Between the speeches a company of the Cadets of the Toronto Section under the superintendance of Br. E. Lawson entertained the audience with songs and recitations assisted by the Modion of Mr. Townsend. There were about 300 persons present all of whom seemed highly delighted and the Soiree broke up at nine o'clock. There was a large attendance of ladies. Much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Harris in their kindness in giving their grounds on the occasion.

The Ladies Soiree and Presentation of a splendid Banner to the Ontario Division 13th June 1851 will be a fine affair. We will allude to it at length in our next.

UXBRIDGE DIVISION meets on Saturday and now numbers 21 members, and has a very enterprising Section of Cadets. The Cadets of this section turned out in full dress at the Brougham Soiree.

COMMINSVILLE TEMPERANCE SOIREE, NELSON, 12TH JUNE, 1851.—The brethren of this Division are to have a Soiree on this day. A procession will be formed at one o'clock, and tea will be served at 2 o'clock P. M. After this addresses on the subject of temperance and the order will be delivered by various speakers.

The brethren of neighbouring divisions are invited to attend.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.—The G. W. P. informed us a few days since that there are now 281 divisions in Canada West.

KING.—There is a Division in this township, which we have not yet visited or got the particulars of, presided over by Br. Wm. Irvine. It meets on Tuesdays. We would be happy to hear from them.

CADETS LOOK UP.—There are 150,000 Cadets in the United States at the last accounts, and they are constantly increasing. There are probably 800 Cadets in the County of York, and five times that number in Canada. We wish to see at least two thousand Boys in full regalia in Toronto, on 16th June.

BR. McMILLAN'S LETTER.—In this number we insert this very excellent letter. The subject alluded to therein, is one of vast importance and daily occurrence to sons of Temperance. The funds of each division are its own private property, and as the regulations now stand, the Grand Division of the Province only calls for five per cent thereof to pay its expenses. We think it is of great importance that there should be a uniform rule over Canada, allowing any brother of good standing, leaving his Division, entitled to receive benefits if sick, to receive them upon entering any other. It would add greatly to the utility and popularity of the order. To effect this it would be necessary that all delegates to the Grand Division should be instructed to make a uniform rule of this kind. Individual divisions may make a rule obviating the defect as their funds are their own, but it would be better if made general. We have been told by some brothers that, a member of the order of twelve months standing, is entitled to benefits on entering by card another division.—This we think is an error.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Joseph Denham on the efficacy of prayer, a well written Temperance Tale, we judge from Hamilton, is received. A part of it will appear in our first June number. We must again remind our contributors, that we always require their real name to be sent with their communications, and that we may at times exercise the privilege, as critics, of making slight alterations.

A portion of the address of brother J. C. Latham is in type, but could not appear in this number. It shall in our next.

Mr. Piper's address will appear in our next.

RISEING STAR DIVISION.—Brother William Trudgeon is informed that we have always sent his paper directed to Richmond Hill post office, if he has not received it the fault must be with him or the post office there. Can there be another person there of the same name? We will hereafter mark it of the Riseing Star Division.

PAPERS OR EXCHANGES NOT RECEIVED.—We take this opportunity of saying that all papers and exchanges sent from this office are mailed under our superintendance, and if any go astray, the fault is not with us.

Brother Crawford Ross of Bytown writes, that the Bytown Division was instituted 21st February last and now numbers 44, with good prospects. He is informed that where over 5 papers are sent by us to one office,

the price is always 5s. per copy per year in advance. We thank him for his good wishes.

SOIREE.—Smithfield Division will held a Soiree on Thursday June the 5th near Clareville.

Brooklyn and Sharon Soirees came off on Saturday last. We have not received the particulars.

EDITORS TABLE.

The Treasury of History, being a History of the world, comprising a General account both Antient and Modern of all the principal Nations of the Globe, their rise, progress, and present condition, down to 1850, by Samuel Maunder, author of the Treasury of Knowledge, &c., Edited by John Inman Esq., late Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, New York City, is a new work just published in the United States. It is composed of 2 large volumes, well and beautifully bound, and is offered for \$44. It contains 1500 pages and is illustrated with wood cuts. It is well worth the public patronage.

The Union Ark, a Temperance paper containing eight pages, published in Brooklyn, New York, is the name of a spirited publication just issued and sent to us. It contains many spirited and useful remarks with statistics on Temperance.

MR. WALTER EALES LECTURE BEFORE THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF TORONTO.—Mr. Walter Eales, an intelligent Mechanic, now living in this city, and late of Kingston, has kindly presented us with a copy of a lecture, in pamphlet form, delivered by him before the Toronto Mechanics' Institute last Winter.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Star of Temperance, published at Keokuk in Iowa; also the Canada Oak and Western Planet, two papers published, the first at Sandwich, and the last at Chatham.

LADY FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

From the Inverness Courier.

Of the nature of the projected voyage to the Arctic Seas by Mr. Kennedy and his crew of Orkney men, in search of Sir John Franklin, a few notes are supplied by the John O'Grat Journal. Mr. Kennedy is now at Aberdeen, where the Prince Albert is fitting out. The route to be followed is by Lancaster Sound, then down Prince Regent's Inlet as far as possible. The ship is then to be moored in some harbor, and two boats will be dispatched in various directions, according to circumstances, or as the opening of the ice may present. One boat is intended to bring overland to the western shore, at Crosswell or Breton Bay, in the direction of the magnetic pole. The other will be sent southwards to Felix Harbor, and will cross Boothia Isthmus, and after striking the sea coast will proceed by Sir James Ross' Strait to meet the other boat.

After a meeting they will again diverge and explore westward. It is then intended that one of the boats be dispatched in the direction of Simpson's Straits, while the other will be directed northward, with a view to come on the track of Dr. Rae and his party. Mr. Kennedy has been thirteen years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and spent eight years of that period in Labrador. Knowing the country, and the abundance of deer, salmon, and marine animals, he has the firm persuasion that at least a portion of Sir John Franklin's party are yet alive. He goes out without fee or reward, animated with a pure devotion to the service. The crew consists of seventeen persons, nearly all natives of Orkney.

Reader think on it!

The expedition is to be conducted on teetotal principles, and the ship will be ready for sea by the end of this month.—She carries three boats—one of mahogany, one of common materials, and one of gutta percha. Messrs. Dunbar, of Aberdeen, are building a boat specially for Mr. Kennedy's use. It is to be twenty-two feet long, only two feet wide at the midships, or broadest part, and after being covered with hide or gutta percha, with one person set in it—canoe fashion—is calculated to draw only three inches of water. The depth of the boat is to be twelve inches at the seat. It is intended to propel this extraordinary craft, after the manner of the natives of those regions—the Esquimaux—by a double bladed

oar, and the person seated in it will be covered up with a skin dress, buttoned to the chin, and fastened to the deck, that, in the event of its being swamped, it can easily be righted again without any water getting into it.

Mr. Kennedy contemplated not only using this boat for crossing rivers, over ice, and down rapids but to make it his couch of repose at night, by simply pulling a blanket over him, and there repose in a temperature that makes one freeze to think of. He has been accustomed to these hardships, and has stood many nights in similar circumstances, with the thermometer 45 to 50 degrees below zero: often, too, with no covering but the canopy of heaven. The Prince Albert will be provisioned for two years. All success attend her.

EXCURSION.

The Sons of the Whitby Division, in connection with those of Oshawa, Brooklin, &c., have in contemplation an excursion to the Falls, on a grand scale, to take place sometime in June, or early in July next.—It is intended so to arrange the matter as to afford the party time for visiting all the places of interest, such as Lundy's Lane, the Suspension Bridges, and other places of note in that beautiful neighbourhood, returning home in the evening. The party as proposed will be accompanied by a band of music, and such other arrangements made as will add to the pleasure of the party, and the intellectual enjoyment of the occasion. The idea is a beautiful one, and reflects credit on the good taste of those who conceived it. We have no doubt, from the respectability of the parties selected to carry out the design, that it will be pushed forward with vigor. The Standing Committee of arrangements are A. Farewell, Esq., Chairman; J. H. Perry Esq., Secretary; and Messrs. Wm. Carpenter, C. Campbell, Chesnut, R. Gartschore, John Gordon, Kolly, M. B. Stone.—Reporter

N. B. This excursion comes off on the 16th June.—EDITOR SON.

VERY GOOD ADVICE.—Thomas Stottow Brown, Esq., of Montreal, on the occasion of opening the Eagle Hotel of Montreal, as a Temperance House, lately made the following pertinent and wise remarks:—

Mr. T. Brown said, that if country merchants seek ing credit, or young men seek situations, appreciated their own interests, they would always stay at Temperance houses. He had known young men commencing as merchants in the country, who brought excellent letters, but their breath was tainted with the smell of liquor, and they were refused credit for no other reason, although this reason was not assigned, and they never knew that it was the one glass they had taken before calling on the wholesale merchant, which decided him to decline opening accounts with them. He had known others who, in hard times, had to crave leniency, and if all appeared right, they were invariably left to make the most of things themselves; but if one of them smelt of drink the wholesale merchant thought he must be going to the bad, and that the first loss would be the least, and consequently, pushed him to the wall. This man never knew why he had been harrassed and driven almost to utter ruin; but the glass of brandy he had taken at the bar before going out to ask for time was the sole cause of it. And just so with young men seeking situations. Every one's confidence was increased in a man, by learning that he put up at a Temperance house, and every one's confidence was diminished in a man if there was cause to believe that he used intoxicating drinks.

THE JUDGES ON INTEMPERANCE.

HONEST TRUTH.—At the Assizes recently held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Baron Platt gave utterance to a wholesome truth, the particulars we copy from the Gateshead Observer. John Toole and Thomas Kay, each 21, were charged with having stolen £5 2s. 6d. and other property from the person of John Cosgrave, hawker, North Shields. The prosecutor was intoxicated. On the acquittal of the prisoner, the learned Judge observed that, "if the prosecutor could afford to get drunk, he saw no reason why the country should be put to the expense of the prosecution—he could afford that too."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened on the 20th inst. The speech of the Governor General contains less than its usual interest. It refers to the present prosperity of the Province—the agitation of railroad schemes—the good state of our Provincial credit, and to the increased Shipping on our lakes. It alludes to the Clergy Reserves without recommending any action, and also to the salaries of public officers without making any definite suggestions. The postal arrangements are also alluded to in general terms. We cannot publish it at length.

The English Ministry had sustained another defeat on a motion of Mr. Hume to reduce taxation.

The great world's exhibition was opened by the Queen in person on the 1st May instant amidst immense throngs of spectators and great festivities. The day was very fine and the carriages reached two miles. It is said the scene was most beautiful and exciting and the cheering for the Queen very enthusiastic. \$10,000 are taken daily for admission.

The President of the United States is travelling through various States of the Union and receiving addresses and making speeches with Mr. Webster and other members of his cabinet.

The Queen's Birth-day was celebrated in Toronto on the 24th inst. with exhibitions of fire works and other festivities.

A large meeting was held at Toronto since our last issue in favor of the lake Huron rail road.

PARLIAMENT IN TORONTO.—The addresses to the Governor was moved by Mr. Ross of Lower Canada, seconded by J. C. Morrison of the 2nd Riding.

Numerous bills are about to be brought in, several by Mr. Mackenzie and J. H. Boulton.

Mr. Merritt made a long speech on the cause of his resignation opposing the course of the Ministry on retrenchment.

News from Europe apart from those from England about the Exhibition are unimportant. The people in France Spain and Italy are plotting insurrections all the time and are restless.

The war at the Cape of Good Hope with the Caffirs still proceeds.

Unionville Division was formed by brother Kribbs the latter part of April 1851 with 18 Charter members. Salem Echart W. P.

INDUSTRIAL TEMPERANCE HOUSES.—It will be seen that the friends of temperance in the United States are forming industrial Temperance Houses for poor vagrant inebriates.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A celebration by the Berlin Total Abstinence Society, in connection with the Sons of Temperance, will be held in Berlin, Waterloo, on Friday the 6th of June next.

BR. PHILIP S. WHITE passed through the city on Monday last to fill his appointment in the eastern counties. He was in fine health and spirits, and gives a glowing account of his great success wherever he has lectured. He has met every appointment in the west, except those places where the prevalence of the small pox prevented his visiting, and at all of them has gained new converts to the cause. Since he began his tour, he has procured the signatures of about fourteen hundred for admission into our Order, and most of whom he personally officiated in initiating. Of this number, some 75 were persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcohol. Verily he has done a great work, and the effect of his labours are still being manifested, in applications continuing to flow into the Divisions that he has visited. He will remain in the State till the meeting of the Grand Division in Wadesboro', on the 2nd day of April next, which he will attend, and then go on to Virginia, through some of the western counties. Notices of appointments beyond those already given, will be published in our next.—*Spirit of the Age.*

WESTERN HEROINES.—The Daughters of Temperance of the Rosebud Union, of New Boston, Illinois, have removed the last grocery in that place.—An American paper says: "They marshalled their forces at noon — waited upon the dealer in hardware beverages—demanded the price of his stock in trade —paid it down, and with due solemnity, made a drink-offering of it to the devil, by pouring it out upon the sand!"

ENGLAND.

We watch with unusual interests all the movements of our transatlantic brethren.—By recent advices we learn that St. Michael's Division, No 3, Liverpool, celebrated their first anniversary by a grand dinner and ball on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, 1851. G. W. P. Duff, of the Rock Division, Cheshire, and several other distinguished guests were present. An interesting letter from M. W. Scribe of America, was read by Br. S. Orb, G. S. of England.—*N. B. Telegraph.*

THE DEATH OF BR. THOS. EWART OF THIS CITY.—The lamented brother died on the 21st day of last March at Funchal in the Island of Madeira, of consumption.—He was a member of the Ontario Division of Sons of Temperance of this city and a highly respected citizen. Br. Ewart was very young, and was cut off from earth amidst a numerous circle of friends, surrounded by all the comforts that earth can afford. We knew him personally for many years, and we knew him to be an active friend of the Temperance cause, as well as an upright man and lawyer. His lamented death teaches us how uncertain are all earthly things.

The Ontario Division have passed a resolution and address of condolence on the occasion which has been presented to his bereaved widow in this city.

BRAMPTON IN CHINGUACOUSY.

We visited this flourishing village on the 6th inst. It contains a large Division of Sons of Temperance, numbering about 80, with a Section of Cadets. Its population is about 750. The statistics are as follows:—3 churches, 1 school, 1 steam grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 distillery, 1 brewery, 6 merchant stores, 3 inns, 1 temperance hotel, 1 iron foundry, 1 druggist shop, Mr. True-man's; 4 doctors, 1 land agent, Squire Lynch; 1 tannery, 3 blacksmith shops, 3 waggon-makers shops, 3 saddlery shops, amongst them Br. Berry's, and other mechanics shops. A good plank-road goes to it from Dundas-street. It is situated near a fine stream of water, the Etobicoke, and is 25 miles from Toronto, in a rich agricultural country. What is best of all, it is full of Sons, Daughters, and Cadets of Temperance.

BRANTFORD.—The Sons of Temperance of this Town have had a Sciree, held on the 24th ult., which we learn from the papers was a very grand affair.

LONDON CANADA WEST.—Our exchange papers give us an account of a large meeting of the Sons in this Town on the 25th April.

MAKE WAY FOR CALIFORNIA.—It is stated in the Temperance *Telegraph* of St. John's N. B. that the order of the Sons of Temperance has been established among the Gold diggers. It is also in operation up the Mississippi in Minnesota.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—This Society in addition to its usual operations has, as we announced last week, assumed the management and support of the Asylum for Inebriates, now known by the name of THE INDUSTRIAL TEMPERANCE HOME. Two hundred and five persons have been received there since December last, most of whom were fair candidates for the Alms House, the Hospital, the Prisons, or the Grave. There are now in the Home 63 inmates. Four children at school, and 34 women

are employed in housework, and making shirts, vests, pants. Of the 30 men, 5 are shoemakers 4 are tailors, who turn out fine coats good enough for Broadway, and the rest are all usefully and happily employed, and doing well. We think there is a field for the Temperance Society, that has not as yet been very extensively cultivated, at least not so as to exhaust its productiveness of good.—*N. Y. Organ.*

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 6s. 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 6th issue.

- Thornhill..... Josiah Purkiss
- Richmond Hill..... George Graham
- York Mills..... J. C. Moulton
- Weston..... David Maguire
- Streetsville..... Martin Deady
- Churchville..... Walter Davidson
- Brampton..... Lardner Bostwick
- Markham Village..... Thomas Wilson
- Duffins' Creek..... John Campbell
- Brougham Post-Office..... Calvin Sherrard
- Whitby Village..... J. H. Perry
- Brooklyn..... W. A. Kelly
- Oshawa..... John Boyd
- Bowmanville..... David Hay
- Oakville..... Robert Balmor
- Mimico..... William Field
- Bolton Village..... Charles Bolton
- Wellington Square..... John H. Sanders
- Palermo..... Gilbert Fliin
- Barrie..... Angus Russel
- Newmarket..... Dr. Orin Ford
- Sharon..... John Maguire
- Uxbridge Mills..... John L. Gould
- Dundas..... John L. Smith
- Hamilton..... Edwin R. Owen
- Chippawa..... John Rapelge
- Lloydtown & Brownsville..... John Hughes
- St. Catharines..... J. G. Currie
- Aylmer..... John Murdoch
- Waterdown..... Reed Baker
- Stoneycreek..... David Williamson
- Burford..... L. D. Marks
- Amherstburg..... Wm. Bartlett
- Brtown..... Crawford Ross
- Niagara..... Robert Connor
- Queenslon..... J. D. Prest
- Prince Albert..... Prosper Hurd
- Stouffville..... Rev. Mr. Kribbs
- Cobourg..... Mr. Hargraft

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

TORONTO MARKETS.

Monday 25th May.

Wheat per bushel 3s. 11d. Flour per bbl. 21s. Oats per bushel 1s. 10d. Potatoes 2s. 6d. per bush. Butter per lb. 9d. Eggs per dozen 4 1/2. Beef per 100 lb 21 3s 9d. Calves 21. Lambs 7s. 6d. Wool per lb. 1s. 2d. Saxony 1s. 6d. Hides 21 2s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Sheep 17s. 6d. The stores are now full of splendid assortments of new goods.

FARE TO HAMILTON.

The Steam boats on Thursday will only charge half fare up and down to Sons going to the Demonstration. We hope to see a good turn out on the morning boat.

Brother Bickles letter and Mrs. Towlers address are received.

RECEIPT OF MONEY.—Bytown from C. R. \$11; Richmond Hill from G. G. \$3; W. H. Cobourg \$3.

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

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

BIDDLECOMBE'S

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

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

Every Accommodation for Travellers.

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

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

THE BROUGHAM TEMPERANCE
HOUSE.

Bently's Corners, Pickering.

JAMES WOODRUFF

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

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

Good Stabling for horses.

May, 1851. 7

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 New York
and North American Grand Union, you will
greatly assist in extending the Order of the
Daughters of Temperance in Canada:

"Applications to open new Unions must be
signed by at least eleven persons, who must be
ladies of good reputation and standing in com-
munity, The Grand Union, may grant the same
on the payment of five dollars as 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 delegate or delegates as the Grand
Union may deem proper to depute. (whose ne-
cessary travelling expenses must be defrayed by
the Union so opened) who shall superintend the

organization, and train them in the usages of
of the Order: said delegates always to be sub-
ject to the instruction of the Grand Union.

No Union shall be required to pay the ex-
penses of more than one officer or delegate to
organize or install them, and no delegate or of-
ficer shall make any charge for opening or insti-
tuting 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 applica-
tion.

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 New
York and North American Grand Union to grant
them a Charter to open a new Union to be cal-
led——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 gover-
ned by the Rules and Usages of said Grand Uni-
on. 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 "Miss
Jane Leggo, Brockville, C. W."

As it is probable that a Deputy will leave
Brockville about the 25th May for the purpose
of opening Unions in the western part of Cana-
da, it is desirable to have applications from that
part of the Province forwarded before that time.

The Grand Union of Daughters of Temperance
of the Province of Canada will be organized on
the 22nd May, 1851 at Brockville. All persons
eligible to seats in that Union are requested to
attend.

JANE LEGGO,
D. G. P. S.

Brockville, 24th April, 1851. 6-2t

BRAMPTON
TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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

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

May 13th, 1851.

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE, TORONTO.
SOBERIETY PALACE.

Opposite Beard's Hotel, Colborne Street.

J. H. WILLIAMS.

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

J. H. W. solicits a portion of the public pat-
ronage, especially of the Temperance communi-
ty.

He has good stabling for horses.

Toronto, May, 1851. 7

WILLIAM H. FELI.

ENGRAVER, &c.

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

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

Hamilton, April 10, 1851. 5-6m

SONS OF TEMPRANCE
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 me-
thod of getting up a band.

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

MORPHY BROTHERS,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,

98 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Toronto, April 17, 1851. 5

FLOWER ROOTS. FLOWER ROOTS.

NOW Sending out from the TORONTO NURSERY,
Strong plants in pots, of new and rare, Double Dahlias,
Verbenas, Phloxes, Petunias, Calceolarias, and Scarlet
Geraniums—These turned out in a border, during this,
and the first part of next month, will flower profusely
rom July until checked by frost in the fall.

May 1851. GEORGE LESLIE.

MEETING OF THE GRAND SEC-
TION OF CADETS.

Office of Grand Section C. of T.
Province of Canada,
Brockville, 24 April, 1851.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

SIR,

I beg to request that you will insert in
your paper—That the Grand Section of Cadets of
Temperance of the Province of Canada, will
meet in the City of Hamilton, on the 30th May
next. All representatives are respectfully re-
quested to attend.

By Order,
JNO. LEGGO,
Grand Secy.

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 accomodation of those who may favour
him with a call.

GOOD STABILING IS ATTACHED TO THE PREMISES.

April 28th, 1851. 6

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

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, 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	2½
1,000 Parasols	from	2 11	White Cotton	"	3½
1,000 Good Straw Bonnets	"	1 3	Striped Shirting	"	4½
30,000 Yards of Bonnet Ribbons	"	5	Linens, Lastings, Bindings.		
Prints (fast colours)	"	5½	Milliner's and Dress Maker's Trimmings		
Infants Robes, Caps, and Frock Bodies.			Heavy Gingham.		
Crapes and Materials for Mourning.			Table Lincens, Quilts, Counterpanes.		
Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs and Orleans, Cloths, Cashmeres, Bereges, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses: including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New Styles, from 11½d per yard.			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.

CHARLES KAHN,

Surgeon Dentist, South side of King Street, one door west of Bay Street, Toronto. April 8th 1851. 5

J. McNAB,

Barrister, Attorney, &c., First Door North of the Court-House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. March 25, 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. 5

GARDEN Agricultural, & Flower Seeds for 1851.

WILLIAM GORDON,

Seed Merchant, 34, Yonge Street Toronto,

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

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

Laying out of Pleasure Grounds and Gardens

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

Agent for the Toronto Nursery.

Toronto, March 10, 1851. 4

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



NEIL C. LOVE,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST

(SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR.)

No. 92, East side of Yonge Street, two doors South of the Bay Horse Inn and opposite Edward Lawson's cheap Tea Store,

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., &c.

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

Toronto February, 1851.

1-7

SAMUEL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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

March 22, 1851.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE
BY CHARLES DAVIS,

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

BRONTE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

(LAKE SHORE ROAD,)
BY WELLINGTON BELYEA,

Sons of Temperance and others are respectfully requested to patronize this house where every effort will be made to please and accommodate the travelling public.

Feb. 24, 1851. 1-y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

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

BOARDING AND LODGING ON THE MOST
REASONABLE TERMS.

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

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

Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

NONQUON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

OSHAWA, WHITBY,
BY HENRY PEDLAR.

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

February, 1851. 1

BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS
FOR CADETS.

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

March 6th, 1851.

B. WARD, JEWELLER,

No. 7, QUEEN STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

Sons of Temperance supplied with Emblems.

February 24, 1850. 1-y

Greater Bargains than Ever!!

AT

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

IN TEAS, FRUIT, &c.

E. LAWSON,

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

CONFECTIONARIES

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

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

Toronto, Feb. 1851. 1-y

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

P. T. WARE & Co.

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

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

Sir Henry Halford's
IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

THIS MEDICINE is pre-eminently calculated to alleviate and cure the above diseases—its success in every case where it had a fair, honest and impartial trial, fully confirms its general reputation of being the very best medicine in the world for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic 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 complete-

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

Yours, truly and gratefully,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

S. F. URQUHART,

Eclectic Institute,
69 Yonge-street, Toronto. }

25 February, 1851. 1

THE
CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE
AND
LIBRARY GEM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.