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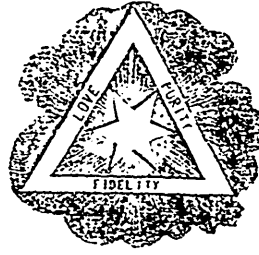
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CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.



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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

NO. 14.



(For the Canadian Son of Temperance.)

WOMAN.

BY THE FOREST BARD.

Oh where is the pen will lay carelessly mute
When woman's the object that calls for its praise.
She's the spring of our joys, the pride of our nature,
Belov'd of the muse and the theme of his lays.

Then now let me picture the noble, the virtuous,
The high soul'd, the tender, the piously good,
None else have a right to the title of woman—
None—none that voluptuous grandeur have woo'd.

Her bosom's a haven which man is at rest in—
The balm of his sorrows, the chief of his joys:
Tis she that inspires his soul to ambition,
And she that refines every heart she enjoys.

Oh, where is the casket or where is the jewel
So rich as the smile in which virtue is dress'd:
No gem is so costly no ruby so precious
As that which fair woman enshrines in her breast.

'Tis she that can calm all the soul's tribulation,
'Tis she that our nature's thoughts will refine,
'Tis she that will lead to religion—to heaven—
She leads us from earth unto things all divine.

How sweet on her lip is the smile of affliction—
How dear from her tongue come the words of applause:
They act like to magic for man becomes captive,
And love binds the chain she insidiously draws.

In woman we see all the pride of the nation,
The skill of the graces combined with the muse,—
And man will acknowledge her queen of creation,
Whose province to him is pure joy to diffuse.

How blest is his fortune who gains her affection,
And boasts of the smile of pure love that she gives:
His cheek fears no blush while his lips shall confess 'us
For woman, dear woman, alone that he lives.
Bradford, July 16th, 1851.

A BREAKFAST PLATE FOR SOLDIERS.—In Paris a new kind of cuirass for the use of the army is shortly to be tried, this cuirass is vulcanized india rubber, about half an inch thick. This thickness it is stated is more than sufficient to resist the action of a ball projected from any kind of fire arms. All the experiments tried have proved entirely successful. The

force of the ball is completely broken by the elasticity of the india rubber, and it falls on the ground at the feet of the person against whom it is sent.

THE WICKEDNESS OF ENVY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

BROOKLIN July 24, 1851.

MR. EDITOR.

If you think the following worthy of a place in your periodical, please insert it.

Of all the malignant passions that exist in the heart of man, envy is perhaps the most pernicious in its effects. It is not generally directed against those who are greatly superior or inferior to ourselves; for the former are beyond its reach; and if subjects of praise, the man of envy to preserve the appearance of honesty and candor, will unite in the general gust of praise, very willing that they should enjoy their own pleasure without being molested. The latter being beneath his notice, and possessing nothing to excite a spirit of jealousy, are passed over with silent contempt. But envy fastens upon those that are on a level with itself, of the same occupation, rivals in office, employment, wealth or learning, station or talents. Here it spends its fury. Singling out the rival object, the eye of envy is fixed upon him as the object of the strongest hatred. We see this malignant passion exemplified in the case of King Saul, towards David his rival for the throne. The deadly weapon was thrown by the hand which was nerved by the bitter feeling of envy. Haman could not rest while Mordecai, the object of his hatred, sat at the gate. It is insatiable as the grave; never content until it has witnessed the degradation of others. Who can stand before it? Like a bird of prey, it conceals itself in the dark, assumes the garb of friendship, and wears the mild countenance of good will that it may strike a deeper wound with its poisonous sting. At other times it takes a bolder stand, puts on the haughty air of authority, comes vested with the credentials of a superior, and commands under the awful sanctions of justice, for the purpose of plunging you deeper and deeper into disgrace. It elevates you high that your fall may be more fatal; while it flatters only to satisfy itself in exposing your weakness. Truly of all enemies envy is most to be dreaded. If you have an open enemy to contend with, you can guard against him, but when he conceals himself in the cloak of friendship he is then prepared to take a surer aim and to strike a more deadly blow. It is said by King Solomon who was the wisest of men that "a sound heart is the life of the flesh, but envy is the rottenness of the bones." How destructive the effects not only upon those persons who are chosen for its victims, but also upon the person himself who has been so unfortunate as to fall under its influence. It turns

the sweetest enjoyments of life into the bitterest dregs which eventually destroy all human happiness. While it looks with discontent upon the objects of its hatred, it recoils upon the heart which has become its seat, and insensibly saps the springs of life. In its progress, it devours like the vulture peace, contentment, love and all social affections, and introduces in their place variance, hatred, discontent and all the restlessness of a self-tortured mind. Thus it settles down in murmuring stupidity, after having drawn all within its own circle, finding fault with every body and not satisfied with itself; but tired of life like Saul the King of Israel, it becomes its own destroyer. Thus it is with this foe of God and man. But is there no remedy for this great evil? Is there nothing that will remove this malady? Truly there is a hope in the case. But what is the remedy and where is it to be found? It is love and proceeds from the fountain of all good; that is from God. Let this love fill the heart, which is productive of love to all men, and pride and jealousy which are the parents of envy will be destroyed. This spreads contentment throughout the soul, which is congenial to the happiness of all, and qualifies us to rejoice in the prosperity of others as well as in our own.

J. M. S., BROOKLIN.

AN EAVESDROPPER IN A "TIGHT PLACE."—Dick Corneracker was a restless, mischievous boy, whose prying curiosity led him into a hundred scrapes every year; but the hardest one of all was that in which his ears were nearly scraped off his head in the following manner:—

Dick had a sister who had a beau, and Dick was very anxious to pry into the mysteries of "courting." So one evening, after the twilight had faded away from the landscape, and the best parlor was illuminated faintly—for lovers in anticipation of the chapel scene, prefer a dim religious light for their tete a tete—as one of the family were absent, Master Dick resolved to execute a plan which he had conceived several days previously, and make himself master of the *modus operandi* the preliminaries to marriage.

In the parlor there happened to be an earthen funnel; placed there to admit the passage of a stove pipe from below, which was connected with a dumb stove in the chamber above. It being summer, the stoves were removed, and our young hero found that he could introduce his head through and hear the conversation between the loving couple. He listened accordingly, very attentively, for some minutes, unobserved by the occupants of the parlor, who were too much attracted by each other, to observe the inverted face above them.

At length Dick becoming tired of his constrained position, and of the conversation, which latter he avers to this day, was extremely "sickish," attempted to withdraw his head from the trap, into which he had thrust it.

To his dismay, however, he found himself fastened

as surely as an ox in a stall. He could not pull out his head without stripping it of its ears and scalp, so he hung last until his emotion, and struggle, withal, brought the blood into his head, and he grew quite black in the face. At this critical juncture, his nose was titillated with some particles of dust and he sneezed. This awakened the lovers from their intoxication, and they soon discovered the prying rogue, who finding himself betrayed, began to kick and roar lustily for help.

All hands were called on deck, and it was found impossible to extricate the unfortunate youth, without first prying out the earthen funnel, and shivering it to fragments with a hammer. Dick was henceforward cured of eves-dropping, and is at this day a very good boy.—*Yankee Blade.*

DOG-DAYS.—This name was given to a certain portion of summer, from the fact that in the time of the ancient astronomers the star *Sirius*, called also "The Dog-Star," rose just before the sun, about the beginning of July; and the sultry heat of that season, together with the tendency of dogs to run mad, were ascribed to the raging of the star. Hence the time of its ascendency was called dog-days. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the helical rising of *Sirius* now takes place in a later and cooler season of the year, and can have no relation to what we call dog-days.

SWORD FISH.—A few days ago on examining the bark *Said Ben Sultan*, in search of a leak, the weapon of a sword-fish was discovered, which had penetrated through the copper and plank, and into the lining, having passed between two timbers.—The fragment remaining in the vessel was about sixteen inches in length. The blow was inflicted when the bark was crossing the equator, in her last voyage, and was distinctly felt at the time, and noted in the log book. The fish was seen also, in a bleeding condition. Several cases of a similar nature have occurred with vessels belonging to this port.—*Salem Gazette.*

ANECDOTE OF LATIMER.

It is related of Latimer, that when he once preached before that tyrant, Henry VIII., he took a plain, straightforward text, and in his sermon assailed these very sins for which the monarch was notorious, and he was stung to the quick, for truth always finds a response in the worst man's conscience. He would not bend beneath the authority of his God; but sent for Latimer, and said: "Your life is in jeopardy, if you do not recant all you said to-day when you preach next Sunday." The trimming courtiers were all anxious to know the consequences of this, and the chapel was crowded. The venerable man took his text, and after a pause, began with a soliloquy, thus:

"Now, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of thy earthly monarch—thy life is in his hands, and if thou dost not suit his fancies, he will bring down thy grey hairs to the grave; but Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who hath told thee, fear not them that kill the body, and can do no more; but rather fear him who can kill both body and soul, and cast thee into hell forever! Yea, I say, Hugh Latimer, fear him."

He then went on, and not only repeated what he had before advanced, but, if possible, enforced it with greater emphasis. After he had finished, Henry sent for him, and said: "How durst thou insult thy monarch so?" Latimer replied, "I thought if I were unfaithful to my God, I could not be loyal to my King." The King embraced the good old Bishop, exclaiming, "There is yet one man left who is bold enough to tell me the truth."

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN ANIMAL LIFE.—The Zoological Society's Garden in the Regent's Park, that already popular menagerie, has just received an accession which bids fair to contest attraction with the hippopotamus or the infant elephant. The Governor of Singapore, Lieut.-Colonel Batterworth, C.B. has for the third time, transmitted a most valuable collection of living animals to the Zoological Society.

Among them is the finest example Uran-utan which has yet been seen in Europe. The Uran-utan is, we are informed, about four years old, excessively intelligent, and as docile as most children of that age. He was accompanied when he left Singapore by a female of the same species, but she unfortunately did not survive the voyage to England. Her death is said to have had a strong effect upon the spirits of "Darby," who is now only recovering, by dint of the utmost devotion on the part of his attendant, and the Society who assist him, from the loss which he has sustained. The Uran of Borneo is, when adult, a most formidable being, and greatly exceeds the chimpanzee in bulk and power. Attaining a stature of near five feet, armed with canine teeth of enormous dimensions, and endowed with muscles which infinitely transcend the most herculean development in man, he has no rival for supremacy in the primeval forests of the Archipelago. In infancy and early youth the forehead of the uran is much more indicative of intellect than at a later period, when the animal expression gains a terrible ascendancy, partly in consequence of the development of the frontal sinus, and still more especially of great callousities on the cheek, which give a frightful width and flatness to the countenance. To what amount of intelligence the tail-less apes of the Archipelago and Africa are capable of attaining, is a problem yet to be determined; but the pensive and thoughtful glance of the animal in the Society's garden cannot fail to suggest many curious speculations to an observant mind.

THE OLDEST PERSON.—The oldest person returned by the census takers in the United States is Surey Wright a colored woman, in the city of Baltimore.—She is 120 years of age, and the Assistant Marshall says there is no doubt of the fact. At the time of the Revolution in 1775, she had a child twenty-five years of age.

A WOLF AND HIS MASTER.—The fate of Lieutenant Salsford was distinguished by a singular circumstance. A large tame wolf caught at Aspre, and brought up from a cub by the Minotaur's company and exceedingly docile, continued to the last an object of general solicitude. Sensible of its danger; its howls were peculiarly distressing. It had always been a particular favorite of the lieutenant, who was also greatly attached to the animal, and through the whole of their sufferings kept close to his master. On the breaking up of the ship both got upon the mast. At times they were washed off, but by each other's assistance regained it. The lieutenant at last became exhausted by continual exertions, and benumbed with cold. The wolf was equally fatigued, and both held occasionally by the other to regain his situation. When within a short distance of land, Lieutenant Salsford, affected by the attachment of the animal, and totally unable any longer to support himself, turned towards him from the mast, the beast clasped his fore paws round his neck, while the lieutenant clasped him in his arms, and they sank together.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURE OF TWO CHILDREN.—In the absence of their parents, two little girls, 5 and 6 years old, one a daughter of Mr. J. A. Root, the other of Mr. Hathaway, both of Haydenville, Mass., undertook to sport upon a raft above Hoyden's button factory. In the act of getting on the raft they pushed it from the shore, and were carried over the dam, where there is a fall of 12 or 13 feet. As the raft rose to the surface a little hand was seen clinging to it, and a man plunged into it, seized the hand, drew out the girl and found the other clinging to one of her feet. Neither sustained any injury.

LORD BROUGHAM.—There is reason to apprehend, has found it necessary to retire, for a time at least, from public life. His restless, and to himself resistless, energies, have it is feared, proved more than a match for a constitution certainly of much greater than ordinary strength, and in the maturity of his intellectual greatness—at a period of life distant from advanced age.—Lord Brougham finds himself compelled to seek retirement and repose. It has been said of many men that only in business—only when actively employed—they were at rest. No other description would accurately portray Lord Brougham. Occupation was his idyl;

and his biography, be it written when it may—and the day is distant, we trust, when his character and his labors will become matters of comment or description to his successors—will disclose an amount of work performed by a single individual, which, when looked at in the mass, will appear incredible. The law was his profession; but in science, in literature, in legislation, in politics, in moral and physical philosophy, in all, the observer of the times will find evidence of the activity and of the great ability of Lord Brougham. To him we owe much of the education, and many of the educational institutions of our era—an era of which he himself will ever stand forth as one of the most distinguished ornaments. His Lordship has quitted town for Brougham Hall. In the debate on Chancery Reform on Monday week, His Lordship alluded to the infirm state of his health, which, he said, would preclude him from taking any further part in the business of the Session, but spoke as forcibly as ever in reprehension of the enormous vexations, delays, and costs attendant upon the simplest proceedings in Chancery.

Mr Silk Buckingham has at length succeeded in his long contest with the East India Company for indemnification for his losses as an Oriental Journalist. The Bill before Parliament for restitution has been withdrawn, the Court of Directors and the Government having agreed to settle upon him a pension of £400 per annum.

The Irish Census.

ABSTRACT OF THE IRISH CENSUS IN 1841 AND 1851.				
Houses: Inhabited	1,328,839	.....	1,047,735
Uninhabited, built	52,208	.....	65,159
building	3,313	.....	2,113
Total	1,384,360	.....	1,115,007
Families	1,472,287	.....	1,207,012
Persons: Males	4,019,576	.....	3,176,727
Females	4,155,548	.....	3,339,067
Total	8,175,124	.....	6,515,794
Population in 1841	8,175,124		
"	1851	.....	6,515,794
Decrease	1,659,330		
Or, at the rate of 20 per cent.				
Population in 1821	6,801,827		
"	1831	.....	7,767,401
"	1841	.....	8,175,124
"	1851	.....	6,515,794
Or, 286,033 souls fewer than in 1821, thirty years ago.				

A considerable proportion of the deficiency in the Irish population is attributable to the scarcity of food, to the sufferings of the poor from the want of fuel and shelter during inclement seasons, and to the scourge of the cholera, diarrhoea, influenza, and other epidemic and endemic diseases, which have been carrying on their destructive operation in that country with unusual force during the last ten years. The principal cause of deficiency, however, will not be found in these evils, but in the progress of emigration, affecting the population throughout the whole of the term under consideration, and during the last two or three years, at a rapidly increasing ratio. During the last ten years the emigration from the United Kingdom has amounted to above 1,600,000 of which amount, Ireland has furnished more than its natural proportion, sending out numbers by whose departure the country has been in some parts completely drained of its population. This fact is referred to for the purpose of noticing a feature it presents, and which, if it should not at first attract attention, ought to be considered, as it furnishes an element of importance in any calculations that may be made for the purpose of accounting for the strange aspect which the Irish census of year will present. It should then be observed, that the emigrants from Ireland generally are not the aged nor the very young, but persons whose removal would in a few years sensibly affect the natural increase of the population by the increase of births over deaths. The necessary consequence has been, that great numbers of those births which would have been registered in Ireland have been registered in the United States or the colonies, and many of them in this country.—*News of World.*



Agricultural.

THE WORLD HARVEST.

BY EDITH OAKLEY.

They are sowing their seed in dawnlight fair,
They are sowing their seed in the noon-day's glare;
They are sowing their seed in the soft twilight,
They are sowing their seed in the solemn night.
What shall the harvest be?

They are sowing their seed of pleasant thought,
In the spring's green light they have bitterly wrought;
They have brought their fancies from wood and dell,
Where the mosses creep, and the flower buds swell.
Rare shall the harvest be.

They are sowing their seed of word and deed,
Which the cold know not, nor the careless heed;
Of the gentle word and the kindly deed,
That have blessed the heart in its sorest need.
Sweet will the harvest be.

And some are sowing the seed of pain,
Of late remorse and maddened brain;
And the stars shall fall, and the sun shall wane,
Ere they root the weeds from their soil again.
Dark will the harvest be.

And some are standing with idle hand,
Yet they scatter seed on their native land,
And some are sowing the seed of care,
Which their soil hath borne, and still must bear.
Sad will the harvest be.

They are sowing their seed of double deed,
With a sleepless watch and earnest heed;
With a careless hand o'er the earth they sow,
And the fields are whitening where'er they go.
Rich will the harvest be.

Sown in darkness or sown in light,
Sown in weakness or sown in might,
Sown in meekness or sown in wrath,
In the broad world-field or the shadowy path—
Sure will the harvest be.
—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE BROCKVILLE SHOW.

All Farmers and lovers of the agricultural interests of our Province will remember that the Provincial Fair comes off at Brockville on the 24th, 25th, & 26th of September, inst. Great preparations are making by the good people of this town to comfortably accommodate all—and we hope that there will be a good turn out of samples of the industry and ingenuity of Canada; as well as of the human species. Anything to help the farmers we go for. Industry progress and temperance are our watchwords. The world must not stand still. Let us improve our farms, our grain, our stock, and machinery, our government, and laws, our habits and manners. Let the farms of Canada teem with beautiful milk cows—fine cattle, the best breed of sheep and noble horses. It is a glorious sight to see the farmers' yard stocked with cattle and poultry all of the best breeds. Encourage them by your presence at the Provincial fair and turn out your beautiful daughters and the smiling wives of your happy homes. A little travel will do them good. These fairs are new features in our country. We recollect the time when no such thing was heard of less than 16 years ago. We like to gaze on a beautiful farm—upon a waving field of wheat or well ploughed ground. Our farmers and their prosperity are inseparably connected with that of Canada. Railroads—plenty of wheat, good prices, and a cheap and good government are what we go for.

THE CROPS OF WHEAT, &c.

Generally, in Canada, the Fall and Spring crops are more than an average. Oats are very good in this county. Hay is also good. The crops have also been well got in, notwithstanding the wet weather.—The price of grain is, however, low. It is not generally bringing over 3s. 9d. per bushel. We are afraid that the potato crop is everywhere a failure. They sell, however, very low in Toronto. In many places the rot has not affected the fruit but the vines being killed of course the growth of the potatoes is stopped. Fruit is not abundant in Canada but is so in the United States. Peaches are very high in our markets.

ORCHARDS.

In travelling over various parts of the County of York we find that the Farmers neglect to plant orchards. Fine farms with a hundred acres cleared can be found with no fruit trees. This is a pity and shows a want of good husbandry and taste. It is very little trouble or expense for a farmer to set out a sufficient number of plum, cherry, apple, and peach trees for his use and even for sale. Nothing is more healthy than good ripe fruit and what is more comfortable in the winter than to set around a good orchard and eat the fruit of summer saved in a good cellar.

This we used often to do in our father's home in 1825. Five years will produce from small trees sufficient fruit for a family's use and in ten years an abundance. All parts of Western Canada will grow apples, cherries, and currants and many parts of it peaches. We know a gardener who raises fine peaches in the township of York, a hundred feet above the lake. Last year we raised a bushel off two small trees. What a delightful sight it is for a farmer to gaze on an orchard of apple trees laden down with yellow and red apples!! Apples will fatten hogs better than potatoes. Two acres of ground well put in order will raise a great deal of fruit, but a large farm should have an orchard of at least five acres. Good grass will grow under the trees. The ground should, however, be broken up every two or three years.

THE VALUE OF TREES

Beside their intrinsic value, how desolate is a home on a farm or in the city, without fruit or ornamental trees. To the generality of people you might as well recommend a person without mind, as offer to sell a homestead without trees or shrubbery. One thing should be observed in planting, to select good varieties of fruit trees, as it is a disgrace to any one to plant and grow others. Be mindful of these things and a reward will follow.

We are reminded of this subject by a sale of land just made in this vicinity—one particular advantage and inducement to the purchaser being the assortment of choice trees already grown to his hands.

J. H. W.

THE USE OF FRUIT.

Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in the free use of apples, peaches, cherries, melons and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit, that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer or freer from the paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the land in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influences.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*

MULCHING.

A "Practical Mulcher," writing from Dedham, Massachusetts, whose communication is published in the *Horticulturist* for May, says:

I regard mulching as our prime and especial necessity, the most indispensable thing in North American Agriculture. For in the first place, the operation of mulching, or covering over the surface of the ground, prevents the evaporation of the moisture that is so requisite to the rooting of new plantations, to the development of luxuriant foliage; and the production of perfect flowers, and fair, juicy, large-sized fruits.—Again: the operation of mulchman not only prevents, to a great extent, the escape of moisture, but also, and what is of greater importance, the passing away from the earth of the volatile gases, that are held in solution in the water, and which, sucked in by the minute mouths of the radicles or spongioles, give nourishment to the plant or tree.

That mulching is of great value in the case of young and newly planted trees, by preventing the process of evaporation, is universally admitted in theory, and to a certain extent carried out into practice; and yet but few seem to be aware of its value in retaining the nourishment as well as the moisture in the earth, and thus, both these means, contributing to the luxurious and healthful condition of plants and trees already rooted and well established in the soil. But observation, however, as well as actual experience, has fully convinced me that trees will not only put forth more luxuriantly, and grow more vigorously, but that the fruit will be far larger, fairer, and juicier, for mulching during the hot season. And I hazard the observation, that in the culture of pears, and certain kinds of apples, such as the Roxbury russet, that are generally small and knurly on a gravelly bottom, careful mulching is almost equal to a clay subsoil.

And here let me say, by way of parenthesis, that in the cultivation of these fruits, it is not, I think, any nutritive element in the clay soil, but only its power of retaining moisture, that gives it the advantage over a gravelly substratum. By carefully mulching, however, I do not mean a wisp of straw, hay, weeds, or small brush, nor a shovel of spent tan, hub-chips, or saw-dust, placed just round the trunk of the tree, but a covering of ground, if possible, as far as the roots extend. There are some absurd people who seem to think, if we are to judge them by their practice, that somewhere at the butt of the tree is a great mouth in which the tree takes its food and drink; and accordingly, they put all the nourishment, whether liquid or solid, "right round" the trunk. Whereas, the truth is, the numerous little mouths that drink in the moisture, and the nutritious elements that are dissolved in it, are in the little spongioles that form the very terminations of the radical branches; and our course of treatment should be based upon this fact, in watering, manuring and mulching.

Mulching, then in the first place, prevents, in light, gravelly soils—and in dry seasons, in all soils—the evaporation of the moisture necessary to that flow of sap, that shall make a luxuriant growth, fine foliage, and fair, large-juicy fruit.

And second, as the elements that nourish the tree are contained in the moisture in solution, and a dry state of the earth must thus cut off the supply of food, mulching actually nourishes the tree. In proof of this, I might, would my space permit adduce numerous facts; but experiments are so easily tried, that such evidence is hardly necessary here.

MODEL FARM—We are much gratified to see by the Quebec papers, that the gentlemen of the Seminary in that city have determined upon establishing a model-farm, on the property at the Cote Saint Paul. We trust we shall not be thought officious if we solicit the attention of our friends, the gentlemen of the Montreal Seminary, to the patriotic and enlightened conduct, in this matter, of their brethren in Quebec.—*Mont. Herald.*

Fashion makes foolish parents, invalids of children, and servants of all.

Trust him little who praises him least, who is all indifferent about all

Youths Department.

THE STAR OF TEMPERANCE

BY T. A. FERGUSSON.

Once a dark and dismal cloud
Our moral sky obscur'd,
And rolling thunders, rumbling loud
Of coming storms assur'd.

Then Reason's sun had set below
Those clouds so dark and dense,
Saw, what produced this gloom of woe?
'Twas black Intemperance.

There demon-like in midnight gloom
His dragon-head arose—
And men submitted to their doom,
Nor offer'd to oppose.

Ten thousands in the prime of life
Were hurried down to death,
By famine, pestilence and strife,
The poisons of his breath.

Then virtue, like a sluggard slept,
When Reason was dethron'd,—
The drunkard's injur'd infants wept,
The anguish'd mothers groan'd.

Long had this moral midnight veil'd
From man his hideous toes,
But lo! a glorious light was hail'd,
The Temperance Star arose.

How blessed how divinely bright
That Star of Temperance shone,
How welcome to the anxious sight
Of the beighted one.

Prepared to seize, before him lay
The dragon's frightful shape,
He look'd around, behold! a way
Appear'd for his escape.

A way of sure and safe retreat,
By Sons of Temperance plann'd,
A way which leads from slavery's gate
To Freedom's happy land.

With firm and joyous step he sped
And gain'd a refuge sure,
That way has many thousands led,
From Ruin's very door.

Then Sons of Temperance still pursue
Your glorious saving plan,
Much still remains for you to do
To save your fellow man.

Though from ten thousand sunk in woe,
The enslaving chain you broke,
Ten thousand still are bowing low
Beneath th' oppressor's yoke.

Let not your zeal nor courage wane,
But firmer take your stand,
Nor quit the field till Baehus' train
Be banish'd From our land.

Bradford, August 8th, 1851.

DUNDAS CADETS. — PROCRASTINATION.

Worthy Archon, Brothers—Ladies & Gentlemen.

The subject which I have selected for my humble attempt at an essay, is Procrastination.

Foremost in the ranks of the destroyers of human happiness and contentment stand Procrastination. Ever ready to the weakminded, deterring them from the fulfilment of those engagements which they are bound by their duty to God and themselves to perform; and a serious obstacle to the attainment of such objects as necessity may require or fancy suggest. Procrastination is an evil habit, which when once acquired is the hardest to get rid of, and is attended with the most serious consequences. It clings to a person with the utmost tenacity and though subdued for a while will as soon as the watchfulness and perseverance which have been the workers of its downfall have in a measure relaxed their efforts,

return to take possession of the wretched objects of its galling oppression.

It is a habit of such a nature that when first discovered its prompt exertions are made for the suppression of it, it can be with little difficulty effected, but which it allowed to grow upon a person will in a remarkably short space of time have obtained such a foothold as to require the most energetic exertions to keep it from going to such an extent as entirely to unfit him for the transaction of any business whatever.

It is an evil which is not natural to man but is acquired by the example of others, or by an idle disposition. It does not grow upon a person quickly, but on the contrary is so gradual in its work of destruction as scarcely to be noticed until it has entirely effected its purpose. It is an evil which was never intended by Divine Providence to retard the rise and progress of mankind.

Look at the inferior animals; they do not procrastinate. See with what punctuality all their works are carried on. The Ant and the Bee do not deter laying up their winter stores. They do not put it off because in all probability, they shall have plenty of time in which after a day or two of pleasure to gather together as much food as will be necessary for their winter consumption. No, you may see the Ant upon the first fine day of Spring toiling along with her heavy burden; and the busy Bee may be seen sucking the sweet juices from the beautiful flowers; mingling her busy hum with the notes of the gay songsters of the woods, as they fly about among the green foliage; looking for the most secure and convenient place in which to build their nests. The whole animal creation presents a scene of punctuality, which it would be well for man to imitate.

Everything is busy with its own concerns and consequently has no time to interfere with the business of its neighbours.

Look at the works of nature and see with what punctuality every turn is taken—see with what regularity the seasons follow each other, each bringing with it its own peculiarity. What would be the consequence if God should see fit to withhold these blessings? Or think what a situation man would be in should he withhold the light of the Sun or cause it to shine at irregular intervals. But as it is we have everything in the proper time all coming in order, so as best to suit the wants of man.

If you look at the premises of the man upon whom this most distressing habit has grown you will in all probability see a spectacle that will go far towards putting you on your guard against it. Unhinged barn doors, broken down fences (and consequently injured crops), unmended windows, and tools and other articles lying around in the utmost confusion will be the prevailing features there. Can such a man prosper? No, procrastination has proved to be the thief of time and defrauded him of the time in which he should have been busily engaged in improving his property, but instead of thus engaging himself he kept putting off that which most needed doing until a more convenient time, until things began to assume an appearance of confusion and neglect that would entirely dishearten him.

Look at the history of the many heroes who have struggled whether from patriotic principles or principles of ambition; they did not procrastinate: whenever they had conceived a project they could not rest satisfied until it was accomplished. They took action upon it immediately and suffered nothing to be deferred till to-morrow which could be done to-day, provided it did not interfere with some prior engagement, or could be done to better advantage at some future time. And what was the result, they were almost always successful. Bruce succeeded in freeing his country. Oliver Cromwell gained the chief

power in England through quickly taking advantage of every circumstance which he could turn to his own account. Napoleon by his promptitude and energy gained the title of Emperor and made most of the Sovereigns of Europe feel his power; but he went a little beyond the line of prudence and in his furious attempts to conquer Russia lost his whole army and future prospects of success.

Might we not take pattern after some of those illustrious patriots? Can we not imitate them in their promptness by immediately attending to whatever we wish to be done? If we allow this most distressing evil to grow upon us we may be certain of the consequences it will entail on us; for an idle disposition soon brings poverty and want and sink us into misery and wretchedness. Look for instance at the youth who now rejects all solicitations to make one among this band of brothers. He thinks that the wine cup has no allurements for him; he does not make a practice of using intoxicating liquors nor does he intend to, and therefore it is of no use to join the Cadets; but watch him through life and see whether he will have reason to alter his opinion. You will in all probability see him before he has gone far upon the broad ocean of life commence by taking a glass or two with a friend. The gay company of his jovial companions keeps getting more and more attractive, and thus he is led on until he finds himself so enchained in the thralldom of the sparkling wine cup as to be lost to all sense of shame and may be seen reeling along the streets a very different person from what he would have been had he in his youth formed the wise resolution to be the avowed enemy of intemperance.

How many more instances are there on record of procrastination proving the ruin of men; leading them to neglect the affairs of both soul and body, and thus ruining them for time and eternity. Might we not learn a useful lesson from procrastination and would it not be well for all especially the young to take pattern from those who have been prompt in the fulfilment of their engagements, and ever to keep in mind the injunction of that great and wise man Solomon, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

WM. FREED.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE—HAMILTON.

On Friday evening, 5th inst. according to previous advertisement, the first anniversary of the Burlington Section of the Cadets of Temperance, was celebrated by a grand Soiree in the City Hall.—The festival was pretty well attended, particularly by the juvenile portion of the community. After refreshment had been served, the meeting was called to order by the appointment of T. Bickle, Esq., to the chair, who called upon the Rev. J. Carroll to open the exercises with prayer. Then followed a Temperance Ode, which was sung with great animation, accompanied with instrumental music. The Chairman next called for the reading of a number of Essays, which had been prepared for the occasion, by the young lads by whom they were read. They were well written, and evinced considerable talent, as well as reading and reflection on the part of their authors. The intervals between the Essays were enlivened with appropriate Temperance Songs from the Choir.

The Chairman announced that several others were prepared with Essays, but from the lateness of the hour he thought it would be best to defer reading them. Mr. Russell, from Brockville, was called upon, who addressed the meeting in a very humorous speech, to the no small amusement of his youthful auditors, who evinced their gratification by the most enthusiastic cheering.—

A few words from the Rev. G. Shephard, closed the exercise, when the benediction was pronounced and the meeting broke up highly gratified with the entertainment.

We consider the organization of the Cadets of Temperance as one of the most timely efforts put forth in behalf of this great and good work; one, too, which will tell powerfully upon the future success of this glorious reform. This is beginning at the right place. If we can secure the boys we shall be pretty sure of the men; for early principles are the most abiding.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*



The Literary Gem.

PROGRESS.

The following is from the pen of William Pembroke, Mulchinock, lately published in New York city:—

Hark the iron age is speaking,
With a mighty thunder tone,
Like the heavy surges breaking
'Gainst the immemorial stone;
Mark the iron age demanding,
Not in anger but in truth,
Care worn working are you banding
In the cause of right and truth?

"Progress, Progress, ever onward
Fleet as lightning see you move,
Forms erect and eyes cast sunward,
With proud faith in God above:
Down with tyrants and their victors,
For the strife your armour don
'Till a world shall hail you victors,
Toilers, on, forever on.

"Progress, Progress toil and sorrow,
Strife and danger, bear them all,
Lest the Future's coming morrow,
Find each toiler still a thrall,
Every day some task beginning
You must close ere day is gone,
Day of rest is day of sinning!
Brothers, on, forever on.

"Progress, Progress, friends and brothers,
Forward now, or die as slaves.
Changing nature, with your mothers,
Sinking into self made graves;
Toilers, act like bold aspirants
Freedom's garb of battle don,
Swerve not, crouch not, down with tyrants,
Brothers, on, forever on.

"Progress, Progress, no man flinches.
Hark! the earnest toilers say,
Though now we advance by inches.
Milestones soon shall mark our way.
And the watchword for the lowly,
Left by heroes dead and gone—
Shall be 'Progress, high and holy,
Toilers, on, forever on."

MOST PASSING STRANGE IF TRUE. ↵

A MODERN FRANKENSTEIN.—A Cincinnati paper says that a scientific gentleman of that city has within past six weeks, at various times produced animal solely from the action of certain chemical preparations on each other in such a manner as leads him to the conclusion that a more perfectly developed process, by further scientific discoveries will produce results miraculously astonishing to the world! The species of life produced, did not exist more than twenty-

four hours in either instance; but the simple fact of life power being thus manifested and attested, as it is by the personal examination of five or six eminent physicians, may lead to something to which the whole world of science, as at present, may look forward with awe and amazement!"

We cut this account some time ago from an exchange paper, intending to make some remarks on it. Many philosophers have held that life is the effect of chance, or the gradual development of nature in the course of ages. That certain chemical combinations and processes will cause life. They hold that nature contains within herself the elements of all life, organic animate and inanimate. A hundred thousand years they say are but as one day in the cycle of eternal time, and that nature occupies such periods in maturing her creatures. Without now waiting to combat this doctrine we would merely say that we will at some future time do so. The objection in our mind to it is that experience and researches in the earth's internal parts do not prove it true. Birds and animals in physical appearance, were the same in the time of Abraham as now. The bones of animals of the same species, as those still living, are found in the earth where they have laid for perhaps six thousand years; and in conformation they resemble those of animals still alive. It is true there are some species of animals once in existence now no more. It is true that no very ancient remains of man or the monkey tribes can be found.

But yet all this may be without the truth of the self-development theory of nature being established. Has any philosopher of modern or ancient times known of nature producing any new species of animal or tree? Is not the elephant, or the lion, or the behemoth, or the zebra, or the palm tree, or cedar of Lebanon the same now as in the time of Nimrod, 4000 years ago? Yet this account is very strange.

ANCIENT REMAINS OF ANIMALS.

"RELIQS OF THE PAST.—At the meeting of the Natural History Society of Newark, on Thursday evening, several specimens of fossilized roots, from the new red sand stone quarries, on the north-west borders of that city, were exhibited. This locality is said to present an interesting field for palæontological research. Organic remains are rather abundant, and among them, according to the report of the workmen engaged on the quarry, are bird tracks similar to those found in the sand stone of the Connecticut valley."—*Beaver (Penn.) Star.*

"CURIOSITY.—Last week the workmen at Powers' Summit, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad found a petrified snake, the size of which would seem to indicate that in this region at least, that species of reptile has greatly degenerated. His snakeship was found imbedded in the solid limestone rock some sixty feet below the earth's surface.—Its size is enormous—sixteen feet in length, and in the middle at least four inches in diameter. Although its substance is completely assimilated to the rock in which it was imbedded, it looks surprisingly natural—indeed almost as perfect in form and feature as when alive."—*Ibid.*

Now and again we see curious accounts like the following of fossil remains of animals found in rocks at great depths below the surface where they have been for thousands of years. We have frequently noticed them in rocks. Whilst at Caledonia, some time ago, we saw a piece of limestone taken out of the solid banks of rock near Thorold on the Welland Canal, that contained a nest of petrified snakes clustered together as in life. Snakes in the winter cluster

together, intertwining their bodies the one with the other for warmth, and thus lay together in hundreds. In this piece of stone many hundreds seem to have been petrified, in size nearly as large as life. It is impossible to say how long the rock had lain where it was; but it is as old as the mountain ridge of Hamilton. The snakes seem to have been of the adder species with broad flat heads. The shape of the head, tail and bands were quite distinct. Whilst examining some of the lime stones taken from the bottom of Lake Ontario, near Toronto, used in building houses during this year, we found them to contain distinct fossil remains of snakes and muscle shells, the latter found only on the sea shore, with other sea shells giving incontestible evidence that the ocean rolled above this country. During this year we found in the Sandridge in the upper end of this city, the decayed remains of a sea-shell of small size, in such a position as to convince that it had laid there thousands of years.

THE POWER OF MIND OVER GALVANISM.

"It is reported in the scientific world, that a very beautiful, and, if we consider it, a very wonderful experiment has been tried, or discovery made in Europe, and verified by the savans of Berlin and Paris. It is this:—The needle of a galvanometer, or machinery to measure galvanism, has been moved, many degrees, by the mere action of the human will! For example, the operator, standing near the instrument, wills the needle to move one way or the other, and it obeys, moving a greater or less number of degrees, according to the strength of his will."

How strange is the above, if true. In nature we are surrounded with mysteries the most inexplicable. There are substances or essences which seem neither matter nor yet mind. What connection has magnetism or galvanism with mind? Life is one thing and thought and mind another. Some are so foolish as to think that spirit is but an essence like others in the universe, such as electricity, magnetism, &c. There is no doubt but that mind when connected with matter is influenced by, and perhaps influences these substances; but is as different in its nature as any thing can be. Thought is infinite and has properties infinite and sublime. Its movements and operations have no relation to space or time necessarily. On the other hand, electricity is its instrument. Thought wanders from the earth to the sun, and from the sun to the remotest star of the universe in the twinkling of an eye. It measures the and gazes through a telescope on the action and features of distant worlds and planetary systems, and sits like a God enshrined in matter gazing on the universe. ↵

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESS OF CANADA.

In our tenth number we made a few observations on the Press and its early history, giving with the same a leading editorial of the earliest newspaper published in Western Canada. Our remarks, then and now, have reference entirely to Upper Canada. We would state that at present our information as to the history of printing in Lower Canada is very limited. We might

earliest newspaper published below, was the *Quebec Gazette*, long under the able management of the late Mr. Neilson, and now under that of Mr. Middleton of Quebec. We have heard that Mr. Neilson was the oldest editor in Canada. The *Quebec Gazette* was established, it seems, in 1764. It has always taken a stand in favour, we believe, of civil and religious freedom. In connection with the Upper Canada list of papers, a short one is given of those of Lower Canada, not containing probably more than half the number. We may however remark that Lower Canada does not contain more than half the number of papers that our section of the country does. The history of the Press, its progress and state are a fair index of the civilization and refinement of the people who support it. The same may be said of literature generally in all ages. Where we see the Press bold, manly, honest, enlightened and free, the people its readers will correspond. Where we see the Press well supported the people will be found to be a reading and educated people. No instrument ever used by mankind has been so powerful to enlighten and instruct as this. It should be guarded, and its rights and liberty surrounded with protection to the same extent that trial by jury is. No country can be truly free that has not a free and enlightened Press. Every family that values its interests, or that has a proper regard for the rights of our country should take a newspaper. It is the common sense value of the body politic and with all its faults the best protector of our civil and religious rights. With all its faults we say,—for faults it has amongst us and elsewhere. The Press should never be the upholder of mobs, or civil or religious wrongs; for abuses upheld may recoil upon the heads of those who now support them. It will honestly differ upon religious and political questions as all men do; but when this is the case let sober argument be resorted to, not slander and misstatements, and above all let the Press be the last to foster a breach of the law or a resort to brute force in man.

No country on earth has so many newspapers as that of our neighbours the Americans. England is next, then France. These three nations are the freest on earth, whilst at the same time the most learned and powerful. The *Constitutional* newspaper published at Newark, now Niagara, in 1799, was the first of a political nature ever commenced in Canada West. It was edited and published by Gideon and Sylvester Tiffany, as we have before stated. One of these gentlemen, probably the oldest living editor in Canada, if not in America, is now living at the advanced age of near eighty, in the village of Delaware, in the county of Middlesex. He has, we believe, lived there since the year 1808, or thereabouts. We do not know the time during

ly after its discontinuance about the year 1806, the father of the editor of this paper published for a short period in the then Niagara District, a weekly periodical called the *Bee*. We have never seen a copy of it nor do we know how long it was published. The oldest inhabitants, however, are quite familiar with the fact of its publication. Near twenty years have elapsed since the death of its editor who came to Canada at a very early period. About the same period Mr. Wilcocks published a paper called the *Freeman's Guide*, in the same District, concerning which we know but little. In 1816 and 1817 a Mr. Ferguson published at Niagara, a paper called the *Spectator*, in which Mr. Gourlay's letters used to appear; and for the insertion of which he was cruelly treated by Canadian courts. About the year 1820 a Mr. Cockerill commenced the publication of a paper called the *Phoenix*, at Dundas. The *Gleaner* was commenced and published at Niagara by Mr. Heron, about the same time. At a later period, between the years 1820 and 1830, the *Gore Balance* and the *Observer*, the *Canadian Advocate* and the *Canadian Freeman* were published; the three last at Little York, now Toronto. Mr. Gurnett of Toronto, then of Ancaster, had something to do with the *Gore Balance*. Mr. Carey, still living, published the *Observer*, Mr. Collins the *Freeman*, and Mr. Mackenzie the *Advocate*.

We observe in our previous remarks that the *Gazette* a paper mostly devoted to official advertisements was published at Little York at a very early date. We must here, however, correct one thing in our former article with respect to Dr. Horne being the Editor of the first *Gazette*. Titus, Geer, Simonds, and Waters, were the first publishers of the *Gazette*. John Bennett of Quebec published it in 1802 3 and 4, and longer perhaps. We were examining files of the *Gazette* of 1803, and perceive that it was then used as well for an official medium as a general newspaper. In one of these old *Gazettes* we see that the late John Neilson of Quebec was then publishing a periodical called the *British American Register* in 1803, at the price of two guineas a year, at Quebec. The *Gazette* continued a sort of political paper down to 1820. It was about this time the first papers were started in Western Canada after the *Gleaner*, *Constitutional* and *Bee*, &c.

The Seat of Government of Western Canada was first held at Kingston, then at Newark, Navy hall or Niagara, as it was called at different times, and then at York. We suppose the *Gazette* was published at Kingston and Newark before the year 1803.

The following is a list of all the Periodicals with which we are acquainted, now in existence in Western Canada. It will be seen from this how much we exceed Lower Canada in the number of our papers:—

RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

The Missionary Record, The Church, The Canada Christian Advocate, The Canada Evangelist, Amherstburg, The Evangelist of Hamilton, The Christian Observer, (Baptist,) The Christian Mirror, (Disciples,) The Watchman of Toronto, The Christian Guardian, Canadian Presbyterian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Journal of Education, The Canadian Son of Temperance and Literary Gem, The Agriculturist of

PAPERS IN COUNTIES AND SMALL TOWNS.

Ontario Reporter, Oshawa Reformer, Barrie Magnet, Bowmanville Messenger, Port Hope Watchman, Streetsville Review, Peterboro Despatch, Napanee Bee, Bathurst Courier, Cobourg Star, Dundas Warder, Dumfries Courier, Paris Star, Galt Reporter, Woodstock British American, Huron Signal, Huron Loyalist, Owen Sound Comet, Sandwich Oak, The Lambton Herald, Sumia, The Essex Advertiser or Courier, The Voice of the Fugitive of Amherstburg, The Chippawa Advocate, The Niagara Chronicle, The St. Catharines Mail, The St. Catharines Constitutional, Cornwall Constitutional, St. Catharines Journal, St. Thomas Watchman, The Perth Courier, The Picton Sun, The Picton Gazette, The German Canadian, Waterloo, The Prescott Freeholder, The Prescott Telegraph, Carleton Place Herald, Lanark Observer, Hamilton Independent, St. Thomas Tribune.

POLITICAL.

Toronto.—The Examiner, The Globe, (Semi-weekly,) The Patriot, (Daily,) The Colonist, (Semi-weekly,) The North American, The Canada Gazette, (Official,) The Mirror

Hamilton.—The Spectator, The Gazette, The Journal and Express.

London.—The Times, The Free Press, The Prototype and Western Globe.

Kingston.—Chronicle and News, The Argus, The Wing, The Herald.

Belleville.—The Intelligencer, The Hastings Chronicle.

Simcoe.—The Norfolk Messenger, The Long Point Advocate, The Simcoe Standard.

Brantford.—The Herald, The Courier.

Guelph.—The Advertiser, The Herald.

Chatham.—The Advertiser, The Planet.

Brookville.—The Statesman, The Recorder.

Prescott.—The Constitutional.

Bytown;—The Orange Lily, The Ottawa Citizen.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal.—The Courier, The Herald, The Gazette, The Witness, The Temperance Advocate, The Garland, The Snow Drop, The Sunday School Record, The Presbyterian, The Pilot, The Minerva, The Transcript L'Avenir.

Quebec.—The Gazette, The Chronicle.

Sherbrooke.—The Sherbrooke Gazette, The Acadic News.

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The rattle snake finds a superior foe in the deer and the black snake. Wherever a buck discovers a rattle snake in a situation which invites attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. He makes up within ten or twelve feet of the snake—then leaps forward and aims to sever the body of the snake with his bifurcated hoofs. The first onset is most commonly successful, but if otherwise the buck repeats the trial until he cuts the snake in twain. The rapidity and fatality of his successful manœuvre leave but a slight chance for a victim either to escape or to inject his poison into his more alert antagonist. The black snake is also, more than an equal competitor against the rattle snake. Such is its celerity of motion, not only in running, but in entwining itself round its victim, that the rattle snake has no way of escaping from its fatal embrace. When the black and rattle snakes are about to meet for battle, the former darts forward at the height of his speed, and strikes at the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of the upper part of his body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him within five or six folds; he then stops and looks the strangled foe in the face, to ascertain the effect produced on his corseted body. He shows signs of life, the coils are multiplied, and the screws tightened—the operator all the while narrowly watching the countenance of the helpless victim. Thus the two remain thirty or forty

minutes—the executioner then slackens one coil, noticing at the same time whether any signs of life appear; if so, the coil is resumed and retained until the incarcerated wretch is completely dead. The moccasin snake is destroyed in the same way.

THE CANADIAN

Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, September 9, 1851.

(From the New York Reformer.)

SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR vs. WATER.

Would the wild mountain bird
Stoo on its wing
Over a wine-stream
To croot and sing?

Would the bright butterfly
Taste of the dew,
That was mingled with wine
Thought of a roseate hue?

Would the wild antelope
Bound to the brink,
And crouch on its bosom
Of whiskey to drink?

Would a streamlet of brandy
Roll over the shells,
With rushing of music
Like silvery bells?

Would it over the pebbles
So merrily dance?
Could it e'er in the sunbeams
So sparkle and glance?

Would a languishing flower
Defile its sweet lips,
With eye stuffs and drugs
Which man greedily sips?

The trees ere they drank
Of the poison would die,
Though their withering branches
Might murmur and sigh.

The winds would their requiem
Mournfully sing,
And weep for the sorrows
Which spirits can bring.

Should a dog, even, lap
Of a pool of small beer,
We should say he was crazy
And snun him for fear.

The fly that would skip
O'er a cider-filled pool,
All sensible flies
Would denominate fool.

Then man wilt thou put
The dark draught to thy lip?
Of the Old Serpent's venom
Why eagerly sip?

'Tis madness to taste!
Its workings how dire,
'Twill burn in your bosom
To withering fire.

'Snech it forever
And drink of the snows,
For they fall on your lips
As they fall on the flowers.

Sackets Harbor.

☞ IT IS SO VERY EXPENSIVE TO BE A SON. ☞

Reader did you ever hear this objection urged against our order? If you have not we have dozens of times, and a more unfounded one never was heard. We heard it within the past two weeks

from the mouth of a minister too in this city!! It has been thrown up to us in various places, and has been mentioned even by persons who were once Sons, and who, as soon as they left the order would spend within a month in liquor or in the traffic more than they could spend or would have spent in a year had they remained Sons. One night's debauch would cost them—even the poorest of them—from two shillings and six-pence to five shillings for liquor used and given to boon companions. The next day would be lost with a sick head ache, and a dose of medicine used. The wife would be kept mending torn clothes, and shoes hat, and coat, would be of quite an unusual color. Very well, it costs so much to be a Son. ☞ A common set of wine glasses and liquor decanters will cost one pound. A glass of liquor once a day the year round will cost at least £3 0s. 10d. Liquor used in harvest fields for hired men, say at least £1 0 0; and so the chapter goes on from item to item. But it costs so much to be a Son. ☞ Now we have been a Son some time longer than a year and know its expense. In that time as much money has been spent in Toronto by us as a Son, for concerts, and banners, and dues, as by any Son in the Ontario Division, which is the largest and most expensive in Canada, and yet all of this does not exceed in amount £3. During that time had we used the ordinary amount of beer, cider, brandy, and wine consumed in the families of moderate drinkers, ☞ it would have cost including the liquor drunk in travelling and treating at taverns, for wine, \$2; for cider, \$2; for beer, \$4; for brandy &c., \$4; and for treating &c., \$6. Perhaps in that time our example and liquor would have made a dozen of drunkards. ☞ The poorest drinking man and most temperate drinking man, with his one glass a week, and harvest field whiskey, and cider, beer, and brandy, used in cookey and otherwise in his family, would spend over \$5 in a year. ☞ Any poor man can be a Son for 18s. 9d. or \$4 a year. If he wishes to go to a few pleasant Soires and hear good speeches—good music, and eat good cakes &c., it will perhaps cost him \$1 more. Suppose it were to cost him twice that, is it not a satisfaction to do a good act and to be engaged in a good cause? Are we void of religion and of moral motives? It is said there are upwards of 70,000 inkeepers in the United States, standing behind their counters as glass rinsers for other men. A minister at the Markham meeting said he knew from statistics that £8,000,000 were spent in one year in England for liquors, and that in 1840 50,000,000 bushels of grain were consumed in distilleries in Great Britain. That about one-half of all the lunatics in the Asylums of Great Britain were sent there through the use of alcohol. That in 1840 there were 200,000 paupers in the United States, and it cost the public £7,000,000 to maintain them, all of which expense was caused directly or indirectly by drink. ☞ How much would it have cost for so many Sons use of water? He said he knew that three-fourths of the lunatics in the Toronto Asylum were sent there by drinking habits. But it cost so much to be a Son!

SARATOGA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A great gathering of temperance men has just taken place at the Springs. Representatives from most of the American States and some from the British Provinces were present. The interests of the cause and enthusiasm of all on the occasion were chiefly sustained by eminent Sons of Temperance. Our glorious order seems indeed taking the lead of all other orders and Temperance Societies in the Great Republic. This was a meet-

ing of the National Temperance Convention. Resolutions were passed on the subject of the evils of intemperance, and an address to the American people was passed. Chancellor Wolworth presided. General Cary, P. S. White, J. W. Oliver, Dr. Jewett, General Riley and other eminent friends were present and addressed numerous audiences.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE NEWS.

We learn from the August number of the Scottish Temperance Review that an unusually strong feeling is manifested in favor of the temperance cause in Scotland of late. This country has been noted for its addiction to the use of alcoholic drinks and their manufacture, but it now bids fair to be the foremost in putting it down. A great gathering of juvenile temperance friends met on the 5th of July at Edinburgh to further the cause under the management of Mr John Hope. The boys came from all the large towns of Scotland by railroad to Edinburgh until the throng was so great that it astonished all. Never perhaps in the temperance cause was such a sight seen. ☞ 20,000 boys were assembled, all teetotallers, or if you please, incipient Cadets, in one city to manifest their attachment to total abstinence. The most admirable order prevailed, and the day was a glorious and bright one, seeming as if God was smiling on all. 20,000 came by railway and 12,000 joined them in Edinburgh, in all 32,000 boys. ☞ They marched through various parts of the city, and visited all the sights.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In all parts of the United States our accounts show an unusual interest taken in the cause. Temperance papers are increasing and improving, and all the States are determined to put down the traffic by Legislative enactment. In Maine the traffic is down. In New York State it is going down, or at least the people are alive to the necessity of using the ballot box to put it down. In the Western States the cause is progressing greatly. In Ohio it is triumphant. ☞ The friends of temperance will however recollect that in Canada and the United States there is a cause which to some extent seems to counterbalance the increase of temperance friends. We mean newly arrived European Emigrants. Too many of these are addicted to intemperance, and consequently the increase of temperance friends is nearly equalled by the influx of those opposed. This however, as the cause progresses in Great Britain will be discovered. Englishmen and Scotchmen are very much addicted to beer drinking. In all parts of the United States it is now getting unfashionable to use spirituous liquors at public tables and dinners. Some of the large cities however are still infested with drunkards and innumerable grog shops.

FINGAL DIVISION,—MIDDLESEX.

This division held a spirited soiree at which many good speeches were made. About 600 persons attended—and portions of the Iona, Alymer, Port Stanley, St. Thomas, Vienna and Temperanceville divisions attended. The London Free Press contains a good account of it.

WHEN WILL TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES BE THOUGHT OF BY VOTERS?

This is a question frequently asked of one another by temperance men. It is a question at present we see agitated in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and very generally in all the American States. In Maine and Ohio the people have determined to put down the licensing system by voting for men favorable to total abstinence. Drunken law makers will never put down the system. Is this not true? If so why are not the Sons and temperance men alive to it in Canada? If any other question such as the Clergy Reserves, Free Trade or Elective Institutions are desired to be carried in this Province, the cry is go to the Polls and vote for them. Why not then go to the Polls and vote for strictly temperance men? It need not be urged that this is interfering with party politics. It is not so. Temperance men belong to all parties as do Sons. If they vote on this question it is done on public general grounds to put down a world wide admitted evil. How can a true Son vote for a drunkard? Such a man is incapable of discharging his duties any way. Let us all think seriously on this great question.

THE CAYUGA CHIEF AND MRS. BLOOMER.

This spicy and excellent paper of the 26th August, contains a likeness of Mrs. Bloomer in the new costume, together with a short history of her life. Mrs. Bloomer is the Editress of a temperance and literary paper at Seneca Falls, N. Y. She is the wife of a lawyer, and is young and talented. Her husband is the Post Master at this town, and was lately the Editor of the Seneca Courier. We have as yet said nothing on the subject of the new costume, and cannot at this time say much. One argument used against it is, that it is immodest. Pray did those urging such objections ever object to dresses low on the neck? Which are the most immodest? Yes but one evil does not warrant another—true. Yet after all it will be found to be correct in morals that it is not so much the fashion of the dress as the education and manners of females that cause immodesty. In the eye of reason and common sense the bloomer dress is as modest as the long skirts. It is decidedly more picturesque and healthy.

MARKHAM SOIREE.

28th August, 1851.

This meeting came off on this day, according to notice. The day was delightful, and those having the management of the matter had arranged it with good taste and order. At about one o'clock, as we arrived in the village, the procession was formed near the Temperance Hall, and marched through the principal streets, headed by the Unionville Brass Band. We noticed portions of the Unionville, Stouffville, Sparta, Brougham, and Richmond-Hill Divisions. A few brethren from the Toronto Divisions were also present, and two from Yorkville. The Divisions of Whitby did not attend. There were about two hundred Sons present, and about forty Daughters, in full regalia walked in the procession. This was the first time we had seen the daughters in regalia as an order, in Canada. The fine banner of the Stouffville Division looked very well. When the

procession ended, all in attendance returned to the plot selected for the Soiree, where we found the ground selected well laid out, and seats and tables neatly arranged. The eatables were of the best kind, and every attention paid to those partaking of the feast. A little more shade (as the day was hot) would have been desirable. That very excellent friend of our order Brother the Rev. M. Climie, of Bowmanville was called to preside over the meeting. A number of speakers occupied the seats, among them the Rev. Messrs. Boyd, Stewart, Dick, and others, and Dr. Russell, Bis. McPhail, Swallow, Reesor, Milne, White, Eckart and Crosby,—all of whom joined heartily in the joyful occasion, and most of whom addressed the assembly. There were about 300 persons present, nearly one-half being ladies. Some very good speeches were made. All seemed delighted, and heaven seemed to smile on the effort. If all were as well pleased as we were, there was no lack of satisfaction. Prior to the procession, a Banner was presented by the ladies, and an address delivered, which we did not hear. The busy time of the year with farmers prevented dozens from going who otherwise would have gone.

GRAND TEETOTAL DEMONSTRATION IN ENGLAND.

The *British Banner*, of London, gives a full and excellent account of this great meeting, and a copy of an address presented by the Temperance men of England to the Queen, against Intemperance. We may find room in our next for the address. Samuel Bowly, Esq., of Gloucester, one of the best men of England, took the Chair. A vast assemblage of Temperance men visited the Crystal Palace in procession, with music. Numerous meetings were held, at one of which, in Exeter Hall, Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., a member of Parliament, presided. The cause of Temperance is making rapid strides in England. Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, or down with moderate drinking is all the talk.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Are progressing rapidly by the last accounts. Indeed, the whole Saxon world seems at present moving on this question aright. Drunkenness has held men in bondage for 150 years, and its days, we hope, are numbered.

SCARBORO' DIVISION, No. 287,

James Martin, W. P., John Christie, R. S., meets on Wednesday. Organized 12th March, 1851, by the Rev. Mr. Kribbs. The Division has now 14 members, and is located in a well-settled neighbourhood. With exertion on their part, there is a chance for them to greatly increase and to do much good. Brothers in a division must not lay on their oars. All must be active.

HARVEST HOME DIVISION.

This division is situated some four miles west of Yonge-street, near Br. Milne's Mills, and meets on Tuesday. It was organized about a month ago, and is increasing some. Richard Heron is W. P. It has some very staunch and thorough-going brethren in it, and we hope to hear of it increasing very much this coming autumn. The country around is very thickly settled, and the farmers very well off. We can assure them they cannot sustain a better cause than that of the order of the Sons.

BRUNSWICK-HILL DIVISION, No. 170.

This division is very young, and has grown very much of late. There are now 49 members in it. The order of the Sons takes very well in Markham and Pickering. Those who fully understand the principles of the order love them best. This division bids fair to

become a strong one. Here we will say, and we say to all divisions, that when you have organized your divisions, and got them in fair working order, the work is only just begun. Sons of Temperance must be up and doing all the time.

GLANDFORD SOIREE.

The ladies of Glandford Division presented it with a beautiful copy of the Scriptures on Thursday, the 21st day of August last. About 200 persons were present. Miss Springer presented the address and Bible, assisted by Mrs. Fergusson. Br. Eli Bertram, we are informed, delivered an excellent speech and address on the occasion. Br. Cook and Br. Choate desire it mentioned that they are greatly indebted to this brother for his efforts, and wish all divisions to know that he is really a very useful and competent speaker. The kind and good brothers and ladies of this division should have had our voice to assist, had it been possible: but it was not so. We wish them success.

PARIS DUMFRIES SOIREE.

We perceive, on looking over the *Paris Star*, that the Sons of Paris have had a grand celebration at their beautiful town. The turn out was numerous on their part, and that of the divisions from Br. North and Galt. A beautiful address was read to, and one received from, the ladies, and a fine banner presented.

THE GALT DIVISION.

Also, a short time since, had a fine meeting, which was addressed by numerous speakers, among them, Br. McQueen, of the *Huron Signal*.

HEAR THE FARMER DIVISION OF WENTWORTH.

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

Glandford, August 19, 1851.

SIR & BROTHER,

Glandford Division, 269, was organized April 27, 1851, and commenced with 13 charter members. Br. Michael Shafer, W. P., and Br. P. B. Shafer, R. S.—You will see we had only nine weeks in our first quarter, at the end of which our return was 65 members, and 7 proposed. Our meetings were truly interesting, and concord and peace reigned among all.

John W. Fergusson joined us by card, and was very useful to our division, having a good knowledge of the order. Our night of meeting is Monday. For the present quarter, Br. D. K. Choate is W. P., and Br. Z. Choate is R. S. I am happy to inform you that we are in a thriving state at present. Seven were proposed last Monday night—some noted drunkards being among them. We are breaking into the ranks of the enemy with great slaughter. We are now 75 strong, and have no doubt before the quarter is out will number 100. We have also a small section of cadets—14.

In conclusion I say, let us all live in peace and strive to advance the cause of man, and at the same time that of God on earth.

Yours in the bonds of the order,

JONATHAN COOK.

GIVE US MORE SUCH MEN.

West Flamboro' Mountain Division, No. 203, John Niff, W. P., and John Dodd, R. S.

We are soon to have a section of Cadets, and perhaps a union of Daughters, if success should attend the efforts of Br. W. M. Murrell, who lectured here last evening, to a numerous and very attentive audience; and I think to very good effect. He talks hard against the rum-seller; but can he or any other man use language sufficiently strong to set forth the evils of the horrible practice of dealing out poison, as they do? Impossible!! There are many Teetotalers who do not appear to see the evils of the traffic, or conclude that the vendors of the cursed stuff must necessarily be bad men. But they want to have the wool pulled off their eyes a little further, that they may see also that our legislature have a duty to perform in this affair, and may know how to

vote and for whom to vote at the coming election, and not send the lovers of the inebriating cup to make laws for us. I hope you will, through the "Gem," stir the pure minds of the *Freeholders* on this subject. Come out fearlessly, firm and strong, ours is a high and responsible situation,—and I doubt not but you will discharge your duty faithfully. No half-way measures. The serpent has been discovered—caught! Many have set their feet upon him; they must all stamp hard until he is destroyed. He will "die hard." I beg you will excuse these hints from a stranger.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,
JOSEPH CLUTTON.

C. DURAND, Esquire, Toronto.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GRAND DIVISION AND SUBORDINATE DIVISIONS OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE, IN CANADA WEST.

[We copy this from the *Watchman* of Sep. 1st 1851 to the exclusion of less important matters.]

Whereas certain persons have associated themselves in this Province under the names of the "Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Upper Canada;" and whereas, in addition to the moral objects that association has in view, they are associated for the purpose of Establishing a fund for the mutual assistance and benefit of the members thereof, and of their families, in case of sickness, disability, or death; and whereas, for the purpose of managing the pecuniary affairs of the said association, it is desirable that the said Order of the Sons of Temperance should be protected by an Act of Incorporation; be it therefore enacted, That the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, William Stewart Burnham, John McRae, Ross, William Rowland, Gavin Russell, Robert Bell, Aaron Bellamy Pardee, William Harrison Ellerbeck, Christopher Leggo, William Clarke, James P. Sutton, Thomas Nixon, John Lewis McDonald, Edward Stacey, members of the Grand Division of the Order Sons of Temperance, of Canada West, and their successors, and such and so many other persons and parties as have become or shall become members thereof, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of Canada West," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, unto in all courts of Law or Equity whatsoever: and shall have uninterrupted succession and a common seal, which may by them be changed or varied at their pleasure.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to acquire and hold land, and immoveable or real and personal property; Provided that the real estate to be held by the said Grand Division shall at no time exceed in value the sum of *ten thousand pounds*; and it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of, the said property and estate as they may see fit.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation to appoint such members thereof as they may think proper, in such manner as they may by their by-laws provide, for the purpose of managing the funds and property of the said Corporation and to revoke such appointments and substitute others in their places, as they may think expedient, and to demand and accept such security as they may form time to time deem proper, from such parties, or from any other officers appointed by the said corporation for the performance of their respective duties, and to make ordain and put into execution, all such by-laws and rules as they may think necessary for the purposes aforesaid, not inconsistent with the laws of this Province.

IV. And be it enacted, That each Subordinate Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance now instituted, or which may hereafter become instituted within Upper Canada, may, in the manner hereinafter specified, be and become a body politic and corporate by the name, number and place of location by which it is or may be designated in the said Order, and that each Subordinate Division, upon so becoming incorporated, shall have all the powers and privileges conferred upon the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance by the first section of this Act, for the sole purpose of managing their real and personal estate; Provided that the real estate to be held by such Subordinate Division shall in no case exceed the value of five thousand pounds.

V. And be it enacted, That each Subordinate Division which may be desirous of becoming incorporated shall and may, by a vote of two thirds of its members present at any regular meeting of the intention to propose which vote two weeks' notice at least shall be given in regular meeting of such Subordinate Division by some member thereof, (in writing) decide to become so incorporated; and that upon a copy of the vote of such decision, specifying the name, number and place of location of such Division, and the names of not less than ten of the members of such Subordinate Divisions, under the seal of the said Subordinate Division and its Recording Scribe and Presiding Officer, together with a certificate of the Grand Division under its corporate seal and the signature of its Presiding Officer and Scribe, that such Subordinate Division is in full standing in the Order—being filed in the office of the Register of the County in which such Division is situated—the members of such Subordinate Division, whose names may be included in such vote as aforesaid, and their associates, and successors, members of such Subordinate Division, shall be and become from time of filing such certificate as aforesaid with such Register, a body politic and corporate as aforesaid, by the style or name, number and place of location of such Subordinate Division.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of each Subordinate Division so incorporated, and he is hereby empowered from time to time, by and with the consent of such Subordinate Division, to be testified in such manner as may be directed by their by-laws, to lay out and invest all such sums and sums of money as shall from time to time be collected and not required for the immediate exigencies of such Subordinate Division, in real estate or on mortgage, or in public or other stock or funds, or in such other manner as such Subordinate Division may deem best, and from time to time, with the like consent, to alter, sell and transfer such securities, real estate or funds respectively, and otherwise to re-invest or dispose of the same; and that the certificate, bill of sale deed or other instrument of transfer, sale or discharge, of such estate or fund or security, shall be made under the seal of such Subordinate Division and signed by the Treasurer and Presiding Officer of such Subordinate Division; and that all such investments shall be made, and securities taken, and sales and transfers made, in the corporate name and capacity of such Subordinate Division.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for such Subordinate Division, when so incorporated, to receive from the Treasurer thereof, from time to time, in their corporate name, sufficient security by bond, with one or more surety or sureties or otherwise, as such Subordinate Division may deem expedient, for the faithful performance of his duty as such, and that he will well and truly account for any pay and invest from time to time, all such sums of money, funds or other property as may come to his hands or under his control, belonging to the said Subordi-

nate Division, as directed by the said Subordinate Division.

VIII. And be it enacted, that no member of any Subordinate Division so incorporated shall have any power to assign or transfer to any person or persons, whomsoever, any interest which he may have to or in the funds or property of such Subordinate Division, but the same shall at all times be and remain under the control of such Subordinate Division; and that no property or stock of any kind belonging to such incorporated Subordinate Division shall be subject to the payment of the private debts of any of its members, not be liable to be taken in execution by any judgment creditor against any individual members of such Subordinate Division.

IX. And be it enacted, That the property of each of the Subordinate Divisions, when incorporated, shall alone be held responsible for the debts and engagements of the Subordinate Division owning such property.

X. And be it enacted, That upon the dissolution of any Subordinate Division, so incorporated the property held by it at the time of such dissolution, after the payments of the debts and engagements of such Subordinate Division, shall be disposed of, sold or conveyed in such manner as the members, present at any regular meeting when such dissolution shall have been determined upon by two third vote, may direct; and in case no disposition of the funds and property of such Subordinate Division shall be made, then all such funds and property as such Subordinate Division may be possessed of at the time of such dissolution, shall be *ipso facto* vested in the Grand Division aforesaid, to be by such Grand Division applied, first to the debts or liabilities of such dissolved Subordinate Division, and the balance if any, in such manner as the said Grand Division may deem best for the General interests of the Order in Upper Canada.

XI. And be it enacted; That if at any time hereafter any one or more of the Subordinate Divisions shall become so far involved as to be unable to meet its engagements, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the said Grand Division to enter into and upon and take possession of the said property, both real and personal, of which the said Subordinate Division so becoming bankrupt, shall be possessed, and the same and all debts owing to the said Subordinate Division, and all liens and securities therefor, and all the said rights of action of the said Corporation, for any goods or estate, real or personal, shall thenceforth and thereafter be and become vested in the members, trustees or officers appointed for the purpose of managing the real and personal estates and effects of the said Grand Division, and their successors and assigns; and upon so entering and taking possession of the said estates and effects of the said Subordinate Division, the said Grand Division, so far as the said property shall extend, shall be and become liable for, and subject to, all debts and liabilities contracted by such Subordinate Division in its corporate capacity, and shall and may thenceforth substitute the names or name of such trustees or officers as aforesaid, for the time being, and of their successors, in all actions then pending, and in their own names or name bring and prosecute all such actions or action, suits or suit, as the said Subordinate Division might otherwise have done, and may give such releases and such discharges as might have been given by the said Subordinate Division, and may sell and convey all such property, both real and personal, as the said Subordinate Division was possessed of or was entitled to at the time of such bankruptcy, and may give all such deeds as may be necessary for the proper conveyance of the same.

CLAUSE A. And be it enacted, That the said Grand Division hereby Incorporated, shall when

required by either of the three branches of the Legislature, present a return showing the amount of the real or other property held by the said Grand Division, and by each of the Subordinate Divisions, incorporated under the provisions of this Act; together with lists of the names of the managers, officers, and members of the said Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions respectively.

XI. And be it enacted, that this Act shall continue in force for the period of ten years from the time of the passing thereof.

XII. And be it enacted, that this Act shall be a Public Act.

THE PROTOTYPE AGAIN.

We must apologize to our readers for referring to a personal attack again. All know we sought not and commenced not this editorial quarrel.— At a time when we were at peace with every man in London anxious to serve the Temperance cause and the people generally, the *Prototype* admits into its columns a long and abusive letter, followed by another from the pen of himself or secret allies. Now in all sincerity where was the use of this attack? We had attacked no one but tried to benefit all.

If our Statistics were wrong there was a reasonable way of correcting them: but the correction of our Statistics was not the object. If the writers for the "*Prototype*" will write under their real names we will answer them: until then we will answer him who covers their cowardly and false assertions. He has endorsed all that has been said by his correspondents, and we believe from his character that he is mean enough to write under a fictitious signature.

Our London readers will see that the Editor of the *Prototype* has winced under our remarks.— We were sorry that it was necessary to make them. The opinion we have formed of the Editor is very unfavorable. We think his example as a temperance man, editing a quasi *Temperance Paper*, very bad. Any one at this time a day justifying the advertising of spirituous liquors, which we as Sons are banded together to do away with, ought to be viewed with suspicion. The man who cannot sacrifice a few dollars of patronage for a good cause ought to be ashamed to accuse others of error. We are mistaken if our respected friends of London, Middlesex and Oxford will not agree with us. Mr. Adams we know not and have said nothing against. The story of the craven apology is as new to us as it is to our readers. We never heard of it before. Some one has been humbugging the pretty temperance man of London. Now the Editor of this "astute man under paper" is a critic. He is the delegate of High Churchism in London. The creature of Priest Cronyn, a delegate sent to Toronto to conspire against the liberties and the rights of the dissenting Churches of Canada. He is the tool of Bishop Strachan and of Judge Robinson whom we shall presently allude to. He is the Editor of a neutral paper which by its selections and general tone is rabidly Tory. We respect a Tory, if honest, as much as a reformer: but sneaking double faced Tories, temperance and political trimmers, we most heartily detest. Such is the Editor of this *Prototype* paper. A slippery eel in politics, in ethics, in temperance arguments, and in Society generally all will find him. Priest Cronyn values him for those

qualities. We will now refute a few of his assertions. The *Prototype* denies that he has copied unacknowledged, original articles from this paper. Look at these, Reader:— On the last page of the 18th number of his paper, from what source did he get the "Ode to the Sons of Temperance," and the prose piece that immediately follows—"The Temperance cause—what does it need?" You will find the poetry original in our number of the 24th June, and the prose in the same number taken from page 148. In the 24th June number of this paper, you will find two verses of poetry, the production of the *talentless Editor* of this paper, called, "A voice from Old England." Reader, where do you find it afterwards? Look on the last page of the 16th number of the *Prototype*. Is it acknowledged? "To cure Founders in Horses," an original article *filed* by the *Prototype* from our 10th number, of 5th July, page 136. Reader, look on the last page of his 5th number, on the 2nd column, and you will see an account of the "Great Ojibbwa Indian Chief," an original article copied from our 13th May number, page 95. Is it acknowledged? These are original articles copied from this paper, unacknowledged. The *Prototype* says he would not be guilty of copying an editorial article from this paper. Judge, Reader, of the mean, double-faced character of the *fashionable Temperance-man of London!* Why did he copy in his 10th number "Temperance in Iowa?" an editorial article from this paper. See in his 5th number, on his last page, an editorial article from this paper. Yet the Editor of the *Prototype* would not copy our editorials!! One eighth part at least of his two first numbers was made up of extracts from our paper, and so it has been all along. You can take up no paper of his prior to August, without finding some striking selected article which had appeared in this paper copied into his. See the story of the "Fatal Joke," the "Lament of the Widowed Inebriate," the account of the Rechabites, and Father Matthew, in his first and second numbers.

The best Judges of the value of a paper are its readers, and the Press generally, who, we are happy to believe, have very generally approved of our editorial conduct. This paper is the first Temperance Journal connected with literature ever successfully conducted in Canada West. Others have been commenced, but soon abandoned.

We value not the condemnation of the *Prototype* and his two secret correspondents one straw. Their criticism is the result of prejudice and secret envy. We have not copied from the paper, and care not about the honour of its notice of ours.

Having proved the literary piracy of the *Prototype*, we have now to allude to a few other things, and then dismiss this discussion, which is as disgusting for us to dwell on, as for our London readers to peruse. A mean and cowardly allusion has been made to our difficulty of last year with Judge Robinson, in the Queen's Bench. The *Prototype* and his two secret correspondents should have given the particulars of this matter before mentioning it. Those who know them best, and the bar and inhabitants of this city, were long since convinced that we have been most unjustly used by the Presiding Judge of that Court, and that such usage was the result of personal and political animosity. Judge Macaulay and Judge Sullivan, of the Common Pleas, have never carried out the judgment in their Court, and we at this time can and do practice in all the Courts of this Province, except that in which Judge Robinson sits. His Court we would not practise in if we could, simply because we know him to be a most bitter enemy of all liberal men, and a man of strong prejudices. The act in question in that case, though irregular, was kind and beneficial to all parties, and was done to help a poor widow against a fraudulent debtor.

We have only to say that Judges Small, Harrison and Messrs. Radenhurst, Ridout & Bordenley with Dr. Kelp, the oldest Barristers in Canada, have always expressed an opinion favourable to us in this matter; to convince all, whose opinions we care anything about, of the political persecution we have been subjected to by this wicked man Robinson. Finally as to our description of London and its school, we have shown that we were correct in the number of Sedolans educated at that school. At the time we got our information from one of the oldest inhabitants and Mr. Daniels confirms it, 792 children are educated at that school, and 862 at the two schools. Then as to Woodstock we say that the Provincial Census of 1850 shows the population to be only 984; and

that if you include the same extent of Beachville as you include of Woodstock, its population is at least 500. Woodstock is a long scattered town, over a mile long:—consisting principally of one street.— We give the census of it and other towns below. As to the merits of our publication and the criticism of the *Prototype* thereon we have satisfactory evidence of the first in our large patronage, and the universal satisfaction we have given the noble order and divisions which we humbly strive to inform and further. The *Prototype* may continue to puff liquor sellers and receive the wages as a temperance paper, but of their hiring; and he may continue to act as Mr. Cronyn's delegate in high Church matters to Toronto for all we care; but we opine that the good people of Middlesex are quite able enough to see through his hypocrisy and the neutral qualities of his paper by his liquor advertisements and the letters of Blunderbuss.

Population of the several Incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada West, as per census of 1850:—

Name of Place.	Population.
City of Toronto, - - - - -	25,165
Hamilton, - - - - -	10,312
Kingston, - - - - -	10,097
Town of Bytown, - - - - -	6,616
London, - - - - -	5,124
St. Catharines, - - - - -	3,538
Cobourg, - - - - -	3,374
Belleville, - - - - -	3,326
Niagara, - - - - -	3,282
Brantford, - - - - -	2,752
Rockville, - - - - -	2,563
Dundas, - - - - -	2,211
Port Hope, - - - - -	2,082
Village of Paris, - - - - -	1,865
Town of Prescott, - - - - -	1,828
Peterboro', - - - - -	1,800
Village of Galt, - - - - -	1,720
Town of Perth, - - - - -	1,581
Pictou, - - - - -	1,532
Cornwall, - - - - -	1,506
Goderich, - - - - -	1,191
Oshawa, - - - - -	1,106
Village of Woodstock, - - - - -	984
Chippawa, - - - - -	865
Smith's Falls, - - - - -	862
Carlton Place, - - - - -	430
Richmond, - - - - -	426

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Brooklin, from F. H. T., and from a Cadet of Paris, and from Aymer by a Son of Temperance, also from Bro. McG. of Sharon, also the address from Marzham will be attended to in due course.

From Br. D. of Bowmanville is received.

We are sorry to have to omit Bro. W's communication from Bowmanville from this number. It is in the hands of the printer.

BELLEVILLE.—The Sons and Cadets had a pleasant Soiree in this town on the 1st inst. A large attendance of ladies was visible.

LIVERPOOL.—A great celebration of Sons and friends of Temperance took place in Liverpool in August. About 5000 attended.

YORKVILLE CAPETS.—The Cadets Soiree on the 3rd inst. was very well attended. About 300 persons were present, including 150 Cadets.

The Sons of Cayuga have a Soiree on the 12th September.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cuban invasion is the prominent topic just now in the United States. It seems not to be ended yet. 52 Americans who are said to have invaded Cuba were shot in the streets of Havana a few weeks since. Great excitement in consequence prevailed in all the southern cities. In Europe everything wears a someness in the political world. Later news from Cuba say that Gen. Lopez has been shot.

RECEIPTS OF MONEY FOR 14TH No.

Br. S. Wellington-Square, \$1; Br. F., Williams-burgh \$1; Br. H., Innisfil, \$1; Br. W., Brantford, \$1; Table Rock Division, \$64; Alaska Division, \$2; W. A. W., Loughborough, \$5.

NEW AGENTS.

Henry J. Hubertus.....Stouffville.
Hiram Noble.....Brunswick-hill Division.
Elisha Thuppmann.....Middleton, on Grand River.
Charles FisherParis.
Henry S. Glover.....Scotland, Oakland Post Office.
B. S. WhitneyNorwichville, Oxford.
Duncan McFarlanePort Dover.
William GrieveTown of Simcoe.
Br. Teeple would oblige by acting as Agent in.....Vittoria.

PASSING NEWS.

Since our last Parliament has been prorogued and a large number of acts assented to. It will be seen that the Sons Incorporation Act has become a law. The general view of these acts are of little importance, referring to local matters. A new parliament will be called during the fall or early in the winter and all voters in the country will be called on to give their voices for or against the past measures of the expiring Parliament. We can only say that we hope the choice of the electors of Canada will fall upon men who are temperate; and who act not in view of office but for the general interests of all; men who are opposed to class legislation and to sectional differences. The interests of the great bulk of the conservative and reform parties are identical. Interested self-dubbed leaders try to set man against man. We wish to see all classes in the country enjoying equal privileges and rights and this we are convinced is the heartfelt desire of every conservative who does not act in view of office and who is not blinded by prejudice.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

THORNHILL, August, 1851.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

Will you permit me, through the medium of your paper, to say a few words respecting the interests of our order?

I have veiled with regret, for some time past, unpleasant discussions in divisions, respecting rules of order, finances, &c., which I believe often originate from very trifling matters. I have been led to conclude that such matters, if not conducted in the spirit of brotherly love, will do more to injure our cause than any thing else. The cause of temperance should be remembered to be a cause of self-denial, not only to the inebriate but to the sober man; for, as the drunkard, on becoming a sober man, has to sacrifice his former associates and habits of intemperance, so likewise the sober man, in connecting himself with the temperance cause, is often called upon to sacrifice, or rather to yield up to a constituted majority, his own opinions respecting rules of order, &c., as well as to bear with many slanders cast upon the good cause by the enemies thereof; and I am sorry to say, sometimes by those who have received the greatest benefit therefrom. But one thing should ever be remembered that no extensive good can ever be effected without great opposition and self-denial. I would therefore recommend brothers of every division to watch with jealous care, everything that may arise to wound the feelings, or cause dissatisfaction in any brother; and let every brother endeavour to make the meetings of his division both interesting and profitable, and when such is the case, there will be little danger of discomfit.

Yours in L. P. & F.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

N. B.—The above is from one of the best friends of the order in this county, and it cannot be too deeply

impressed on the minds of all. Is it not too true that difficulty arises in our divisions from matters that ought to be looked upon as trifling in comparison with the great cause of moral reform? Men who cannot make up their minds to yield to majorities in divisions and the rules of the order, never should enter them. A division room is a sacred place, and one thing above others should be observed, and that is this: [?] Don't tattle abroad in villages and neighbourhoods, what ought to be confined to the friends of the order only [?]

—(EDITOR SON.)

LADIES ADDRESS AT GLANFORD.

To the W. P. Officers and Brethren of Glanford Division No. 26J, Sons of Temperance.

GENTLEMEN.

Believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance, better calculated than any other yet devised to effectually put down that fell destroyer, Intemperance, "that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day," and considering it the duty of all males and females, to put forth a helping hand, we, the ladies of the Sixth Concession in order to show our appreciation of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, beg your honorable body to accept the best gift in our power to bestow, the gift of God to man, the Bible.

May it be your guide in your work of humanity, and while you draw from it the strongest proofs in favor of your principles, may you draw from it peace and consolation to your souls. May it lead you to the great advocate of all good, and may it be the means of leading your body to put their trust in the Rock of Ages.

While you are endeavoring to carry out the principles of your organization, may it lead you to love your maker in spirit and in truth; to have purity of desire to seek your souls salvation from Him who has promised to give to all, and fidelity to the great cause of truth, to your own souls, and to your God.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, allow us to say that we wish you every success in your enterprise of love, and we hope that you may multiply and increase in numbers, and go on from conquering to conquer till your numbers shall be as the "sand on the sea shore," and the great enemy of morality be driven from our land. Although your meetings are called Divisions, we pray that you may be united in the great work, unfurling the banner of the Sons, and floating their Standard in places still held by the enemy, and let their watch word be "no quarter for rum." Never say stop as long as there remains a foot of disputed territory, and at last be guided to Heaven above, where all will be love and harmony for ever, and where no fell destroyer of woman's happiness can enter.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c. &c.,

In behalf of the Ladies of the 6th Concession,
Mrs. M. S. FERGUSSON,
Miss SPRINGER.

BRIGHTON SONS.

Brighton Division, No. 18, Sons of Temperance.

Whereas an individual called Pontland, came to this village last fall, bringing a large quantity of liquor for the purpose of establishing a grocery in connexion with C. E. Ballock, in defiance of the expressed wishes of nine-tenths of the inhabitants, said grocery producing drunkenness and immorality, and destroying the peace and good order hitherto maintained in our quiet village.

Therefore, Resolved, 1st. That the grocery kept in this village by is a public nuisance, and that we will use all lawful means to put it down.

Resolved, 2nd. That said grocery has a direct tendency to corrupt the morals of our youth, and create a desire for tippling. It also furnishes ample opportunity for the inebriate to obtain the deadly

poison that will eventually consign him to a drunkards grave.

Resolved, 3rd. That we are in possession of facts sufficient to warrant us in saying that an individual who lately died in the highway from the effects of intemperance, obtained liquors frequently previous to his death from said grocery, which we believe hastened his death.

Resolved, 4th. That for any person to persist in the sale of liquors at the present day, with the criminality of the traffic clearly established to the world, shows a depraved, corrupt, and immoral disposition, devoid of self respect, governed by avarice, and wholly regardless of the welfare and happiness of his fellow beings.

Resolved, 5th. That the R. S. be instructed to transmit copies of the above Resolutions to such papers as are friendly to the cause, and request them to publish them in their respective Journals.

Division, No. 18, S. of T.

C. JACKSON, R. S.

[?] An account of our visit to Norfolk, Caledonia Soiree, and Fredericksburgh will appear in our next.

DEATH OF PETER PERRY, ESQ.

We have to announce the melancholy tidings of the death of this true-hearted Canadian, and friend of Canadian progress. He died at Saratoga Springs, on Sunday morning the 24th August. His remains were conveyed to his friends in Whitby where his body was buried, on the 27th August; being followed to the grave by a numerous train of mourners. Thus has Canada lost one of her noblest sons and truest patriots. His name has been familiar to us for 25 years past, and his actions well known to the public. His views were manly and straightforward, and his opinions candidly expressed. The great cause of Progress had no better friend in his native Province,—and long will his country wait for his equal in vigour of thought and independence of action. He was a self-made man and belonged to one of the oldest and most respectable families in the country. He had been visiting his old friend M. S. Balwell, Esq., of New York city.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

It is always understood, where this paper is subscribed for, that it is a yearly subscription, unless specially agreed to the contrary; also that the money is to be paid in advance. Where persons have subscribed for single copies, and do not pay when called upon, the full price will be charged, although five copies may be taken in one village. The expense of agency is so great that an extra charge will be made if payment is deferred to the end of the year. Persons remitting money should always mark their letters "Money Letter," and the postage is now so low, that any subscriber can remit. Where we have agents, the money can be paid to them. The circulation of this magazine is now extensive, and we trust it is doing good. We ask the order to increase its circulation, and thereby disseminate its principles.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—We learn from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald of the 4th August, that Father Mackew has opened his Temperance mission at that place, under the most auspicious circumstances. The R. C. Bishop, the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Conlan, the Rector of the College, and fourteen other ecclesiastics, with nearly 2,000 of the people, joined the ranks of Temperance, in the cathedral, after the celebration of divine service. The Herald says, "when Father Mackew, in his own peculiarly impressive manner, had invited all to come forward, it was most cheering and edifying to witness the Bishop, with his clergy, kneeling to receive the pledge. The thrilling effect produced by the Reverend gentleman's earnest appeal, and by the noble example given, was manifested from the vast numbers that were subsequently enrolled."

Mr. J. B. GOUGH IN BROCKVILLE.

It will be seen by the papers and hand-bills about the city that this distinguished temperance lecturer is to deliver a series of lectures at Brockville during the Provincial Agricultural Fair to be held in that town on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

This will be a good opportunity for all who have not heard the great champion of truth to do so and at the same time attend the fair. We hope all who can do so will avail themselves of this opportunity.

LONDON CADETS.

The Cadets of London held a soiree in the latter part of August which was a well got up affair and numerously attended. We are happy to see that our late townsman, the Rev. Mr. McClure, attended and spoke. There is no better friend of the cause of temperance and of our order in Canada than his brother. The Ontario Division recently passed a resolution of regret at his leaving the division.

PERTH DIVISION MUSIC.

The Brockville *Recorder* says that this division are about to purchase a fine Brass Band. It is one of the excellent features of our order that the divisions generally patronize bands of music. It is well that all should be jovial in so good a cause. No man has such spirits as he who drinks nothing but pure cold water. The joy of the bowl is all artificial but that begat by water is nature's impulse.

BY TOWN:

At the sessions of 12th August ultimo, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Bytown Division, No. 224, Sons of Temperance:

Resolved—That any member of this order in good standing coming from other divisions in this Province, will at once be received in this division and put upon the same footing as the members of this division—providing such member brings from the division, which he has left, a certificate, that members of this division will be received by them on the same principle.

That our representative to the Grand Division be instructed to urge the necessity of every division in the Province adopting the same principle.

OUR AGENTS.

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

- Thorahill..... Josiah Parkiss
- Richmond Hill..... George Graham
- York Mills..... J. C. Moulton
- Weston..... David Maguire
- Streetsville..... Maria Drady
- Churchville..... Walter Davidson
- Brampton..... Lindsay Bestwick
- Markham Village..... Thomas Wilson
- Dofias' Creek..... John Campbell
- Brougham Post-Office..... Cairn Sherrard
- Wainby 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 Flinn
- Barrie..... Angus Russel
- Newmarket..... Dr. Orin Fox
- Sbaron..... John Maguire
- Uxbridge Mills..... John L. Gould
- Dundas..... John L. Smith
- Shippewa..... John Rapelle
- Joydow & Brownsville..... John Hughes

- St. Catherines..... J. G. Currie
- Aylmer..... John Murdoch
- Waterdown..... Reed Baker
- Stoney Creek..... David Williamson
- Burford..... L. D. Marks
- Amherstburg..... Wm. Bartlett
- Bytown..... Crawford Ross
- Niagara..... Robert Connor
- Queensson..... J. D. Prest
- Prince Albert..... Prosper Hurd
- Cobourg..... Mr. Hargratt
- Beamsville..... John Roberts
- Grimsby..... John Baillie
- Smithville..... Abisha Morse
- Townhall, Pelham..... S. W. Folgar
- Loughboro, Frontenac..... W. A. Wood
- London..... H. A. Newcombe
- Fonthill, Pelham..... John B. Crowe
- Pelham Village..... Charles W. Hart
- Peterboro..... Robinson Rutherford
- Eira..... C. Clarke
- Glanford..... Jonathan Cook
- Caledonia..... William Home
- York..... John O'Neil
- Cavuga..... O. S. Phelps
- Canboro..... J. C. Clarke
- Dunville..... Joseph R. Brown
- Mr. Vanallen..... Georgetown
- Mr. Thomas Donaldson..... Norral
- J. H. Watkins..... Homly, Trafalgar
- S. J. Lancaster..... Delaware
- Erastus Jackson..... Guelph
- William Morrison..... Buertonville Post Office Markham

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.

W. GORDON AND THORNER, SURGEON DENTISTS, Hamilton.

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

GARDEN Agricultural, & Flower Seeds for 1851.

WILLIAM GORDON,

Seed Merchant, 34, Yonge Street Toronto,

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

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

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

Agent for the Toronto Nursery.
Toronto, March 10, 1851.

NOTICE of COPARTNERSHIP TANNERY

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

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

Sir Henry Hallford'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 Hallford's Balsam and Hope's Pills.

Toronto 13th Dec., 1848.

DR. URQUHART:

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

Yours, truly and gratefully,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

S. F. URQUHART,

Eclectic Institute,
69 Yonge-street, Toronto.

25 Februar - 1851.

YORKVILLE! YORKVILLE!!

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY!

I, LLOYD BAKER,

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

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

Given under my hand and seal of my Province of Canada, at Yorkville, the 25th day of August, 1851, in the first year of my Reign.

LLOYD BAKER.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—REACH.

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

August 26, 1851.

QUININE SUPERSEDED!!

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!!

Hewlett's Antiparoxysmus!!!!

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR

AGUE AND FEVER,

ALSO FOR

REMITTING AND INTERMITTING FEVER

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

RETURN THE MONEY

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

Price 2s. 6d. per packet.

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

N.B.—Respectable storekeepers in various parts of the Province wishing to become agents will please apply to the Proprietor, John Hewlett, if by letter, postpaid. 52-2m

NIAGARA

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,

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

BOARD, ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

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

A SPLENDID TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

AND

SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING.

BY GEN. S. F. CARY.

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

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

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

The Contributions will be entirely original, and by the ablest writers of the country, to consist of Tales, Essays, Biographies, Poems, &c. This work will be issued Monthly, printed on fine paper, of extra quality, with new and beautiful type.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COOKSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY WILLIAM STEPHENS.

HE solicits the patronage of all friends of Temperance.

GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.

JULY 15, 1851.

Greater Bargains than Ever!!

AT

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

IN TEAS FRUITS, &c.

E. LAWSON,

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

CONFECTIONARIES

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

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

Toronto, Feb., 1851.

1-1y

TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE, HAMILTON.

A SAVAGE Proprietor of this House, is prepared to accommodate quiet, respectable people, with meals and beds at a cheap rate. Good warm meals at all reasonable hours, for 75. Cleanliness, comfort, and good attention.

June 7, 1851.

10

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
LONDON, C. W.

(Near Anderson's Foundry.)

BY JAMES LOVELESS.

Good Stabling attached.

June 1851.

10-1y

71) **YONGE STREET** (71)
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Four Doors below Adelaide St.

W. BOONE CLARK & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

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

Lowest Remunerating Prices, for Cash.

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

N. B.—Garments made to order.

NO SECOND PRICE.

Toronto July 1851.

11

CHARLES KAHN,
SURGEON DENTIST.

South side of King Street,

One door West of Bay Street Toronto.

April 5th 1851.

5

CANADIAN MEDICINES.

FOR THE
CANADIAN PEOPLE
AT THE
NEW MEDICAL AND DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
IN
Elgin Buildings, 55 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

DRS. RUSSELL AND FOWLER

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

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

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

THE CORDIAL,

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

DR. RUSSELL'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

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

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

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

ANTISPASMODIC AND AGUE DROPS,

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

AGUE POWDERS,

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

TONIC DROPS,

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

COUGH MIXTURE,

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

NERVOUS MIXTURE.

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

Diuretic Drops,

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

THE ANTISCROPHULOUS PANACEA.

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

THE HEALING OINTMENT

This is an elegant salve for healing Burns, Scalds,

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

Rheumatic Liniment,

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

NERVOUS PILLS,

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

DIAPHORETIC POWDERS,

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

THE RINGWORM OINTMENT.

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

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,

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

Drs. R. and F. have also prepared

MEDICATED SOAPS

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

The Epedermoid Solution,

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

ALL OTHER MEDICINES OF THE BEST QUALITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

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

NOTICE TO DENTISTS.

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

FOWLER'S PRESERVATIVE SOLUTION FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1851.

40-1y

IMPORTANT TO**FARMERS AND GARDENERS!**

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

GROUND BONE FOR**MANURE.**

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

PIETER R. LAMB,

Near the Toronto Necropolis, East of Parliament Street

N.B. All Orders or Communications etc at Mr. T. Lacey's Clothing Store, King Street, or through the Post Office, will be punctually attended to.

April, 1851.

33-3m

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

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

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

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

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

MORPHY BROTHERS,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,

98 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Toronto, April 17, 1851.

5

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

Opposite Beaul's Hotel, Colborne Street.

H. J. WILLIAMS.

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

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

He has good stabling for horses.

Toronto, May, 1851.

7

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

BRAMPTON

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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

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

May 13th, 1851.

WILLIAM FELL.

ENGRAVER, &c.

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

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

Hamilton, April 10, 1851.

5-6m

J. Mc N A B,

Barrister, Attorney, &c.,

First Door North of the Court-House,

CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

March 25, 1851.

MESSRS. BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

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

Garments Made to Order of every Description.

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

READY MADE CLOTHING;

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

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

DRY GOODS,

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

HENRY LATHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his OLD OFFICE, over Henderson & Co's store, corner of King and Nelson streets.
Toronto, 18th August, 1851.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
AGNES STREET,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR MANUFACTURER
JOB WORK ATTENDED TO.

W. H. S. begs to inform his Country Customers that Lumber, Shingles and Cordwood, will be taken in part payment.
Toronto, March 22, 1851.

SAMUEL WOOD,
SURGEON DENTIST.
King Street, Toronto city, near the corner of Bay Street.
March 22, 1851.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
USEFUL Horse and Cattle Medicines, Prepared by Messrs. Leach & Paul, Veterinary Surgeons, Queen St., near Yonge Street, Toronto. From upwards of twenty years experience in extensive Practice, beg to inform the Gentry, Farmers, Livery Stable Keepers, Stage Proprietors, and others that they have commenced establishing agents in the different Towns and Villages through the Province for the sale of their superior Horse and Cattle Medicines which they can confidently recommend to the Public. Each medicine will be accompanied with proper directions for use and the various symptoms of disease plainly described.
TORONTO, June 25th, 1851.

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

EXCHANGE
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
(LATE DOLSON'S EXCHANGE.)
St. Catharines, C. W.
BY JOHN J. KIMBALL.
A good Livery stable is attached to the premises.
April, 15th 1851.

STREETSVILLE
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.
Good accomodation afforded to Travellers, and good Stabling for horses. He respectfully solicits the onagthe part of the public.
Streetsville }
June, 1851. }

CAMBRO TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
J. C. CLARK.

COMFORTABLE MEALS AND GOOD BEDS.
☞ Good Stabling, Hay and Oats, and attentive Hostlers.
August, 1851.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA.

Competit. on Defied!

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

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

BOARDING AND LODGING ON THE MOST
REASONABLE TERMS.
Hot Joints, Soups, &c., &c., Tea and Coffee
ALWAYS ON HAND.

N. B.—This House will be conducted on
strictly Temperance principles.
Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

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

THE Subscriber having fitted up his house
comfortably for travellers solicits a portion
of the public patronage, especially of the Sons
of Temperance. Having kept a public Tem-
perance House in England for a long time his
experience warrants him in saying that ev-
ery comfort will be furnished his customers in the
way of eatables, good beds, and attention, at
moderate prices.
Good Stabling attached to the premises.
February. 1851.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

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

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

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

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

**THE NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE
HOUSE.**

H. H. WILSON,

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

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

BEAMSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL

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

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.

**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.

**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.

☞ **UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS OF
TEMPERANCE.**

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LLOYDTOWN

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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

THORNHILL

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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