

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

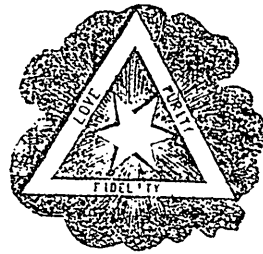
Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous

10x	14x	18x	22x	26x	30x
12x	16x	20x	24x	28x	32x

✓

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE



AND LITERARY GEM.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

NO. 21.



PASSING AWAY.

BY EDGAR ELTON.

Blooming, dying,
Laughing, sighing,
Are all things below.
Ever fleeting and retreating,
Nothing rest doth know.

Youthful pleasures,
Dearest treasures,
Vanish one by one;
And life's care's all unawares,
Come swiftly hastening on.

Friends we loved,
Have faithless proved,
And, in hearts ere while,
Firm united, love is blighted,
By suspicion vile.

Hopes have perished,
Fondly cherished,
In our happier hours;
And our nearest joys and dearest,
Faded like the flowers.

And thus ever,
Life's rough river,
Bears us swiftly on:
Never staying, nor delaying,
A moment—and we're gone.

THE BARONETS STORY — A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

The following story was related to me by an old friend, an Irish baronet, and as far as my memory serves, I will give it to you in his own words:—

About four months after my marriage, it was my wont each morning, after breakfast, to stroll about my gardens and fields until, perhaps, one o'clock, at which hour I returned home to enjoy my wife's society, and when the weather permitted, we occasionally took a walk or ride.

One morning, feeling myself not quite well, I returned much earlier than usual, about 11 o'clock, and went into the house by a back entrance, as neither

knocking or ringing announced my arrival, my wife was not aware of my return.

I sought her first in the drawing-room, but not finding her there, proceeded to her bed-room, and while passing the dressing-room to it, I was surprised by a sudden rush to the bed-room door, which was instantly bolted from within. I instantly heard low whispering, and, as I thought, a hurried receding step; yet altogether I was not kept waiting more than a few seconds. My wife's maid opened the door, when, to my great perplexity, I beheld my wife's usually pale face suffused with crimson blushes. I also detected her manoeuvring a comb through her hair, to hide, as I instantly suspected, her blushes from me, or her disordered curls.

"What is the meaning of this?" thought I. "It is strange! The maid, too, looks confused and frightened."

My wife did not hasten to meet me with her usual sunny welcome: there was not even one smile to greet me. At length, recovering herself a little, she, with a hesitating manner, said, "Well, my love, how goes on the farm?"

But I was grieved: for the first time in my life I felt that I was not welcome. I felt that something was going on that I was not to know, so merely saying, "I will tell you when we meet in the drawing-room." I quitted her abruptly.

Not knowing whither I was going, or why I suffered so sudden, so frightful a revolution of my feelings, I hurried down stairs, rushed through the hall across the lawn, and plunged into the fir-path that leads to a sequestered part of the grounds; nor did I slacken my pace until I was fully a mile from the house, when I threw myself upon a green bank by the side of the river, the most miserable of men. I, who one hour before was the happiest of men, now unaccountably, wretchedly wretched.

Pride had, at that moment, prevented my asking for an explanation, that I thought ought to have been given unsought; and I determined not to ask Lady — why my visit was evidently so unwelcome.

But henceforth I resolved to keep a watchful eye upon her. A thousand cruel thoughts crowded upon me, now that I discovered in that there was some thing which my wife kept concealed from me; she whom I thought so artless, so free from duplicity.

At this period I had attained my thirtieth year. Lady — was only two years younger than myself: but from her sweet and girlish style of beauty, and gay, happy manner, no one would suppose her more than twenty. She had been educated on the continent. I knew that soon after leaving school, she had received matrimonial proposals—if she had not been actually engaged to a gentleman—before quitting Paris. Hitherto, this circumstance had never given the slightest uneasiness, but now my thoughts involuntarily adverted to it, and haunted me day and night.

Between my wife and her maid there was an unusual intimacy, owing, as I understood, to the latter, being what is called an old follower of the family. This woman was one of the tallest I ever knew, and large in proportion: her face was handsome, the features strongly defined, her eyes large, intensely dark and penetrating; her long black ringlets looked false; in appearance you would have said that she was nearer fifty than forty. This person, with her erect figure, was, taken altogether, what some would pronounce a very fine woman, but somewhat masculine.

Having described my wife's maid, how shall I tell you of the horrible suspicion which seized upon my imagination!

I thought, perchance, this maid—was—her foreign lover in disguise!

And yet I did not, could not believe it, though the frightful idea never absented itself from my brain. To hint such a thought to my beautiful Agnes, my beloved wife, I could never bring myself. I strove hard to banish the idea from my mind as a suggestion of Satan.

From that day I became much changed, both in outward and inward man. My happiness was gone, my naturally light and cheerful manner gave place to irritability and gloom. Time flew on; days and weeks passed without any particular occurrence, until one morning having arranged to accompany a gentleman in the neighborhood on a fishing excursion, I informed Agnes that I should not return until evening, when I should bring my friend to dinner. Immediately after breakfast, we started in a dog-cart. We had not proceeded more than four miles, when, in turning a corner of the road, a boy, who was shooting sparrows, fired so near to the horse's head, that it took fright and dashed off at a furious gallop, nor stopped until we were upset in a ditch. We were compelled to give up our day's excursion, and leaving the groom to take care of the bruised horse, my friend and myself walked smartly home by a short cut, and entering the house, after conducting my friend into the drawing-room, I hastened up stairs to relate my disaster to Agnes. When as I again passed through my dressing-room, the door was again bolted, and I distinctly heard my wife say, with a faltering voice:

"He is returned—we are discovered!"

The scales fell from my eyes; I had no longer any doubt; my worst fears were realized!

In the agony of the moment! I staggered back a few paces: my head reeled: my heart felt bursting, and I had well nigh fallen to the ground, when a frenzy of despair and rage seized me. I made one rush for the door, and roared for instant admittance. Agnes opened the door and stood trembling before me; her attendant flew to the farthest end of the apartment. I dashed my wife aside, shouting, "this moment quit my house," and darting across the room, seized my

rival by the throat, thundering forth, "confess all or this moment you die."

There was a moment's pause; oh, the agony of that moment!

Pale as a corpse, Agnes stood transfixed with horror, gazing breathlessly upon the tableaux before her, whilst with suffocating accents, my victim sobbed out:

"Oh! sir, sir! as sure as the breath is in my body, I have nothing to confess, but—that I was plucking out mistress's gray hairs!"

LAUGH, LADY, LAUGH!

Laugh, lady, laugh!
There is no avail in weeping,
Grief was never made
To be in beauty's keeping.
Tears are of a stream,
Where pleasure lies decaying;
Smiles, like rays of light,
O'er sunny waters playing.
Laugh, Lady, laugh.

Sing, Lady, sing!
There is a charm in singing,
When melody its spell
Upon the air is flinging.
Sweet sounds have often won
More than the fairest faces;
And harps have always been
The playthings of the graces.
Sing, Lady, sing.

Love, Lady, love!
There's always joy in loving;
But sigh not when you find
That man is fond of roving;
For when the summer bee
Takes wing through beauty's bowers,
He knows not which to choose
Among so many flowers.
Love, Lady, love.

CONNECTICUT FOREVER.

A Story we have to tell, and must tell it—and must tell it in our own way. The reader will please not bother us with any questions.

A few days ago, a Connecticut broom pedlar, a shrewd chap, from over amongst the steady-habits and wooden clocks, and schoolmasters and other fixings, drove through the streets of Providence, R. I., heavily laden with corn brooms. He had called at several stores and offered his load, or ever so small a portion of it; but when he told them he wanted cash and nothing else, in payment, they had uniformly given him to understand that they had brooms enough, and that he might go further. At length he drove up to a large wholesale establishment, on the west side, and not far from the bridge, and once more offered his "wares." "Well," said the merchant, "I want the brooms badly enough, but what will you take in pay?" This was a poser. The pedlar was aching to get rid of his brooms, but he would sooner sell a single broom for cash than the whole load for any other article—especially an article which he could not as readily dispose of as he could brooms. After a moment's hesitation, therefore, he screwed his courage to the sticking point—(it required some courage, after having lost the chance of selling his load half a dozen times by a similar answer),—and frankly told the merchant that he must have cash.—Of course the merchant protested that cash was scarce, and that he must purchase, if he purchased at all, for what he had in store to pay with. He really wanted the brooms, and he did not hesitate to say so; but the times were hard, and he had notes to pay, and he had goods that must be disposed of.

Finally, he would put his goods at cost price, for the sake of trading, and would take the whole load of brooms, which the pedlar had labored so unsuccessfully at other stores to dispose of. "So," said he to the man from Connecticut, "unload your brooms, and then select any articles from my store, and you shall have them at cost. The pedlar scratched his head. There was an idea there, as the sequel shows

plainly enough. "I'll tell you what it is," he answered at last, "just say them terms for half the load, and cash for the other, and I am your man. Blowed ef I don't sell out, ef Connecticut sinks with all her broom stuff the next minute." The merchant hesitated a moment, but finally concluded the chance a good one. He should be getting half the brooms for something that would not sell as readily; and as for the cost price it was an easy matter to play gammon, in regard to it. The bargain was struck, the brooms were brought in. The cash for half of them was paid over. Now what will you have for the remainder of your bill?" asked the merchant. The pedlar scratched his head again, and this time most vigorously. He walked the floor—drummed his fingers on the head of a barrel—whistled. By and by his reply came—slowly, deliberately: You Providence fellers are cute: you sell at cost, pretty much all of ye, and make money—I don't see how 'tis done. It must be that somebody gets the worst of it. Now, I don't know what your goods cost, barrin one article, and ef I take anything else I may get cheated. So, seein' as it won't make any odds to you, I guess I'll take brooms. I know them like a book, and I know just what you paid for em."

And so saying, the pedlar commenced reloading his brooms, and having snugly deposited one half of his former load, jumped on his cart, with a regular Connecticut grin, and drove in search of another customers.

CHEAP DENTISTRY.—A dentist was lately making a speech in one of the interior counties. "What do you ask for pulling a tooth, Doctor," exclaimed a fellow in the crowd. "I will pull your tooth for a shilling, and your nose for half the money," replied the speaker.

A QUESTION IN LAW.—A man has been indicted in New Orleans for stealing an umbrella. His counsel contended that it is no offence—that umbrellas are public property—and pleads custom to take it out of the statute against felony. A great interest is excited for the result, as in case of conviction, it is feared thousands of otherwise good citizens will be suddenly obliged to fly, to escape the wrath of the law. It is stated in some books on insanity that it once manifested itself in a patient by inducing him to return a borrowed umbrella. The doctors gave a unanimous opinion, according to the authority referred to, that the symptoms were decidedly lunatic, showing a want of prudence in not preparing for a 'rainy day,' and the man was consigned to the mad-house, as the only proper place for him. It is not known whether he ever got out.

THE APPLE.

Translated from the German.

The high chamberlain at the court of King Herod was clad in purple and costly attire; his wealth was unbounded, and he lived sumptuously every day.

There came unto him from a far country a friend of his youth, whom he had not seen for many years; and the chamberlain gave a great feast and invited many guests to honor the stranger.

Rich viands in dishes of gold and silver, and costly vessels of cordial and wine were spread in profusion upon the board, and the rich man sat at the head of the board and made good cheer; and at his right hand sat his friend, that had come from a distant land. And they ate and drank and were filled.

Then the man from a far country spake to the chamberlain of King Herod, "Such sumptuousness and splendor as appears in thy house, I have never seen in my own land far or near." And he admired the splendor of the rich man, and called him fortunate above all men upon earth.

But the rich man, the chamberlain of the King, took an apple from a golden stand. The apple was large and fair, and of a purple red: and the rich man said, "Behold this apple rested upon gold; and it is set to the eye!" and he reached it to the stranger, the friend of his youth: but the stranger cut the apple and lo! in its middle was a worm.

Then the stranger looked side-wise at the chamberlain, but the chief chamberlain looked down upon the earth and sighed!

If the boats of the Erie Canal, five thousand and fifteen in number, were placed in line, they would reach from Albany to Utica, a distance of 83 miles. The distance achieved by this enormous fleet, in one year, is eleven millions of miles, equal to three thousand six hundred voyages across the Atlantic—transporting more than three millions of tons, which is twenty-six times the quantity carried by the railroads which run along the banks of the canal. The daily business of the canal, twenty thousand tons, would require two thousand cars loaded to their utmost capacity. The value, in money, of the property transported by the canal in 1850, was one hundred and fifty-six million dollars.

BURNING OF A WIDOW.—Another suttee has taken place in the Dhoolia Talooka. The woman seems to have been most resolute in her determination to be burnt, resisting her husband's importunity before his death, and avowing that she would ascend the funeral pile. She further declared, that she had done so twice before, at the decease of her present husband at the close of their two former states of existence, and that she would do the same now for the third time. She further said that as she and her present husband were to be born again twice, or were to exist in two future states, she would perform the same rite at the end of each of these. When the people saw that she was determined to sacrifice herself, they began to ask her to reveal to them something with regard to future events; and she at once told them that it had been disclosed to her by the goddess Sutte, that the British rule would soon cease, and would be succeeded by another rajah. The people now began to believe all that she told them, more than before, and were to be seen flocking towards her house in great numbers, for the purpose of worshipping or paying their respects to her. This poor creature seems, however, to have been strongly influenced by the Brahmins, twenty-three of whom were brought to trial as aiders of the suttee. Nine of their number were convicted and sentenced to fines and imprisonment, with hard labor, from one to three years.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE OF A GOLD WEDDING RING.—In the year 1795, a female, who was cook to Mrs. Metcalf, a widow lady, residing at Porch-House opposite the church, at Northallerton, in cutting a turnip, found in the heart of it a gold ring, and immediately made her mistress acquainted with so extraordinary a circumstance. The lady sent for Mrs. Wood, the gardener's wife. It turned out that the ring found, was Mrs. Wood's wedding ring, which she had lost when wedding in the garden ten or twelve years before.—*Leed's Intelligencer.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS.—The following physiological facts are from the *Scientific Journal*:—"The average height of man and woman, at birth, is generally 19 inches. In each of the twelve years after birth, one twelfth is added to the stature each year. Between the ages of twelve and twenty, the growth of the body is slower; and it is still further diminished after this up to twenty-five, the period of a maximum growth. In old age the height of the body diminishes on an average of about 3 inches. The average weight of woman varies less than that of man in different countries.—The average weight of a male infant is about 7 pounds—of a female about 6½ pounds. The weight of an infant decreases for a few days after its birth, and does not sensibly commence gaining until it is a week old. At the end of the first year, the child is three times as heavy as when it was born. At the age of seven years it is twice as heavy as when one year old. The average weight of both sexes at twelve is nearly the same; after that period, females will be found to weigh less than males. The average weight of man is about 130 pounds, and of woman 112 pounds. In the case of individuals of both sexes under 4 feet 4 inches, females are somewhat heavier than men, and vice versa. Men attain their maximum weight at about forty, and women at or near fifty. At sixty, both sexes usually lose weight; so the average weight of old persons, men or women, is nearly the same as at nineteen.

The benefit concert for Father Mathew, by Kate Hayca in New York, gave the reverend gentleman \$3000. The papers said this affair was a "failure," but we should desire to have the proceeds of one or two such failures



Agricultural.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

The farmer's life's the life for me,
With its honest toil and spirit free,
Contentment, peace, sobriety,
May they his bright rewards e'er be.

The farmer's boy's the boy for me,
I love to hear him merrily,
Come whistling from his barn yard work,
Where he busy plied the fodder fork.

The farmer's life's the life for me,
Tho' hard his toil, by industry,
He earns his bread, and noble farm,
And all for him, have a sweet charm.

The lighted hearth, the crackling fire,
The happy wife, with children nigh her,
The dog at sleep upon the hearth,
The playful cat all full of mirth;

The howling wind without the door,
The cricket chirping 'neath the floor;
Are sights and things I've pondered o'er,
And fill the happy farmer's store.

"Come Tom the Bible bring to me,
We'll read its truths while time doth flee,"
The busy wife her needles ply,
And Sally sits her mother nigh.

A smiling group of children dear
Around the table sit to hear,
And the farmer smiles and smiles again,
To see such bliss around him reign.

Tho' wheat be low, yet goods are cheap,
And better harvest's they may reap;
The news are also cheap to them,
One dollar buys the *Son and Gem*.

C. M. D.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

Each German has his house, his orchard, his roadside trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did not carefully prop up and tie together, and in many places hold the boughs together with wooden clamps, they would be torn assunder by their own weight. He has his corn plot, his plot of mangold wurtzel, or hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and he therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motive for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and in his economy.

In Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market: much fruit is dried for winter use. You see it lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by roadside and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that possibly be made of any use is lost; weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose grass which covers waste places, is cut and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle.

They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things in England—of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by road-sides, in the openings of plantations, in lanes, in church-yards,

where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which, if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still further this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for the cows; nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods for moss, and all our readers familiar with Germany will remember to have seen them coming homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn, the falling leaves are gathered and stacked for the same purpose. The fir cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy and care of German peasants are an example to all Europe. They have for years, nay ages, been doing that, as it regards agricultural management, to which the British is but just now beginning to open its eyes. Time, also, is as carefully economised as every thing else. They are early risers, as may well be conceived, when the children, many of who come from a considerable distance, are in school at six in the morning. As they tend their cattle or their swine, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stockings and other household things which they accumulate is astonishing.—*Hewitt*.

PRODUCE FROM A SINGLE GRAIN OF WHEAT.

An experiment on the fertility of wheat has, during the past year, been carried out in the garden of Mr. Stowe, a surgeon at Buckingham, of which the following is a correct account. On the 13th of July, 1850, a single grain of wheat was sown in the garden; the plant came up in ten days, and grew luxuriantly till the 13th of September: it was then taken up and divided into slips, and replanted, and suffered to remain till the 16th of April of the present year. The weather then becoming favourably wet, they were all taken up again and divided into no less than 114 plants, these being planted, were permitted to stand till the present month of August, when they were productive of the amazing number of 520 ears of wheat, many of them of full size, containing more than 50 grains of corn. The crop was gathered before it was fully ripened, as the birds attacked it in spite of revolving feathers and a protecting net. Whether the result of this trial will strengthen the opinion of those who contend for the thin sowing of wheat in ordinary field cultivation, must be left to the judgment of more practical agriculturists, but of the amazing productiveness of the wheat plant, under such treatment, any one may easily satisfy himself by repeating the experiment.—*English Paper*.

BURNING WATER.

A plan has been projected for decomposing water and obtaining light from the two gasses, oxygen and hydrogen, of which it is composed, the first being the best known supporter of combustion, and the other being combustible. The following notices of this invention will give some information as to its progress:—"Our readers are familiar with the fact that an American (Paine) had succeeded in decomposing water, and so combining its hydrogen with carbon so as to form an illuminating gas, which he proposed as a substitute for the gas produced by the destructive distillation of coal in iron retorts. The invention at first attracted a great deal of attention; but so far as we have been able to learn, the process by which the gas was produced was both costly and uncertain. Since the period at which the American discovery was announced, a German chemist of great eminence has announced the discovery of a process by which the water may be decomposed, and carburetted hydrogen formed at little more than a nominal cost, with unerring certainty, and in, practically, an unlimited quantity. The gas so produced is said to possess illuminating power far exceeding that of ordinary coal gas, and capable of producing, in the act of combustion, such an amount of caloric as to constitute an economic substitute for coal in the generation of water steam for the propulsion of boats and locomotives. The *Times* thus alludes to this strange and most interesting invention.—*Steam and Gas without Coal*.—It is scarcely thirty years since a

Committee of the House of Commons doubted the possibility of travelling at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Windsor, too, was laughed at when he proposed to light street lamps with gas, Dr. Lardner endeavoured to prove the impossibility of a steam-ship ever crossing to America; Professor Wheatstone was treated as a clever enthusiast, when he first promulgated his ideas of the electric telegraph; yet all these things have been brought into successful operation. One or two of the principal railway companies have lately entered into an arrangement with Mr. Shepard, who has patented an invention for the decomposition of water, and negotiations are pending with some of the steam-boat companies for the application of this patent to propel steam-boats, locomotives, and other engines, by which the cost of working machinery and generating gas is likely to be greatly reduced."

DISLOCATION OF THE JAW.

Mr. South says, in his "Household Surgery," that this may happen on one or both sides, more commonly the latter. It mostly takes place in gaping, when the lower jaw being violently and quickly drawn down, its joint-ends slip from their sockets, and the jaw becomes firmly fixed, keeping the mouth wide open. The face, in consequence, is lengthened considerably; the expression altered and vacant; the power of speaking lost; and any attempt at utterance producing only strange and incomprehensible noises and the oddest contortions of the countenance possible, and often rendered exceedingly ludicrous by the various shifts the person employs in endeavouring to make himself understood. An amusing illustration of this accident was used to be enacted by Abernethy, with great humour. An officer was dining with a party of friends, and his laughing faculties having been excited, he was rattling along and laughing heartily, when suddenly he became dumb, or rather, he ceased to be able to speak, his mouth remained wide open, and he uttered only a vast variety of strange sounds. At first it was supposed he was endeavouring to amuse the company by these uncouth noises; but soon it was perceived to be no joke, and that he was really unable to close his mouth or speak. After a little while he managed to make them understand he had dislocated his jaw, and that it would be necessary to send for a doctor, who in due time arrived, and set about replacing the jaw. But whether it was he did not know how to perform the operation, or whether he put in one side, and whilst attempting to put in the other, the former slipped out again, as it will sometimes do, he could not manage the job at all, and the officer, who had frequently suffered from the accident before, and had it replaced without difficulty, getting angry, and at last furious, at his bungling, induced the doctor to change his tack, and declare the sufferer was mad. This of course alarmed the whole party, who seized on the unfortunate soldier, carried him to bed, and put him in a straight waistcoat, whilst the doctor prepared for shaving his head and putting on a blister. The poor fellow finding by this time he could not hope by further exertions to make his condition understood, or free himself from his tormentors, and the doctor still persisting he was mad, he at last made signs for pen ink and paper, which it was thought he could do no mischief with, and that his asking for them was rather a sign of returning reason, they were brought, and he immediately wrote, 'For goodness sake send for Mr.—. The surgeon of my regiment, he knows what's the matter with me.' The letter was dispatched, the surgeon soon arrived, the dislocation was quickly put to rights, and the ignorant blockhead who had caused all the turmoil slunk off in disgrace.

BLASTING ROCK.—Fill the hole from one-third of all its depth with powder; place a straw or tube filled with powder in the side of the hole, from the charge to the top of the hole (or a piece of blasting fuse will be just as good); then put a little dry sand on the charge—one-fourth of an inch is enough; this is to prevent accident. After this, place a round bar of iron, as large as will fill the hole, on the charge; let the iron be long enough to extend a few inches above the hole; then fill the space around the bar with dry sand; place a piece of timber on the top of the bar of iron, and place 200 or more pounds weight on it. It is better to have the iron bar made with holes through, and put a nail or pin through above

the hole in the rock; the weight resting on the pin, instead of the charge; the pin being as small as will break off the pin instead of moving the bar of iron. For a match, soak paper in a solution of saltpetre or gunpowder; take a strip an inch wide and four inches long, this will in burning give you time to walk twenty rods before the explosion, when you may return and see the havoc made with the rock which is thrown apart; and the iron bar which you never expected to see again, is where the hole was, not having been moved out of its place. If the hole is horizontal, the weight may be put against the end of the iron bar, and the effect is the same. I have tried this method hundreds of times, and never had a single charge fail of breaking the rock. The common method of charging, by driving stone or brick into the hole, is unsafe, is liable to blow out, and ought to be laid aside. I hope that all papers wishing well to others, will publish this method of blasting; any information that will prevent accidents from the use of gunpowder ought to be given to the world, and used till a better method is discovered.—*Scien. American.*

GREAT CORN.—Mr. J. H. Wilson, of Windham, has left with us six ears of Indian corn, certainly the largest and best we have ever seen. Mr. Wilson last spring got from New York State, only four ears, from which he says he raised 34 bushels, notwithstanding many of the "hills" were destroyed by wet. There are 16 rows, and 49 grains in each row on the corn. We would recommend our farmers to try this species of corn—a specimen of which may be seen at this office. Mr. W. will be able to supply a limited quantity of seed.—*Long Point Ad.*

Youths Department.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The printer omitted, without our knowledge, a part of the article on the Cadets of Temperance in our last number. The omitted part was an account of a debate in the Toronto Division room at which we were present. The evening alluded to was Wednesday the 19th. The subject of debate was—which country, England or the United States, has produced the most eminent men since the American Revolution of 1776? The debate was between the 'Toronto' and 'St. Lawrence' Sections, but owing to unavoidable circumstances the 'St. Lawrence' Section was not prepared, consequently that debate was put off until the Wednesday evening following, in the Ontario Division room. This, however, did not put a stop to the proceedings of the evening, for it was resolved that the debate for that evening be,—“whether do the Doctors or Lawyers do the most good to mankind.” Several of the boys exhibited great readiness at debate; among them Bros. Wiman, Mason, Rattray, Dillon, and Scott were noticed by us. The decision was not given that evening. Such things cannot help but prove highly beneficial, if gone into and with a determination to improve the mind, to carry them out in a friendly, and amicable spirit. Debating schools foster a taste for enquiry and reading and induce boys to spend hours usefully which otherwise might be devoted to idle play or vicious habits.

Since writing the above we have learned that in the debate, which came off in the Ontario Division room, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst, the 'Toronto' Section bore away the palm of victory.

As our paper is so published, that it may be preserved or bound for future years' reference;—Cadets of Temperance in this city and in all parts of Canada, cannot act more wisely than in taking it. It would in future years be useful to them for reference and for reading. It is filled with the most beautiful poetry, elegant selections, and literary matter. During the past six months, it has been the only paper in Canada, that has devoted a certain space entirely to the Cadets.

Five Cadets joining together in this city, or elsewhere and sending their names to us, with the money in advance, shall receive of the present or next volume, 5 copies for four dollars—in case the papers shall be sent in one package to any post-office in Canada addressed to the Section; or in the city be left in one package at the residence of the R. S. of the Section. In all these cases the money must be paid in advance.

The following officers were chosen at the last meeting of the Grand Section, on the 25th October, 1851, to preside over the Cadets of Temperance in Western Canada.

John M. Ross, St. Lawrence Division, Toronto, G. W. P.; Thos. Nixon, Sharon Division, G. A. P.; A. Anderson, Brockville Division, G. Sec.; John Leggo Brockville Division, A. G. S.; C. VanNorman, Brockville Division, G. T.; Rev. T. T. Howard, Ontario Division, G. Chap.; C. H. VanNorman, Hamilton Division, G. G.; A. Stratton, G. W.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Down in a quiet, sun-lit valley,
Stands my low-roofed cottage home;
Rushing thoughts around it rally,
Thither waited while I roam.

There in summer, as of olden,
Waves the green-topped maple tree;
There, in autumn, sere and golden,
Shadows flit across the lea.

Still the streamlet cleaves the meadow,
Bordered by the mandling vine,
Where, beneath the tall oak's shadow,
Then I threw the hempen line.

Thoughtless childhood! happy childhood!
I would journey back to thee;
Roam again the "tangled wildwood,"
Sport beneath the maple-tree.

There no busy sorrows fashion
Phantoms in the path of youth,
Nor pale care nor purple passion
Taint the bloom of love and truth.

Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, President of her University, used to say to his students, "Don't be afraid of a little dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon that 'dirty grease spot' on your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change, and becomes soap. Now rub it with a little water, and it disappears; it is neither grease, soap, water, nor dirt. That is not an odorous pile of dirt you observe there. Well, scatter a little gypsum over it, and it is no longer dirty. Every thing you call dirt is worthy of your notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it! It will all separate into very clean elements. Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So, after all, you were kissing dirt; particularly if she whitens her skin with chalk or fuller's earth. There is no telling, young gentlemen, what is dirt."

THE KOH-I-NOOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Winthrop, in an address delivered on last Thursday week, at an agricultural dinner at Northampton, thus happily alluded to the Common Schools of that State:—Other nations may boast of their magnificent gems and monster diamonds. Our Koh-i-noor is our Common School system. This is our "Mountain of light," not snatched, indeed, as a prize from a barbarous foe—not designed only to deck a royal brow or to irradiate a Crystal Palace; but whose pure and penetrating ray illumines every brow, and enlightens every mind, and cheers every heart and every hearth stone in the land, and which supplies, from its exhaustless mines, "ornaments of grace unto the head and chains on the neck" of every son and daughter of Massachusetts.

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children and makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and beautiful deportment towards their parents and friends.

MILTON'S DAUGHTERS.—The Chetam Society has published documents, showing that Milton's eldest daughter, Annie, could not write; that his second daughter, Mary, could not spell; and that his third daughter, Deborah, was much in the same condition, though it has been so often said that she was her father's amanuensis, and that she read to him in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Italian, without understanding the meaning of the different languages.

BEARDED WOMEN.—In 1791 a woman was taken in the battle of Pultowa, whose beard was said to be one and a half yards long. A woman is recorded to have lived in Paris whose body in addition to a large beard was covered with hair. Such specimens are rather cases of the "lusus naturæ" than otherwise, and appertain not to the "fair of our day."

FILE YOUR PAPERS.—Having occasion a few days since, to look into the files of this Journal, published twenty and twenty-five years ago, we could not but think of the satisfaction every man would enjoy in the possession of such a record. A newspaper is the daguerreotype of its time, and in those diminutive, dingy sheets, we had before us our present village in full life, as it existed a quarter of a century ago. The men of business, and merchandise, and wares, and produce, each eulogistic as now of their stock in trade; the politician, zealous in the maintenance of the right centered solely in him and his party; the competition and strife, the fears and hopes of all were before us as in real life. Here was the announcement of the marriage of those who have long passed the meridian, and are now in the "sere and yellow leaf" of age; and here, too, was the record of the departed, whose afflicted successors are among us still. The newspaper itself, with its grotesque advertisements and general typography, is the impersonation of the mechanic arts of those days, and exhibits the contrast between that period and this.

If every young man who takes a newspaper now, will file it carefully, in his old age he will not only have a substantial mirror of the events with which he was cotemporary, to gratify his curiosity, but will have a record of important facts to be obtained from no other source. The trouble and expense of filing and binding your newspapers is slight, and will be well repaid.—*Jamestown Journal.*

DECIDEDLY COOL.—A very cool answer from a sophomore is indelibly recorded among the memories of our college days.

Professor — had a peculiarly red nose; so red, indeed, that it was usually deemed a sign that the interior of the temple was dedicated to Bacchus. Upon this point the Professor was peculiarly sensitive.

One day a chestnut, propelled by some invisible hand, hurled across the room, and came so violently in contact with the learned gentleman's bald pate, that, glancing off, it span almost up to the ceiling.

"Mr. F.," thundered out the Professor, "that was you, sir; I know it, sir; don't deny it, sir, your blushes betray you, sir."

"Do you think that I blush?" modestly asked the student.

"Blush!" retorted the professor, "Your face is as red as a beet."

"Pardon me, sir," replied F., "I think it's only the reflection of light; perhaps you looked at me over your nose!"

HOW TO KNOW A FOOL.—A fool, says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things:—Anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranger and not knowing his friends from his foes.

It is shameful for a man to live as a stranger in his own country, ignorant of her affairs and interests;—therefore read the newspapers.

Said the distinguished Lord Chatham to his son, "I would have inscribed on the curtains of your bed and the walls of your bed chamber, 'If you do not rise early, you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself.'"



The Literary Gem.

A CROSTIC.

Thou God-like science—round thy name,
 How brightly gleams immortal Fame.
 Each maenul bliss, thy charms impart,
 Light of the mind, the soul of art,
 In thy bright mirror, pure as gold,
 The Universe we now behold,
 Each twinkling star thou hast defined,
 Reason enthroned, and thought enshrined.
 As all of Heaven thou dost pourtray,
 R efulgent as the orb of day,
 Youth, beauty, manhood, silvered age,
 G row rapturous o'er thy Classic Page,
 E nchanting Genius' hallowed fire,
 M ust warm each breast, each soul inspire,
 A nd round each sacred Temprance, shrine,
 N ow light a flame of love divine,
 "Death to the tyrant Bacchus," cry,
 S ounds out our watchword, far and nigh,
 O f quarters—none we give, nor crave,
 N or less would home or country save.
 O n! On!! brave "Sons" the day we'll gain,
 F or yonder break their ranks in Maine,
 T he young Iowa, Illinois,
 F ach chant a victory song of joy.
 M ove on—we'll die, or conquer too,
 P rove Britains, at our Waterloo.
 E rect our standard at the polls,
 R evenue, no longer price of souls."
 A h! statesman!! where's thy blood-bought gain?
 N ow deep and damning is the stain.
 C orroding thy black armour fell,
 E scutcheon of the Knights of Hell.

SON, 47.

Stouffeville, Nov. 4, 1851.

DEATH OF THE YOUNG.

BY MRS. F. H. THOMAS.

We weep when comes thy summons, death,
 To bid the loved depart;
 The dewy brow, the gurgling breath,
 And faintly throbbing heart;
 These are thy heralds, mighty one;
 Thy triumph tokens dread,
 All fear, all blight, life's beauty gone,
 The cold and pallid dead.

And yet when fall the aged down,
 Beneath thy mournful sway;
 Or those who long have struggled on,
 Misfortune's hapless prey.
 We know it were not well to mourn,
 For oh! in mercy given,
 To hearts by weary strife o'erworn,
 Thy rest—prelude to heaven.

But when the promise bud is crushed,
 Ere yet the leaves unfold;
 And life's young tide that warmly gushed,
 Grows at the fountain cold,
 Oh who would chide our mourning then,
 The heart-wrung tear drops chide,
 When joys e'en in their birth go down,
 Where death's still death abide.

Oh who would chide! yet kindly meant,
 Our Father Lord above,
 These chastenings in His mercy sent,
 The tokens of His love.
 Then ever let us meekly bow
 And own our trials good;
 He gave and He hath taken now;
 We bless Thee; oh our God!

Brooklin, Nov. 15, 1851

A CHAPTER ON THE FALLS.

About 40 tons of rock, projecting from the brink of Niagara Falls, near the centre, fell into the basin below on Thursday evening last; and the concussion was heard for a considerable distance.—*Exchange paper.*

DANGEROUS.—The entire portion of the ledge, upon which the observatory of Niagara Falls stands, is cracked, and is considered by the residents there to be in a very dangerous condition. The observatory is also cracked. The cavity has been carefully filled with mortar, so that it might not be observed by visitors.—No caution whatever is taken upon Goat Island to prevent strangers from endangering their lives by crossing the bridge to the observatory and ledge. The whole structure is liable at any time to be swept away by the "awful rush of water." In fact, but very little regard for the sacredness of life is observed upon any of the grounds, from the Falls to the Whirlpool—a distance of about three miles—on either the Canadian or American side. The only wonder is, that more lives than are recorded are not lost there.—*Boston Journal.*

In one of the early numbers of this paper we alluded to the age and other particulars of the great Niagara Falls. They are one of the grandest objects of nature, and as man never grows tired in gazing on their everlasting majesty, so the mind does not easily tire in reading of them. The Falls have existed for thousands of years, and yet they are as compared with the age of the earth nothing. Time was, when beautiful as they are, silence reigned in their place. Time was, when the deep ocean, rolled over their location for ages. Some mighty convulsion shook the earth to its centre;—the ocean of internal fires rocked it to its centre, and vast cracks opening; the waters shifted their position, and the mountains gave away. Our Continent became dry land. Then the falls tumbled over into the vast inland sea, that washed the base of Queenston heights. Upon an examination of the materials composing the earth through which the falls have traveled near seven miles, it will be found that they have traveled faster than many suppose. We were struck with this truth last summer. The above quotations from papers show that the waters wear away the rocks fast. If the whole height of the falls was composed of solid limestone or other rock, it would not be so, but on examination it will be found that a great portion of the distance is composed of soft shale, or slaty clay, and sand stone, which yields easily to the action of heat or water. They will find three materials composing the wall from the water's edge to the Horse-Shoe fall, and the great wall of the furrow from Lewiston. There is a brittle reddish and greenish earth, very much resembling stone at first examination, but easily yielding to the spade or hammer. There are two groups or beds of limestone quite thin in comparison with other materials, separated by soft slaty earth. Lower down a hard bed of sand stone at the whirlpool stayed the falls—but now lies beneath the river bed. A third layer of looser limestone, lies above the last compact layer of grey lime stone; then earth and drift.—Now all the layers composed of soft slaty earth, consisting of sand and clay in their formation, from the bottom of the Niagara river to the first solid limestone bed, are easily worn away by water; and if it were not for the lime stone, the waters would perhaps wear away yards of the same each day. But the lime stone holds the soft layers together, until by lapse of time—action of frost, heat and water, portions of the soft earths give way, undermining the harder

rock, until immense blocks of it also come tumbling down, having cracked for some years before falling. This process is now going on and we may soon see dozens of yards of the solid bank fall from the undermining below. Thousands of years ago the earths composing the banks may have been softer and the waters may have worn away faster. We have often thought one yard a year would be a fair average wear of the falls. Probably this estimate taken one year with another, for the last fifty years, during which the falls have been pretty well known, would be correct, and would be correct in time to come.—This estimate, however, in centuries past might not be so. It is probably not too much to say that the falls have worn away on an average since their commencement, two yards each year.—There are 1760 yards in a mile and about seven miles of earth and stone have been worn away. To wear this distance at two yards a year would consume 6160 years. On the other hand, could we suppose the lime stone to have been softer some thousands of years ago than now, the waters would have traveled faster. The lime stone was formed under the ocean from coral shells. Mr. Lyell, the great geologist, says it is very ancient here and elsewhere in America, and bears the marks of the erosion of passing ice bergs from the north. If this be true the lime stone was as hard before the fall commenced as now. Ever since the fall commenced the table land lying between Lake Erie and Ontario and all the western plains were dry and probably then inhabited by the vast animals called Mastodons. The bulk of waters tumbling over the precipice was at first less than now. This would cause a slower wear at first. We give below two interesting extracts from remarks of Mr. Lyell on the falls and their origin.

"In regard to the future retrocession of the Falls, it will be perceived by the same section (fig. 4.) that when they have traveled back two miles, or to i. k., the massive limestone (8,) now at the top of the Falls, will then be at their base; and its great hardness may, perhaps, effectually stop the excavating process, if it should not have been previously arrested by the descent of large masses of the same rock from the cliff above. It will also appear that the Falls will continually diminish in height, and should they ever reach Lake Erie, they will intersect entirely different strata from those over which they are now thrown."

"As soon as the table land between lakes Erie and Ontario emerged and was laid dry, the river Niagara came into existence, the basin of Lake Ontario still continuing to form part of the sea. From that moment there was a cascade at Queenston of moderate height, which fell directly into the sea. The uppermost limestone and subjacent slate (8 and 7, fig. 4, p. 37,) being exposed, the cataract commenced its retrograde course, while the lower beds in the escarpment, (from 6 to 1,) were still protected from waste by remaining submerged. A second fall would in due time be caused by the continued rise of the land and the exposure of the hard beds (6 and 4,) constituting what is called the Clinton group, together with the soft and easily undermined red shale, (1.) Three falls, one above the other, very similar in their geological and geographical position to those actually seen on the river Genesee, at Rochester, would thus be formed."

The recession of the uppermost must have been gradually retarded by the thickening of the incumbent limestone (No. 8, fig. 4.) in proportion as the falls sawed their way southwards. By this means the second cataract, which would not suffer the same retardation, might overtake it, and the two united would then be retarded by the large quantity of rock to be removed until the lowest fall would come up to them, and then the whole would be united into one."

The ground rises slightly towards Queenston, and the strata of rock dips a little towards Lake Erie. The ground is lower where the falls are now than at Queenston heights. At Queenston the falls were much higher than at present;—their present height being 180 feet—90 feet of this is lime stone rock loose and solid, and 90 feet a brittle slaty clay. The ancient river banks are plainly discernible below the falls twenty and more feet above the present level of the river, and extending back, near which in the earth are found fresh water shells and bones of the mastodon. Mr. Lyell thinks the falls have been 35,000 years in wearing their way seven miles, but his estimate must be too great. He also thinks that at a distance of two miles above their present site the falls will dwindle into long rapids tumbling over rock. It seems that the river from the falls to Queenston descends one hundred feet and from the heights of Queenston to Lake Ontario only four feet. The ground above at Queenston is higher than in the rear. The ground above the falls towards Lake Erie rises 25 feet in the mile and the river tumbles over a rocky bottom called the rapids, before approaching the precipice, supposed to be 50 feet above the same. Father Hennepin, a French Missionary, was the first white traveler that ever saw the falls. He gives a description of them with a diagram, in 1678. They then consisted of three falls the two larger separated by Goat's Island, which is continually wearing away. The sudden descent of huge rocky fragments of the undermined limestone at the Horse Shoe falls in 1818 and in 1828 and on the American side, shook the surrounding country.

WOMAN.

A cure for every bane,
The polished link in beauty's chain;
A paragon that hath a charm,
Man's fiercest passions to disarm;
Her voice for him is like the dove,
For him she weaves the web of love,
For him her prayer to Heaven ascends,
His manners and his shirts she mends.

It may be considered a thread-bare subject by some, to write on the one at the head of this article; but we trust that both gallantry and good sense would forbid such an idea. Woman controls our family hearths,—educates the rising generation in morality and religion,—bends the young mind in a good or evil way;—her presence and soul share our secret hours and thoughts. We behold her when we retire to rest and when we rise in the morning. Her kind offices are first to administer to us in sickness,—her constant cares are conspicuous around the sick bed and she is the last to leave the bed of death. She calms the troubled soul of her husband, and she puts up

with the restless frettings of the infant mind.—Upon her are cast the small things, yet the most dear and numerous of life, and from her flow the beauty and holiness of the domestic circle. This domestic circle around which are centred all the truest pleasures of life;—a calm which all men seek when the outward troubles of life drive them sickened home;—ought to the holy, pure, temperate and wise.

Women in all countries constitute rather more than half of the human race. They exert a mighty power, not by physical force, but by gentleness and affection which will tame the fiercest man or even the most ferocious animal. Most important is it then that this lovely being, all powerful and numerous, in all countries, should be virtuous learned, and temperate. There is a spirit growing, we are afraid, in England and the U. States, but particularly in France, hostile to the married life. Those who scoff at the married life and regard it as a thing of mere convention, are more numerous now than formerly.—Some call this mental tendency Socialism. We must first know what socialism is before we cast on it all the errors of the day. One of the greatest advocates of Socialism in America is Mr. Greeley of the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley is a man of great ability as a writer, and possessed of extensive information. He is ever foremost in the advocacy of every good cause. Freedom of thought on all subjects is his hobby—enquiry on any subject he dreads not; whilst he is the friend of the poor slave in the South, he is also the friend of order and temperance. He is the calm friend of progress of all kinds, and controls one of the most extensively circulated and talented papers in America. With all this, Mr. Greeley is said to be a Socialist. Lamartine of France, is also said to be a Socialist. Lamartine is one of the greatest living European writers and philosophers, and also a man of strong moral principles and of religion. Socialism cannot therefore be inherently vicious or these two men would not be favorable to it. Socialism abused may perhaps lead to a looseness in the married relations, but does not necessarily do so. Socialism in its true sense means simply we apprehend, a love and desire for the elevation and equality of common humanity—a more equal distribution of property, and the doing away with classes in Society. Moses when he established the year of jubilee showed himself to be a Socialist.

There are some (otherwise well meaning women,) who think woman is too much degraded by the present laws of marriage. Marriage, however, is the crown and glory of woman, as it is indeed of society at large. It is an institution blessed in its results, and sanctioned alike by nature and the voice of God. He who tears down this institution does what the instinct of nature and common sense in all ages past have upheld. Angels smile upon the beauty and happiness of the family hearth, around which sit in peace, under the countenance of God, the virtuous loving wife—the dignified, kind, and honored father, with a playful group of children, who learn to look from these parents to their parents God.—Polygamy has never proved a happy thing in society. It causes great domestic bickering—degenerates the race—degrades woman; who ought to be the equal of man in all things, except in out-door employment and political action; and

it hands down to posterity children who look upon each other as enemies. It is also adverse to an increase of the human race; and as Christ once said, not according to the will of God originally expressed. We believe in the protection of woman by law against imprudent drinking husbands and of the concession to her of more rights in holding property and in cases of divorce. She should be made at once our living helpmate in industry and the companion of our leisure hours in learning and knowledge. In bringing about a change of opinion, in the usages of society as to total abstinence, her influence among the Saxon race, will always be found to be all powerful; and we desire to see in all our villages, towns and cities, associations of ladies, to put down intemperance and the use of alcohol in their families. We conclude this article with the following most beautiful extract:

A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

The death of a true wife is beautifully drawn in an animated portrait by Channing:—"Her reserve and shrinking delicacy threw a veil over her beautiful character. She was little known beyond her home; but there she silently spread around her that soft, pure light, the preciousness of which, is never fully understood, till it is quenched. Her calm, gentle wisdom, her sweet humility, her sympathy, which, though tender, was too severe to disturb her clear perception, fitted her to act instinctively, and without the consciousness of either party, on his more sanguine, ardent mind. She was truly a spirit of good, diffusing a tranquilizing influence too mildly to be thought of, and therefore more sure. The blow which took her from him, left a wound which time could not heal. Had his strength been continued, so that he could have gone from the house of mourning to the haunts of poverty, he would have escaped for a good part of the day, the scene of his bereavement. But a few minutes walk in the street, now sent him home wearied. There the hovering eye which had so long brightened at his entrance, was to shed its mild beams on him no more. There the voice that had daily inquired into his labors, and like another conscience had whispered a sweet approval was still. There the sympathy which had pressed with tender hand his aching head, and by its nursing care, had postponed the hour of exhaustion and disease, had gone. He was not left alone; for filial love and reverence spared no soothing offices; but these, though felt and spoken of as most precious, could not take the place of what had been removed. This great loss produced no burst of grief. It was still, deep sorrow, the feeling of a mighty void, the last burden which the spirit can cast off. His attachment to life from this moment sensibly declined. In seasons of peculiar sensibility, he wished to be gone. He kept near him the likeness of his departed friend, and spoke to me more than once of the solace which he found in it. He heard her voice from another world, and his anticipations of that world, always very strong, became now more vivid and touching.

NEW METHOD OF SHOWING THE EARTH'S ROTATION.—Prof. Strong, of Rutgers' College has just put in operation a new contrivance for proving the rotation of the earth, which puts the French pendulum mode entirely in the shade. Prof. Strong has constructed a wooden wheel six feet in diameter, but very slight indeed, its weight being only two pounds. The wheel is supported horizontally, the hub resting on a steel needle, in the same manner that a compass is supported. The needle fits into a glass socket. Placed in a room free from currents of air and all disturbances, the motion of the earth around the wheel is perceptible, the wheel apparently performing the revolution in the proper number of hours. It is proper to state that no locomotion is externally communicated to the wheel. This is the last perpetual motion we have heard of.

A PLEASANT FACT.—More Bibles have been sold in Hungary, within the last two years, since the Revolution, than for any time during the previous twenty years, notwithstanding the mass of the people are nearly beggared by the losses of the Revolution, and Austrian extortion.—*Congregationalist.*

LINES ON A KISS.

BY S. PARR.

PART THIRD.

It was morning now, for the day had broke,
 Night's fetters partly from the weary gloom,
 Yet so dreary did it look as if some stroke,
 Of vengeance had laid in one common womb,
 All nature's beauties, she in saccloth dressed,
 Mourned her fate with bitter tears of blood;
 Like mother shaking from her mangled breast,
 The viper that would make her life his food,
 Rob her sucking child, leave him lone to die,
 Looks down with pangs of deep pathetic woe,
 While poison fills her veins, and blears her eye,
 So nature looked reluctant in her throe.
 The spirit onward dragged her lonely flight,
 Restless, and slow, as murder eking out,
 Or in the pestilence, uncertain blight,
 Bears o'er the reeking land its jaded rout;
 The grisly curtain of a winter's mist,
 Crowding round each stalk, freezing to it clung,
 Its numbing fingers wound an icy list,
 With frozen tears the weeping bushes hung.
 And now she nears the dusky city's din,
 Where every thirsty wind is poison's breath,
 Where innocence is crime, the only sin,
 Each look a lie, and every face is death,
 Not to the lofty wealthy busy street,
 She made her way, not where the merchant king,
 Drives away the suppliant at his feet,
 Unheard and wan, and hardened feels no sting,
 Of conscience, that he left the wretch to die;
 For what cares he, he feels no want of bread,
 Nor hears the sickly children moaning cry,
 With sunken eyes that show them famine fed.
 But in the huddled street, a filthy sink,
 Where every hut is poisoned by the air,
 Where must all vice the foetid vapours stink,
 To dull the wretched inmates in despair;
 Where the lazy smoke rolled as a smutty veil,
 Its dingy blackness, like gloomy thoughts of sin,
 As if to hide the woe, to hush each wail,
 Each stifled curse, of those who dwelt within.
 Yes, 'twas morning now, for the night had fled,
 And left its mantle on the wading sun,
 The throbbing heart, the day before that bled,
 Bled still; another lagging day begun,
 Spoke no comfort yet she who had watched through
 night;
 A girl emaciate, and sad and worn,
 And pale as the taper's blue dying light,
 That cast its sickly rays upon the morn,
 Watched still; her heavy eyes were strain, cast
 On him she loved, her father's face, how long
 The sleepless night had hung, and now 'twas past,
 She felt, severely felt, it had been wrong,
 To wish it so; and why because he slept
 So deep, she saw his haggard face was calm,
 And a cold dread shudder o'er her crept,
 Like insects crawling round the drooping balm;
 While scarce twelve years for her had given place,
 To sorrows blight, her eyes were weeping red,
 Her long flax hair dishevelled on her face,
 Profusely hung, and fell consumption fed,
 Its ever gnawing worm upon her cheek;
 Her fathers hand her slender fingers grasped,
 As still she looked with gaze resigned and meek,
 The light chemise her gentle breast that clasped,
 Was thin, too thin to keep her from the cold,
 And yet her father's form she lingered o'er.
 He might be forty or not quite so old,
 Who soon would wake and sleep to wake no more.
 She deemed him better as she restless heard,
 Him breathe so freely in his short repose,
 No rattling cough his quiet bosom stirred;
 But now the flushing fever rose,
 And on his hollow cheek is languid spread,
 His eye orbs circled round like wreaths of fire,
 As thirsty flame bursts from its smothered bed,
 And flashing faintly glows but to expire.
 The slow protracted breath disturbs and heaves
 Again his breast, his eyes are opened wide.
 The hectic flush his livid features leaves.
 Come near, my Lila, come, life's restless tide,
 Is ebbing fast, and soon my child alone,
 Your boat will drift, on times dread troubled wave,
 A wreck; not long perhaps life's clogging stone,
 Will hold your body from the friendly grave,
 How strangely glide around the swimming walls.

A thrilling sense now tingles in my blood,
 How dimly on my eyes light stagnant falls,
 It weighs oppressive like a poisoned flood;
 On her blue trembling lips a kiss he pressed,
 And still they coldly clung, he gasped for breath,
 One last lingering struggle in his breast,
 That long embrace was stamped, the kiss of death.

THE CANADIAN

Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Saturday, November 29, 1851.

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

DASH IT DOWN.

There is poison in the bowl,
 Dash it down;

There is poison in the bowl,
 Will ruin body and soul,
 Make mortals like devils howl,
 Dash it down.

There is poison in the cup,
 Dash it down;

There is poison in the cup,
 And if you that poison sup,
 Health and peace you may give up,
 Dash it down.

There is poison in the can,
 Dash it down;

There is poison in the can,
 That to a brute turns noble man,
 And destroys the Almighty's plan,
 Dash it down.

There is poison in the glass,
 Dash it down;

There is poison in the glass,
 And all who drink it do, alas!
 To sad perdition quickly pass,
 Dash it down.

There is poison in the jar,
 Dash it down;

From it flow cruels, family war,
 Soul's destruction from the Bar,
 Oh! from your lips fling it far,
 Dash it down.

There is poison in the keg,
 Dash it down;

There is poison in the keg,
 He that drinks will surely beg,
 Or clothe himself in rags,
 Dash it down.

There is poison in the wine,
 Dash it down;

There is poison in the wine,
 It is only fit for swine,
 In it deadly serpents twine,
 Dash it down.

There is poison in the gin,
 Dash it down;

There is poison in the gin,
 Fit for demons at an Inn,
 If you drink it you will sin,
 Dash it down.

D. MORAN.

Son of the Bradford Division.

A CUP OF PURE WATER NEER CARRIES A STING.

BY CHRISTIAN KEENER.

A sound through the annals of ages is breaking,
 'Tis the pleasures of Wine mingled up with the song;
 It teems with the burstings of hearts that are aching,
 Yet Poets and Bards waft its echoes along.

They have sung of its virtues and dwelt on its pleasures
 And kept all its evils so far out of sight;
 That to take it away is like stealing our treasures,
 And forbidding to drink is invading our right.

Yet the wisest of men, bid the "eye" to beware,
 How it gazed on the Wine-cup when "sparkling"
 with Wine,
 For the "poison of adders" was still lurking there,
 Though in roseate brightness the tempter might
 shine.

Surpassing in Wisdom all those that preceded,
 Unrivalled by those of a subsequent age,
 The warning thus given, Oh, had he but heeded,
 His follies had ne'er sullied History's page.

This one fatal error, pervading all ages,
 Aware of the "Poison," the wine-cup they'd sip,
 Behold here, the wisdom and folly of sages,
 Distrusting the eye while they trusted the lip.

But these latter-day glories the secret unfolded,
 Which Sampson and Rechar both knew in their day,
 Truth loses no lustre, when again 'tis new moulded,
 And the lumber of ages, is all cleared away.

The Secret was this; though by angel-lips given;
 No precept, how good; without practice combine,
 But will leave you by passions wild to be driven,
 And wreck all your hopes, in the pleasures of Wine.

Come "fill up the cup"—not the wine cup of sadness.
 "Bright water;" a draught which no sorrow will
 bring,

The cup, in whose minglings are joy and gladness,
 We may quaff it with safety; It carries no sting.
 American Temperance Magazine.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT.

Sparkling and bright in its liquid light,
 Is the water in our glasses;
 'Twill give you health 'twill give you wealth,
 Ye lads and rosy lasses.
 O then resign your ruby wine,
 Each smiling son and daughter,
 There's nothing so good for the youthful
 blood,
 Or sweet as the sparkling water.

Better than gold is the water cold,
 From crystal fountains flowing;
 A calm delight both day and night,
 To happy homes bestowing.
 O then resign, &c.

Sorrow has fled from the heart that bled,
 Of the weeping wife and mother;
 They've given up the poisoned cup,
 Son, husband, daughter, brother.
 O then resign, &c.

A DAUGHTER.

PORT ROWAN DIVISION.—Formed on the 1st May, 1851,
 with 11 members, now numbers about 80—meets on Fri-
 day. Port Rowan is on Lake Erie at the head of Long
 Point Bay, and is a flourishing little village.

☐ The Grand Division of Western New York, pre-
 sided over by that energetic Br. Loyd Mills has closed its
 session. It has adopted this resolution:—

Resolved,—That it be recommended to the several Di-
 visions, subordinate to this G. D., to provide for an early
 convention of the Sons of Temperance, in each County,
 to take measures to further the circulation of petitions
 and adopt such measures as they may think proper, to
 aid the objects contemplated in the foregoing resolutions.

And also opened a co. correspondence with the Eastern
 Grand Division of New York State, to hold a grand mee-
 ting of Sons in Albany in January next.

NOTICE.

To Divisions of Sons of Temperance.
BRETHREN:—

At a time when no other paper, advocating the doctrines and interests of our noble Order in Western Canada was in existence, I with the cordial support of many brethren and two Divisions then in existence in Toronto, the Ontario and Toronto Divisions, commenced the publication of this periodical. It was originated in Nov. and circulars issued early in Dec., 1850, but not commencing until a short time after. Immediately after its first appearance, it was every where hailed as a welcome visitor, by members of the Order, and numerous letters were sent from all parts of Western Canada, laudatory of the appearance of the periodical and the undertaking. The favor of the Order has been such, that our original subscription list was doubled within six months. By great personal exertion and pecuniary sacrifice and risk, the work has been carried on, and the principles of our Order I trust, candidly and energetically discussed and maintained. It has ever been our rule in life to do what we did openly and manfully, and no middling course has been taken, or crouching seen in this paper. The emblem of the Sons was on its front page, and their mottoes emblazoned its pages. Whilst it has kept flying aloft the flag of the Order, it has also been an interesting agricultural and literary journal. In the past six months and at present this paper has been and is read by at least 20,000 persons in Canada, and its circulation exceeds 2,000 copies. Portions of it have ever been devoted to the Cadets and Daughters, whose interests it has thoroughly advocated. It may therefore be fairly presumed that in a religious, moral, literary and temperance point of view, it has done much good.

A large patronage is extended to it in Toronto, which patronage is rather increasing than otherwise. It is the intention of the proprietor to commence a new volume early in January—the particulars of which will be given during next month. The new volume without any additional charge, will be superior in style and matter to the last volume, and we ask of the Order its general and increased patronage. No underhanded or shuffling measures have ever been or shall be resorted to, to carry on this paper, but shall be carried on as an independent organ.—The backwoodsman, the countryman and every section of Canada, have and shall continue to use our columns, which are not subservient to any little clique or individual or any particular locality in our Province. Full particulars as to our new volume will immediately appear.

A new division of Sons has been formed in Hamilton.

WE BELIEVE THE GREATEST GRIEVANCE OF CANADA IS THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

Strange doctrine this in these times of Clergy Reserve and political *hodge podge* agitation. Some are for doing away with a Court of Chancery. Some are for doing away with high salaries, lawyers, courts, high electoral qualifications, ecclesiastical corporations, sectarian schools, and high duties and pensions. A greater grievance than all these is the mighty flood of poison drunk by Canadians in all parts of Canada, sustained by our revenue laws. This grievance strikes at the root of our

Social Welfare.

Our Educational Interests.

The Administration of our Laws,

and our moral and Christian advancement.

The people of Oxford lately tried to bind Mr. Hincks to carry out certain principles in politics, and we wish they had included in the category that of a good sweeping temperance law. It might have brought the question prominently before the public and done our country an inestimable amount of good. As the Inspector General of Canada, he is aware of the good and evil effects of the working of the spirit excise laws and the sums paid for licenses. We are aware that late amendments in the laws place these matters more in the power of Township Councils. Why then is the license system the greatest grievance? That ought justly to be considered the greatest grievance that does the most social evil. The use of Alcohol and its sale upheld and made respectable by law, does more evil in Canadian society than all the pensions, courts, high salaries and Rectories five times told. We will recite a few of its effects. It is the cause of a disregard of social and domestic duties and also of political ones. A sober community of voters would not be so easily gulled by office-seekers of the Reform and Conservative sides. They would read more, think more, and drink, swagger, and talk less. An assembly at a convention, or an Inn, or any court, would not end in a carouse; or a toasting, beer guzzling or wine drinking dinner. Men would go home clear headed and vote calmly for the general good of Canada, irrespective of the interests of cabals, of office-holders. It is at least the cause of three-fourths, but Judges tell us of nine-tenths of all the crimes of Canada. Is this a small evil? How many days do the jurors of Canada sit in jury-boxes to try criminals the victims of the use of Alcohol? What is the money spent in trial, and board, and court, and constable expenses? Who pays the Jailor's fees, the Penitentiary and Sheriff's expenses? Who pays for the Asylum expenses and the charity given to beggars? You freemen of Canada. And the grievance that makes you do so is the sale of Alcohol. We do not wish to underrate any other political wrong, but we emphatically say that of all our domestic and political grievances none can compare with

the law allowing the sale of Alcohol!! Those who drink spirits or are intemperate feel less inclined and able to educate their children, and so a young race of ignorants grow in our midst. Men and women who drink feel less inclined to go to church. They have an excitement at home in spirits. The debauch of Saturday night sickens them on Sunday and thus the day is spent in bed instead of at church. You ask how are we to remedy the evil. How are you going to settle your political evils now agitated? By votes and by good men sent to legislate. Then we say put down the license system in the same manner—change public opinion by agitation—by divisions of Sons—by processions and by refusing to countenance intemperate officials. We publish below the law of Maine, lately enacted against the license system. This law places

upon a proud moral eminence glorious to the citizens and the continent on which they live. Is their virtue sufficient to uphold it? We hope so.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

AN Act for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:—

SECTION 1. No person shall be allowed at any time, to manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors a part of which is spirituous or intoxicating, except as hereafter provided.

SECT. 2. The selectmen of any town, and mayor and aldermen of any city, on the first Monday of May annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint some suitable person as the agent of said town or city, to sell at some central or convenient place within said town or city, spirits, wines, or other intoxicating liquors, to be used for medical or mechanical purposes and no other; and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the board appointing him shall prescribe; and shall in the sale of such liquors, conform to such rules and regulations, as the selectmen or mayor and aldermen as aforesaid, shall prescribe for that purpose. And such agent appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the board from which he received his appointment, as he may at any time, at the pleasure of said board.

SECT. 3. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the mayor and aldermen and selectmen by whom he has been appointed, authorizing him as the agent of such town or city, to sell intoxicating liquors for medical and mechanical purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed, until he shall have executed and delivered to said board, a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of six hundred dollars, in substance as follows:—

Know all men, that we, — as principal, and — and — as sureties, are holden and stand firmly bound to the inhabitants of the town of — (or city, as the same may be,) in the sum of six hundred dollars, to be paid them, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of —, A. D. —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden — has been duly appointed an agent for the town or city of —, to sell within and for and on account of said town (or city,) intoxicating liquors for medical and mechanical purposes and no other, until the — of —, A. D. — unless sooner removed from said agency.

Now if the said — shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such rules and regulations as now are or shall be from time to time established by the board making the appointment, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Sec. 4. If any person, by himself, clerk, servant, or agent, shall at any time sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which is intoxicating, in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay on the first conviction, ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, and he shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the second conviction he shall pay twenty dollars and the cost of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail, not less than three months, nor more than six months, and in default of the payment of the fines and costs prescribed by this section for the first and second convictions, the convict shall not be entitled to the benefit of chapter 175 of the revised statutes, until he shall have been imprisoned two months; and in default of payments of fines and costs provided for the third and every subsequent conviction he shall not be entitled to the benefit of said chapter 175 of the revised statutes, until he shall have been imprisoned four months. And if any clerk, servant, agent, or other person in the employment or on the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and on conviction shall suffer the same penalty.

Sec. 5. Any forfeiture or penalty arising under the above section, may be recovered by an action of debt, or by complaint before any justice of the peace, or judge of any municipal or police court, in the county where the offence was committed. And the forfeiture so recovered shall go to the town where the convicted party resides, for the use of the poor; and the prosecutor or complainant may be admitted as a witness in the trial. And if any one of the selectmen or board of mayor and aldermen shall approve of the commencement of any such suit, by endorsing his name upon the writ, the defendant shall in no event recover any costs; and in all actions of debt arising under this section, the fines and forfeitures suffered by the defendant, shall be the same as if the action had been by complaint. And it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen of any city, and selectmen of any town, to commence an action in behalf of any town or city, against any person guilty of a violation of said of the provisions of this act, on being informed of the same, and being furnished with proof of the fact.

Sec. 6. If any person claim an appeal from a judgment rendered against him by any judge or justice, on the trial of such action or complaint, he shall, before the appeal shall be allowed, recognize in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, in every case so appealed, to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all costs, fines, and penalties, that may be awarded against him, upon a final disposition of such suit or complaint. And before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall also, in every case, give a bond with two other good and sufficient sureties, running to the town or city where the offence was committed, in the sum of two hundred dollars, that he will not during the pendency of such appeal, violate any of the provisions of this act. And no recognizance or bond shall be taken in cases arising under this act, except by the justice or judge before whom the trial was had; and the defendant shall be held to advance the jury fees in every case of appeal in an action of debt; and in the event of a final conviction before a jury, the defendant shall pay and suffer double the amount of fines, penalties and imprisonment awarded against him by the justice or judge from whose judgment the appeal was made. The forfeiture of all bonds and recognizances given in pursuance of this act, shall go to the town or city where the offence was committed, for the use of the poor; and if the recognizance and bonds mentioned in this section shall not be given in 24 hours after the judgment, the appeal shall not be allowed; the defendant in the mean time to stand committed.

Sec. 7. The mayor and aldermen of any city, and the selectmen of any town, whenever complaint shall be made to them that a breach of the conditions of the bond given by any person appointed under this act, has been committed, notify the person complained of, and if upon a hearing of the parties it shall appear that any breach has been committed, they shall revoke and make void his appointment. And whenever a breach of any bond given to the inhabitants of any city or town in pursuance of any of the provisions of this act, shall be made known to the mayor and aldermen, or selectmen, or shall in any manner come to their know-

ledge, they or some of them shall, at the expense and for the use of said city or town, cause the bond to be put in suit in any court proper to try the same.

Sec. 8. No person shall be allowed to be a manufacturer of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or common seller thereof, without being duly appointed as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting on the first conviction, the sum of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof, the person so convicted shall be imprisoned sixty days in the common jail; and on the second conviction, the person so convicted shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail; and on the third and every subsequent conviction, shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and shall be imprisoned for four months in the common jail of the county where the offence was committed; said penalties to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, by indictment, or by action of debt in the name of the city or town where the offence shall be committed. And whenever a default shall be had of any recognizance arising under this act, *scire facias* shall be issued, returnable at the next term, and the same shall not be continued, unless for good cause, satisfactory to the court.

Sec. 9. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be competent to sit upon any jury in any case arising from this act; and when information shall be communicated to the court, that any member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the court shall enquire of the jurymen of whom such belief is entertained; and no answer which he shall make shall be used against him in any case arising under this act; but if he shall answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury in this State; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as a jurymen.

Sec. 10. All cases arising under this act, whether by action indictment or complaint, which shall come before a superior court, either by appeal or original entry, shall take precedence in said court of all other business, except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually under arrest awaiting a trial; and the court and the prosecuting officer shall not have authority to enter a *nolle prosequi*, or to grant a continuance in any case arising under this act, either before or after the verdict, except where the purpose of justice shall require it.

Sec. 11. If any three persons, voters in the town or city where the complaints shall be made, shall before any justice of the peace or judge of municipal or police court, make complaint under oath or affirmation, that they have reason to believe, and do believe that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale by any person not authorized to sell the same in said city or town under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, warehouse or other building or place in said city or town said justice or judge shall issue his warrant of search to any sheriff, city marshal or deputy, or to any constable, who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any spirituous or intoxicating liquors are found therein, he shall seize the same, and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had thereon. But no dwelling house in which, or in part of which a shop is not kept, shall be searched unless at least one of said complainants shall testify to some act of sale of intoxicating liquors therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission, within at least one month of the time of making said complaint. And the owner or keeper of said liquors, seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the justice or judge by whose warrant the liquors were seized, and if he fails to appear, or unless he can show by positive proof, that said liquors are of foreign production, that they have been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith—that they are contained in the original packages in which they were imported, and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe, they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by authority of the written order to that effect, of said justice or judge and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officer by whom they shall have been destroyed, in testing that fact upon the back of the order by authori-

ty of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such liquors shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs, or stand committed for thirty days, in default of payment, if in the opinion of the court said liquors shall have been kept or deposited for the purpose of sale. And if the owner or possessor of any liquors seized in pursuance of this section, shall set up the claim that they have been regularly imported under the laws of the United States, and that they are contained in the original packages the custom house certificates of importation and proofs of marks on the casks or packages, corresponding thereto shall not be received as evidence that the liquors contained in said packages are those actually imported therein.

Sec. 12. If the owner, keeper or possessor of liquors seized under the provisions of this act, shall be unknown to the officer seizing the same, they shall not be condemned and destroyed until they shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages as near as may be, for two weeks, by posting up a written description of the same in some public place, that if such liquors are actually the property of any city or town in the State and were so at the time of the seizure, purchased for sale by the agent of said city or town, for medical and mechanical purposes only, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, they may not be destroyed; but upon satisfactory proof of such ownership, within said two weeks, before the justice or judge by whose authority said liquors were seized, said justice or judge shall deliver to the said agent, of said city or town an order to the officer having said liquors in custody, whereupon said officer shall deliver them to said agent taking his receipt therefor on the back of said order which shall be returned to said justice or judge.

Sec. 13. If any person claiming any liquor seized as aforesaid, shall appeal from the judgement of any justice or judge, by whose authority the seizure was made, to the district court, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars with two good and sufficient sureties to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all fines and costs which may be awarded against him; and in the case of any such appeal, where the quantity of liquors so seized shall exceed five gallons, if the final decision shall be against the appellant, that such liquors were intended by him for sale, he shall be adjudged by the court a common seller of intoxicating liquors, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for in section eight of this act; and said liquors shall be destroyed as provided for in section eleven. But nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent any chemist, artist or manufacturer, in whose art or trade they may be necessary, from keeping at his place of business such reasonable and proper quantity of distilled liquors, as he may have occasion to use in his art or trade, but not for sale.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of any mayor, alderman, selectman, assessor, city marshal or deputy or constable, if he shall have information that any intoxicating liquors are kept or sold in any tent, shanty, hut or place of any kind for selling refreshments in any public place, on or near the ground of any cattle show, agricultural exhibition, military muster, or public occasion of any kind, to search such suspected place, and if such officer shall find upon the premises any intoxicating drinks, he shall seize them, and arrest the keeper or keepers of such place, and take them forthwith, or as soon as may be, before some justice or judge of a municipal or police court, with the liquors so found and seized, and upon proof that said liquors are intoxicating, that they were found in possession of the accused, in a tent, shanty or other place as aforesaid, he or they shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, and the liquor so seized shall be destroyed by order of said justice or judge.

Sec. 15. If any person arrested under the preceding section and sentenced as aforesaid, shall claim an appeal, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, that he will prosecute his appeal and pay all fines, costs and penalties which may be awarded against him. And if on such an appeal the verdict of the jury be against him, he shall in addition to the penalty awarded by the lower court, pay a fine of twenty dollars. In all cases of appeal under this act from the judgment of a justice or judge of any municipal or police court, to the district court, except where the proceeding is by action of debt, they shall be conducted in said district court by the prosecu-

ting officer of the government—and said officer shall be entitled to receive all costs taxable to the State, in all criminal proceedings under this act, in addition to the salary allowed such officer by law—but no costs in such cases shall be remitted or reduced by the prosecuting officer or the court. In any suit, complaint, indictment or other proceedings against any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, other than for the first offence, it shall not be requisite to set forth particularly the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient to allege briefly that such person has been convicted of a violation of the fourth section of this act, or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegation in any civil or criminal process in any stage of the proceedings, before final judgement, may be amended without terms and as matter of right.

Sec. 16. All payments or compensations for liquor sold in violation of law, whether in money, labor or other property, either real or personal, shall be void and considered to have been received in violation of law, and without consideration, and against law, equity and a good conscience, and all sales, transfers and conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part, shall have been given for or on account of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, shall be utterly null and void against all persons and in all cases, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby; and in any action either at law or equity, touching such real or personal estate, the purchaser of such liquors may be a witness for either party. And no action of any kind shall be maintained in any court in this State, either in whole or in part for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other State or country whatever, nor shall any action of any kind be had or maintained in any court in this State, for the recovery or possession of intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or the value thereof.

Sec. 17. All the provisions of this act relating to towns shall be applicable to cities and plantations;—and those relating to selectmen shall also be applicable to the mayor and aldermen of cities and assessors of plantations.

Sec. 18. The act entitled "an act to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, is hereby repealed except the thirteen sections; from section twenty-one inclusive, saving or reserving all actions or other proceedings, which are already commenced by authority of the same; and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.—This act to take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

(Approved June 2, 1861.)

J. B. GOUGH.

It will be seen by the following correspondence, that we are to be disappointed in hearing the celebrated lecturer this fall. Excessive mental labor and speaking have caused an attack of cold on the lungs. Many divisions were expecting to hear him, and will feel greatly disappointed. He is truly an effectual and unique lecturer. His power lies in his skill in delineating his past life and the timely anecdotes that he brings to illustrate the evils of intemperance. We have many speakers with much greater reasoning powers than Gough. Let us all learn to depend upon ourselves for a successful issue in the temperance movement. This is not said to detract one iota from the well-earned praise of this most excellent man. We fervently admire the zeal and talents of Mr. Gough.

WATERBURY, Nov. 4, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—It is with deep regret that I disappoint you, in failing to fulfil my engagements.

The facts are these: I have been laboring, for some two weeks past, in a very feeble state of health, owing to a severe cold settling in my throat and in my lungs. I have been advised by all to rest; but I had determined, if possible, to fulfil my engagements in Canada. I continued speaking till last Sabbath; and, although quite unwell and sore, I intended to cross in the boat for Kingston, and so on to Bath, Picton, Napawa, &c. No boat came yesterday. I watched for it until 3 P. M., to-day, then came here to see if I could get across

by any other conveyance. I find that I can leave to-morrow, at 3, and arrive at Kingston in the morning, by traveling all night; then I should have 25 miles to ride. If I were well I might do it, but could not attempt it in my present state. Indeed, I am, this evening, quite ill; can hardly speak or sit up.

I now intend going home; all my friends advise it, as I must get rest, or I shall labor but little longer.

Now, my dear sir, you cannot feel more disappointed than I do, for I anticipated great pleasure in my trip, as laid out, but I must submit and go home and get cured, and go to a warmer climate during the cold weather. If my life should be spared, I am willing to bind myself to come, about the first of May, and visit those places that are now disappointed.

Hoping to meet when I am better able to do you service than I could possibly do now, even if I were with you, and hoping to hear from you on the receipt of this,

I am, most truly and

respectfully yours,

JOHN B. GOUGH.

To W. V. DETLOR, Esq.

The success which has attended Mr. Gough's lectures here, is of the most gladdening character. Hundreds have adopted the Total Abstinence principle.—Numbers of our most respectable citizens, male and female, have gone nobly forward and signed the pledge. Among the first, we with pride mention the names of Francis M. Hill, Esq., Mayor of the city, and Alderman Ford, ex-Mayor! These are examples of moral courage and noble self-denial which must have their legitimate weight with the community.—*Kingston Herald*.

MR. GOUGH IN TAUNTON.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable evening a large audience assembled in the Town Hall on Monday evening last, to listen to the eloquent Mr. Gough. The evening was as dark as an Egyptian night, the walking was bad and the clouds threatened rain. Some persons came from Berkley and Freetown, and other towns adjoining, and we had a most capital meeting.

Mr. Gough has lost none of his power. The lecture was one of the most thrilling and interesting which he has ever delivered. His remarks at the close were most appropriate and impressive. He called upon the friends of the cause to look up for strength and aid in the great work. Too much reliance has been placed in our own strength. We cannot expect to succeed in any measure, now before the people, without God's help.

Mr. Gough spoke for about an hour and a-half and was listened to with the closest attention from commencement to close.—*Life Boat Temperance paper, Massachusetts, 19th Nov.*

We copy the above from an American exchange Temperance paper, published at Taunton, Massachusetts. From this it appears Mr. Gough is abundantly able to lecture, with his usual powers. It is the impression of the Canadian friends of Temperance, that Mr. Gough is labouring under a violent attack of cold on the lungs. The letter we publish in this number, and which was accidentally omitted in our last issue, would seem to indicate this. Many divisions of Sons and Temperance Societies in Canada, and particularly the people of Toronto and Hamilton, expected, and took much pains, during the months of October & November, to secure the services of Mr. Gough to lecture, but were disappointed. Many appointments were made on the strength of promises from him to lecture, which he could not fulfil, as he said, from an inability to lecture.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

We observe by the last Bowmanville Messenger, that the daughters at the village of Newcastle, in Durham, have presented the division of Sons of that place with a beautiful lamp to light their Temperance Hall:—upon which occasion a good address and reply were read. We saw this Hall when there in September, and it is an honour to the Sons. The division there and also the division at Orono, are large and prosperous. We wish the Sons and Union of Daughters here every success.

SCARBOROUGH DIVISION.

There is to be a Temperance Meeting by this division on Wednesday evening, the 3rd Dec., at the brick School-house, near Mr. Christie's house.

TEMPERANCE ABROAD AND IN ENGLAND.

We have received the November Number of that very excellent Temperance Magazine, the Scottish Temperance Review. From it we see that the cause is progressing in England and Scotland. There seems to be nothing doing in Ireland just now. A great Temperance League has been formed in London, at the head of which is James Silk Buckingham, Esq., and John Cass, Esq., the eminent friend of the poor man and education, and Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M. P., are Vice Presidents. A constitution and By-laws have been framed, both sexes can join. The annual subscription is 2s. 6d., and the pledge is a total abstinence one: the members pledging themselves to discountenance the traffic and use of alcohol in every form.

Quarterly meetings and Soirees are to be held, and an annual meeting. Lecturers are to be employed. A reading room is to be opened in London in connection with the League; the annual subscription to which to be 2s. 6d. We hail this movement as a glorious beginning in the right way. There is nothing like a general movement.

LEEDS.

The 29th annual meeting of the Leeds Temperance Society was held in Music hall, on Tuesday evening 26th August. During the past year, weekly and monthly meetings have been held, and the cause has been advancing;—nearly 49,450 tracts have been distributed, and 4500 serial publications on temperance. Out of the population, 1 in every eighteen are pledged or acting teetotallers, being in number 7,655; that 955 or one in every 145 of dissipated persons have been redeemed from drunkenness during the year. There are in the Boroughs of Leeds 11 breweries, 34 wine and spirit vaults, 208 taverns and public houses, 238 beer shops, and 38 malt kilns. No wonder temperance is kept back here! There are in Leeds 142,917 people, and 68 places of worship, and 251 schools. Half the pledged teetotallers are boys.

HONLEY.

A great temperance meeting was held at this place on the 23rd Sept. Dr. F. R. Lee, of Leeds, addressed the meeting.

IN BERMUDEA AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Great temperance meetings have been held during the past season. The Governor of Bermuda, Mr. Elliott, has issued a circular in favor of temperance, and was publicly thanked by the Bermuda Temperance Society. Her Majesty's Birth day was kept by the temperance people and Rechabites at Hobartstown, with great eclat. A great procession took place, and meetings were held.

FRANCE.

There is a movement in Paris to form Temperance Societies.

SCOTLAND.

From all parts of this country we see accounts of temperance meetings. There is now in existence a great Scottish Temperance League, the Scottish associations for the suppression of intemperance having been merged into it. A great temperance Soiree and tea meeting was held in Glasgow, on the 20th Oct. last, John McGavin, Esq., in the Chair. The League is on the same plan as that of London. It was formed some years ago, and is now greatly increasing. It seems the league have distributed great quantities of tracts and papers during the year. We will allude more largely to the Scottish news in our next. The movement in Scotland just now is very general.

DON MILLS SOIREE.

Our crowded columns have kept out this good address until now.

On Friday evening, 3d October, 1851, the Don Mills Division, No. 312, Sons of Temperance, held a Soiree in their Hall. A Bible was presented on the occasion, by the Ladies, accompanied with the following address, which was read by J. L. Helliwell, Esq., and replied to by John Eastwood, Esq.:—(We copy from the Watchman, making a few corrections.)

Gentlemen: Sons of Temperance of the Don Mills Division.

We, the Ladies in this vicinity, are deeply sensible of the inestimable value of the principles of your Order in reclaiming the poor misguided drunkard, in preserving and rescuing the tender hearted and obedient child, the kind and indulgent father, the devoted and affectionate husband from the slippery and often fatal paths of moderation: a term, in our opinion, altogether destitute of meaning, having no fixed bounds.

Anxious to show our approval and admiration of those principles, as well as the manly courage of those who have taken up their cross, and espoused this good cause by something more tangible than words—do hereby present, and beg your acceptance of His word, whose blessing and direction, we understand, is an indispenable part of your ceremonies.

Gentlemen, we beg of you in the name of the wretched, miserable outcast, starving wives and children, of those who have already sunk into the depths of degradation and woe—Persevere: that by your united efforts, and the blessing of God, you may hurl the monster intemperance from the throne on which he has so long swayed the sceptre over the minds of the inhabitants of this neighborhood: and though this is but the mustering of your troops for battle, you will soon sound the trump of jubilee, shouting victory: victory! the enemy intemperance is slain!!

This holy book, we now present, is full of commandments and examples, a few of which we quote:

Leviticus x c. 9th v.—“Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregations, lest ye die; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations.”

Jeremiah xxxv c. 5th and 6th v.—“And I set before the sons of the house of the Rechabites jats full of wine, and cups, and I said unto them, drink ye wine, but they said, we will drink no wine: for Jonadab the son of Rechab our father commanded us, saying ye shall drink no wine neither ye nor your sons forever.”

Ezekiel, XLIV c. 21st v.—“Neither shall any priest drink wine when they enter into the inner court.”

Numbers, vi c. 3d v.—“He shall separate himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes nor eat moist grapes, or dried. All the days of his separation shall he eat nothing that is made of the vine tree, from the kernels even to the husks.”

Judges, xiii c. 4th v.—“Now, therefore, beware, I pray thee, and drink not wine, nor strong drink, and eat not any unclean thing.”

In conclusion, Gentlemen, we repeat, *persevere*, bearing in mind the promise,—

Galatians, v c. 9th v.—“And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.”

Signed on behalf of the Ladies of the Bible Presentation Committee, Don Mills,

SARAH ERITH.

REPLY.

RESPECTED LADIES:—It is with heartfelt pleasure we accept this testimonial of your approval of the principles of our Order, and the pleasure is much enhanced by the knowledge that it is only by a strict adherence to, and appreciation of the soundness of its principles that any valuable results may be expected to flow; and it is only on a full recognition of their justice and truth, that convictions may be expected to follow. Although surrounded by many difficulties, the Sons of Temperance, conscious of the rectitude of their intentions and cheered by your approving smiles, are encouraged to persevere, confident that the day is not far distant when the tender and obedient child, the affectionate and devoted wife, and the beloved sister or brother, need not fear the entering of those near and dear to them, on the slippery and fatal path of moderation; although moderation may and doubtless does much to mitigate the evils arising from the gratification of vicious and depraved habits. Intemperance affords a striking exception to this nearly universal rule, for it is from the ranks of the moderate drinker, and them only, that this monster rears the guardians of the throne and sceptre, and it is only when they fully realize the unholiness of the Sovereign they are upholding that his entire downfall may be expected. But, Ladies, while the principles of Love for all mankind, Purity of motives and intentions, and Fidelity to the cause we have espoused, animate us to persevere we need not fear, our course being onward, still onward, until the existence of this destroyer, and the evils that follow in his train be alike unknown. While we are thus confident of the ultimate success of our cause, we deeply feel that without the approving sanction of Him, whose words of kindness, instruction, encouragement, and reproof, you have chosen as fitting marks of your approval of our principles, our cause would indeed be hopeless: but while we are animated by the knowledge that it is the cause of God and all mankind, our efforts for its success will be strengthened.

Dear Ladies, whilst the rescue of the confirmed inebriate from the snare that so easily beset him, and the staying of the progress of the moderate drinker, are the paramount objects of our organization, it has, at the same time, higher aims, and wider views.

Intemperance is a school where man's moral, social, and above all, intellectual character, may, and in many cases does, receive its last lessons. By the principles of our Order, an equal, still, from man's inequality of intellect, together with his unequal advantages, some do take the lead in conducting such business as may come

before us. All Sons of Temperance will bear us out in the assertion, that by being Sons all become elevated in the estimation of themselves, their brethren, and the world at large. Notwithstanding the display of the greatness of the human mind made during the last few years, there is unquestionably a large amount of human intellect lost for all useful purposes, simply for the want of some means for its development. Our Divisions, humble though they be, are admirably adapted to this purpose, for while our social meetings have the effect of raising the humble and timid, they, at the same time, suppress the arrogant and overbearing, and thus have a direct tendency to raise, and at the same time equalize the standard of man's moral, social, and intellectual qualities.

Again, dear Ladies, whilst history affords abundant proof that virtue and honor have, in all ages and countries, found their only security from man's fallen and depraved nature, in the bosoms of virtuous and high minded women, it is only within a comparatively recent period that their influence, beyond man's infancy and childhood, has been directly felt. It was reserved for our times to feel her influence on the present, or expected sharer her joys and sorrows, the companion of her youth, or the loved friends of her maturer years. A full realization of this fact will, we trust, convince you that our noble cause can be much advanced by your hearty concurrence and encouragement; that we have these, your presenting us with this Holy Book, is ample evidence.

In conclusion, Ladies, accept our warm and hearty thanks for this splendid testimonial of your approval of our principles; and may the great Patriarch above give us through His word, just views of our duty to Him, ourselves, and all mankind.

Don Mills, Oct. 3, 1851.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW OF MAINE.

The position which this State has taken in the recent passage of the law for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is a noble one, of which every true son of Maine may well be proud, and in which the Christian heart must take a most lively interest.

The passage of this law, and the faithfulness and energy with which it has been executed, have drawn the attention of the Christian and the true citizen in all parts of our land, and among its reformers of England have called forth thousands of approbation.

This law strikes at no natural right, seeks the commission of no social and political wrong, but looks to the peace and welfare of homes, the prevention of destitution and crime, to the highest good of society and state, and accords with the laws of God. The vast amount of good which it has already accomplished, is a pledge of its future triumphs and blessings. All faithful Christians and good citizens are called on to show for it their friendship, and to encourage its full execution. The law itself has not brains, heart, hands and will—it cannot execute itself. It requires fearlessness, watchfulness, and devotion to the right, on the part of the people, to have the law bring forth its beneficent fruits. Ministers and laymen of all religious denominations are called on to throw their influence in favor of this great movement which is doing so much to counter the more lasting blessings on the whole people of the State. We have no right to conceal our hands, nor to shrink from action.

There are but two sides to this great question, and in respect to them we cannot remain neutral. We must be on the side of temperance and humanity, or on the side of the enemy of all good. It is true now as it was in our Saviour's day, that he that is not for the truth is against it. It would make our hearts leap for joy to see the Universalists of Maine, energy and loyalty show themselves met, and with glowing hearts, strong walls and fearless minds stand up an united army in favor of this law, the triumphs of which will stand among the noblest achievements of our age. The eyes of millions in all parts of our vast republic are resting intensely

upon us. Shall we prove recreant? We will hope not. Those of us who are ministers, let us remember that the example of St. Paul is worthy to be followed by us. He fearlessly preached to the men of his time, of temperance, of righteousness, and of a judgment to come—*Gospel Banner*.

A WAY NORTH.

We are at all times pleased to hear from our Northern friends—the divisions of Bradford, Innisfil, and Barrie, are truly warm-hearted. We are pleased to hear that our esteemed brother and friend, Br. Hay, is at the head of the Innisfil division.

INNISFIL, Nov. 11, 1851.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Believing that anything tending to advance our common cause, will be hailed by you with pleasure, I cheerfully snatch a few moments from the busy cares of life, to communicate to you our movements in Innisfil Division No. 177. Our Division was organized Oct. 11, 1850, by Bro. Climie, D. G. W. P. By reference to our books, I find that there have been thirty names enrolled; 6 of those withdrawn, and one expelled,—leaving 23 members.

Satan is in our neighbourhood, transformed into an angel of light, operating powerfully upon a body of men calling themselves *Christians*—declaring that the Sons, in their operations are decidedly opposing the spread of the gospel. Poor, deluded mortals, selfish creatures! Why is the spread of the blessed gospel retarded? Because men, calling themselves Christians, have not the spirit of Christ. The spread of the gospel will just be in proportion to the amount of money raised for this object. This one, generally speaking, lies hid in the affections of the hearts of men. A pathway must be opened; and, as one wave paves the way for another wave, so is it in money matters. Once get a man convinced that it is his duty to give to any philanthropic scheme, and then you have produced a motion that will send forth wave after wave bearing onwards the bark that carries the everlasting gospel of salvation.

Now, sir, is not this the principle that actuates the majority of the Sons? The pathological developments of man become deranged by the use of intoxicating liquors—the use of which tends to lower the moral and raise the animal organs—thereby giving Satan a decided influence over them; at the same time, unfitting the soul for the reception of Divine truth. The object of the Sons is to exterminate this soul and body-destroying monster. The old Temperance system had every appearance of rapid decline. What was the cause of the disease? the supplies were withheld—the propelling principle.

The Sons are determined to conquer, and have all the means now in their power. God has promised to lead on his armies—the army advances—our numbers are daily increasing from the enemy's ranks. God's own word—the sword of the Spirit—is read in the Division room, perhaps for the first time, in the hearing of many; and some, through the exertions of the Sons, have been brought to glory in the Cross of Christ; while the hearts of all are touched with sympathetic feelings for their fellow-men.

I feel grateful to God to inform you, that, in spite of all opposition, our cause is onward; during the past four months, we have admitted twelve, and have one proposed. Lately, we had a fine Temperance meeting—our speakers were Sons—men not acquainted with high-sounding words or learned phrases; but men well acquainted with things as they really are. The effects produced were of such a nature as warrants the Division to hold another soon. Our night of meeting is Friday. Officers for the present are D. D. Hay, W. P. Jare of Bowmanville; J. H. Ross, R. S. Wishing you, my dear Brother, every success in your philanthropic enterprise, I subscribe myself,

Yours, in the bonds of fraternal love.

Wm. C.

A TALK SON.

✍️ **CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS.**—This document was not sent to us officially, but we will publish it next week. We are favourable to such institutions.

DOINGS OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Grand Division convened in annual session at Raleigh, on Tuesday, Oct. 28th. From the reports of the officers we gather the following:—113 Divisions have been chartered since the last October session, making 287 in all, with a membership of at least 12,000. The receipts for the last six months amount to \$1992 62; amount of cash on hand at the semi-annual session in April, \$682 14—making \$2674 76. Amount of expenditures, \$1768 53—leaving \$906 23 in the Treasury.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Grand Division met at Halifax, 23d Oct. The report of the G. S. exhibits the Order under this jurisdiction as being, generally speaking, in a healthy state. The whole number of working Divisions is ninety-six, and the membership between four and five thousand. The average number of expulsions has been less in this Province than under any other Grand Division of the Order. This speaks highly in favour of Nova Scotia. A form of petition to the Legislature, prepared by a committee appointed at the last quarterly session, praying for the entire prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquor—except in so far as may be needed for medicinal and manufacturing purposes—after being duly and earnestly considered, passed unanimously. Officers for ensuing year: Wm. M. Brown, Halifax, G. W. P.; Edwin Sorns, Yarmouth, G. W. A.; E. G. Greenwood, Halifax, G. S.; Silas L. Morse, Bridgetown, G. T.; Rev. G. Christie, Yarmouth, G. Chap.; Wm. Arkhurst, Halifax, G. Con.; William Romans, Pictou, G. S.

RHODE ISLAND.—The amount of receipts into the treasury of the Grand Division for the past twelve months was about \$4000—disbursements \$2000, leaving about \$2000 at present in the treasury. The Order in this State, the last October session, numbered 17 Divisions, with a list of 576 contributing members. At its October Session this year there were 37 Divisions, with a list of 1250 contributing members. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, The Maine Law—we want it—we will have it—and it shall be executed.

ADDRESS OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of Maine has issued an address to the Temperance men of that State in relation to their present duties. It is an able and manly appeal in behalf of the support and execution of the present law, and we are glad to learn that it is extensively circulated.

The Tennessee *Organ* says, petitions are pouring into the Legislature, praying our law makers to abate the evils of intemperance. Every morning, in the Senate, Mr. Parrott, (our G. W. P.) presents more or less, in number, of these memorials.

ANOTHER NEW GRAND DIVISION.—Dr. F. A. Frickart, M.W.S., writes to John W. Oliver, M.W.P., the following cheering news of the progress of the Order in the British Provinces:

I have the pleasure to inform you, if not already in receipt of the news, that the Grand Division of Newfoundland was organized at St. John's, N. F., on the 14th of October last by Dep. M.W.P. James I. Rogerson, who is entitled to thanks for his perseverance and zeal in the cause. Officers elect—James I. Rogerson, G.W.P.; David Slater, G.W.A.; John B. Harris, G.S.; Thomas C. James, G.T.; James Norris, G. Chap.; David Reid, G.C.; Jabez W. Manly, G.S. We now number thirty-nine Grand Divisions, and Canada East in the course of a month or two will make the fortieth, giving you the three very interesting and important Grand Divisions England, California and Newfoundland certain, and most probably that of Canada East to grace your administration. May much good grow out of them.—*N. Y. Organ*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Temperance Telegraph, published at St. John, is strongly urging the importance of voting only for temperance candidates. The Grand Division of that Province has appointed a committee to prepare a prohibitory bill similar to "the Maine Law," to be presented to the next Assembly. These facts show a very encouraging advance in public opinion there, where they now license the sale of a beverage.

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

MARKETS AND WEATHER.

The weather is very unsettled and wet. Six inches of snow fell on the 26th inst., in Toronto. The roads in the country are unusually bad. The price of wheat continues low. Considerable pork is coming into the city just now. Poultry is cheap. Butter sells readily at 7½d, if good. Hay and Oats are cheap. Wood is high, selling readily at from \$3 to \$3½ per cord.

Farmers must wait till the weather settles. Goods of all kinds in Toronto are very low.

A MONEY CALL.

Agents will please remit, and all who have not paid agents will please do so or remit to us by letter marked Money Letter. We will take the risk, if the letter is so marked, and properly directed, post paid. Any owing 6s. 3d. can enclose it at the postage of only 3d. Sons will please remember that they cannot more effectually advance the order than by taking and circulating papers. This paper is worth twice the money paid for it, even to preserve as a book.

Our new volume commences in the beginning of January, and we will now or at any time in December receive subscriptions for the new volume, which will be embellished and published in superior style for 5s. only in advance. Persons must be careful not to pay subscriptions to travelling agents. We have none.

THE TORONTO UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS—A DEPUTY WANTED.

Friends of this institution have enquired of us whether there is in Toronto an authorized installing officer. We believe there is not, but certainly there should, as Unions might be opened in several places in the county. The St. Lawrence Union that meets in the Ontario Division room, and which acts in connection with the same, we are told, now numbers near forty members.

Br. Wm. M. Murrell, the New York *Organ*, says is lecturing in Eastern New York.

RECEIPTS FOR No. 21.

G. G., Richmondhill \$3. J. O., Etobicoke \$1. H. McM., Dundas \$1. A. G. P., North Augusta \$1.

COMMUNICATIONS.


Some pieces of poetry sent us, are on hand. We will attend to them in turn. Constantia will appear in our next. A letter from R. C., Brooklyn will appear in our next. Br. G's letter of Richmondhill poetry will appear in our next, also some selected poetry from Wellington Square, Br. T's of Dundas also. A letter from the G.W.P. is received. A letter from Br. Arkie is duly received papers sent.

LOWER CANADA CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—This important branch of the great temperance family continues to prosper. A new Section has just been opened in Ormstown, with A. McEachern, Esq., as the W.P. We understand that Mr. McE. has also been appointed D.G.W.P. of the Sons—*C. T. Advocate*.

MICHIGAN INSTITUTE.—A lecture on agricultural associations, their origin, progress, objects and advantages viewed, and particularly in reference to Canada, will be given on the evening of the 5th December next, by Mr. Buckland.

Daughters of Temperance.—We are gratified to learn that a Union of the Daughters of Temperance has been instituted in this City. Miss Leggo, G.P.S. of Brockville organized a Union on Wednesday last, under the name of "Maple Leaf Union, No. 41, D. of T."—Twenty-one ladies were initiated.—*C. T. Advocate*.

New Moon Division, Vaughan.—We are pleased to hear that this young Division, organized by our worthy brother D.G.W.P. Dyer, is now doing well. Eight new members have been added to it within a month and more are coming. The ladies too are determined to have a Union of Daughters there.

St. Catharines Union Division.—The W.P. of this Division writes us that the Mayor of this beautiful town Br. Stevenson gave the Division and the Sons a lecture recently and that the friends had an accession to their numbers of 40 members in one night. The Division has semi-monthly lectures on Temperance. 

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Kossuth, in his letter to the State Department, at Washington, says he will come to the United States very soon and remain there for two or three months.

Miss Cushman, the Bloomer Pedestrian, finished her walk of 500 miles in 500 hours, yesterday, accompanied in the last mile by the proprietor of the grounds, Mr. Snowhill.—*St. Louis Organ, Nov. 3.*

A LARGE CAVE.—Within twenty miles of Albany there is a vast cave, far exceeding, in its extent and novelty, the mammoth cave of Kentucky. It has been explored over eleven miles, it is traversed by a small river from one end to the other, which contains a deep lake, nearly a mile square, and an amphitheatre of equal dimensions, over which hangs a dome, the height of which has never yet been calculated, but which rockets of the largest size have entirely failed to make visible or to reach.

The person who leased the right to sell refreshments in the Crystal Palace, is said to have realized the snug little bit of pocket money, of \$500,000 by the operation. Encouraged, probably, by the prosperity of this venture a new speculator offers \$25,000 for the right to pick up such lost articles as fell through the crevices of the floor upon the ground beneath. The planks, it will be remembered, were left with a space between them, and, doubtless, some valuable wares sunk into the abyss. Several, who have lost matters of considerable value, will station agents on the ground when the boards are removed, to reclaim them.

FATHER MATHEW will publish copious notes of his tour in America, immediately after his return home. His Secretary, C. R. Mahony, Esq., will edit the work.

VERY GOOD.—A number of steamboat captains, in Cincinnati, have entered into a solemn compact to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

TRAVEL ON LAKE ERIE.—The quickest trip made on Lake Erie is said to have been made by the steamer *Mayflower*, on Thursday last. She was 16 hours and 48 minutes passing from Detroit to Buffalo, and landing at Cleveland.

RUSSIA.—Rumors are in circulation of a newly discovered conspiracy among the nobility at St. Petersburg, and of the arrest of several persons standing very near the throne. The discovery, it is said, was made by the officers of the body guard of the Emperor, whom the conspirators endeavored to buy over to their party, and who revealed the whole plot to the Emperor.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—Baron Alexandre de Humboldt has, says a Berlin journal, announced the discovery at Athens of the edifice in which the Council of Four Hundred was accustomed to assemble. Upwards of 100 inscriptions have been brought to light, as well as a number of columns, statues, &c.

A book and printer at Peath has been arrested and sentenced to eight days' imprisonment, for having in his possession portraits of revolutionary personages. Another bookseller is now under examination for a similar offence.

A coal field has been discovered in England, which surpassed any of those in the colonies.

The Prince of Wales has presented 250 guineas to the Royal Orthopedic Hospital in London, for the cure of club-foot. The number of individuals on the books, waiting their turn for admission, exceeds 300 and the total cured of deformities since the foundation of the hospital in 1839 now reaches the number of 12,000.

A temple for Pagan worship has been opened in San Francisco, by the Chinese.

There was a great display of fire-works in Newmarket, on the 4th instant, on the occasion of breaking the ground for the Northern Railroad.

A Catholic priest, 110 years of age, preached at Dayton, Ohio, a few days since.

The great Western Railway of Canada West have decided to adopt the compound rail (patented by John F. Winslow, Esq., of Troy,) for their entire line of 225 miles: and the order for the iron has gone to England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15th.—The new steamer *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan, arrived to-night, with San Francisco dates of October 15th, about 400 passengers, \$117,000 on freight, and about \$500,000 in the hands of passengers.

Lord Elgin and Lady held a Lever at Quebec in the middle of this month which was well attended.

The Hungarians in New York are treated with great respect. Kossuth is daily exported there. In London immense bodies of the people welcomed him. He has made some very spirited speeches, and given some hard hits at France and the poor creeping creature, Napoleon, that rules that military governed country. He says she is glory without war a despotism within, and attributes all her misfortunes to central military and political power.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—20,000 persons were present when it closed. A report of the result of the proceedings was read by Viscount Canning and replied to by Prince Albert. The commissioners have £300,000 after paying all expenses, in their hands. There were in all 18,000 exhibitors at the fair, and 3000 medals granted.

NORFOLK.—Mr. Rolph has addressed the electors in a concise, nervous address stating that his sentiments are the same as in 1836. He is called out by 693 electors.

The Mormons at Sault Lake City live in a state of great moral degradation. They have lately purchased a Mexican Rancho for \$25,000 in New Mexico and the Mormons from England are to come by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Mexican Revolution near Matamoros proceeds. There has been a battle there in which the insurgents at first successful were obliged to give way. A Col. Caravajal is at the head of the revolt. It is a small affair.

The Governor General of India is going to seize on some part of the Territory of Dost Mahomed in Cabul. The Anglo Indian army is upwards of 150,000 strong.

CALIFORNIA.—Horrid murders are constantly taking place in this depraved country. Such are the fruits of gambling and drunkenness! Very large sums of gold and many persons are brought back in every return ship. An outbreak on a small scale occurred between the Americans and Mexican Negroes and half breeds at Chagres lately.

Four men were drowned last week in the Toronto Bay, by the upsetting of a boat.

UNITED STATES.—The most melancholy feature of this country, is the punishment of men for not upholding the infamous slave catching law. The Democrats of New York have earned the State elections.

A brother of the editor of this paper was on the "Africa" steamer when wrecked on the Copland Islands near Ireland. He has just returned from England and France. We will allude to a few of his observations in our next.

PROVINCIAL MATTERS.

A very good nervous letter appears in the *Bowmanville Messenger*, from the Rev. Mr. Clime on the politics of Canada.

The *Oshawa Reformer* is to be immediately removed to Cobourg. We wish it success.

The *Progress*, a new paper is just started in Oxford on the Reform side.

The Provincial papers are full of violent political attacks on each other and public men. We wish principle was regarded more by all of them and party less. There seems to be a disposition in most men and papers to sell real principle for party power. This will do for a time, but God will punish such doings. Let us pursue the dictates of a truthful conscience in all things. Men need not be dishonest in politics. Let us strive to do justice to all classes in a religious and political point of view and be careful not to treat men who act in one way in Parliament and in another out of doors. Some men have two consciences in political and church matters. A long political correspondence has taken place between Mr. Hincks and Mr. Cauchon, hitherto one of the leaders of the French party. Mr. Cauchon is evidently a man of strong party bias, exceedingly selfish and sectional in his views.

C. B. WHARAM,

Carver & Gilder, Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer.
No. 56, King St., Four doors East of Bay St.

N.B.—Inside molding for frames, Bordering for rooms, Bed and Window Cornices, &c., at reduced prices.
Toronto, Nov. 18, 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.

VARS AND THORNER.

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Hamilton.

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

71) YONGE STREET (71)

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Four Doors below Adelaide St.

W. BOON CLARK & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

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

Lowest Remunerating Prices, for Cash.

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

N. B.—Garments made to order.

NO SECOND PRICE.

Toronto July 1851.

11

THE RAIL ROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET, EAST.

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

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

THOMAS LAWSON, Proprietor.

PRICES DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH.

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

Toronto, October 6th, 1851.

Mr. C. Durand's Law Office

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

Sept. 23, 1851.

IMPORTANT TO

FARMERS AND GARDENERS!

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

GROUND BONE FOR

MANURE.

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

PETER R. LAMB.

Near the Toronto Necropolis, East of Parliament Street.

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

April, 1851.

33-3m

Shop to Let in Sparta Village, MARKHAM.

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

October 18, 1851.

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

Mourning furnished on the shortest notice.

READY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING :

Mens Etioffe Shooting Coats	18 9	Men's Etioffe Trousers, from	8 9	Men's Etioffe Vest, from	6 3
do Whitney do	17 6	do Doeskin do	13 9	do Cassimere do	7 6
do Fine Broad Cloth do	30	do Cassimere do	13 9	do Fancy do	3 9
do Etioffe Over do	22 6	do Canada Tweed do	8 9	do Satin do	7 6
do Whitney do	20	do Corderoy do	8 9	do Black Cloth do	7 6
do Beaver do	35	do Buckskin do	20	do Canada Tweed do	6 3
Boy's Etioffe do	11 3	Boy's Etioffe do	5	Boy's Fancy do	2 6
do Whitney do	11 "	do Whitney do	6	do Etioffe do	3 9
White Shirts, Linen fronts,	4 4	Winter Drawers,	3 9	Cloth Caps,	1 10
Striped Shirts,	2 6	Red Flannel Shirts,	4 4	Fur Caps,	2 6

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

Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and drab.

DRY GOODS,

Flannels, Red and White, from	1 3	Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets,	Bonnet Ribbons,	from	3 4
Blankets, per pair,	8 9	Muffs and Boas,	Prints, fast colors,	"	5 4
Scarf Shawls,	13 9	Crapes and Materials for Mourning,	Gala Plaids,	"	9
Factory Cotton!	2 1	Quilts and Counterpanes,	White Cotton,	"	3 4
Cotton Warp, per bundle,	4 4	Bed-tick and Towels,	Striped Shirting,	"	4 4

150 Pieces Muslin Delaine, good styles, yard wide, at 10 4d. per yard.

—ALSO—

An Immense assortment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered and Plain, Materials for Ladies' Dresses, of the newest styles and fabrics. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Flowers, Cap Fronts, Veils, Muslins, Sewed Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price.

FURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, October, 1851.

NEW GOODS,

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

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

The Millinery Business.

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

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

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

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is Complete.

In which will be found, in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery, and Haberdashery, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Blank, Quiltings, Laces and Edgings, Cap Nets and Muslin, Gimp and Fringes, Jenny Lind Braids, and other Trimming, Black and White Lace Veils, Gala Plaids, Orleans, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, DeLaines and other Fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, Woolen Scarf Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

Canadian Cloths and Satinetts.

Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres and Broad Cloths, Blankets and Horse Cloths, Bleached and Factory Cotton, Shirting and Sheetting, Striped Shirting, Plain and Striped Bagging, Linens, Prints, and Gingham, with all that is necessary for family use, and personal wear; all of which will be offered at the lowest advance on Cost price.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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

Millinery Show Rooms up stairs.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, September, 1851.

54-3m

QUININE SUPERSEDED!!

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!!

HEWLETT'S ANTIPAROXYSMUS!!
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

ALSO FOR

REMITTING AND INTERMITTING FEVER

THE Proprietor in offering to the public the above medicine, which is the result of a series of experiments that have engaged his attention for years, feels confident that he has at last discovered a remedy for the above diseases superior to any that has hitherto been made known. 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, 25 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

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

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

AT

John McGee's, 49 Yonge Street.

THREE DOORS FROM KING STREET

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

PARLOR, BOX, AND AIR TIGHT STOVES.

Also an assortment of Double Folding Door

Coal Stoves,

which for Beauty and Design are unequalled in Canada.

Dumb Stoves, Stove Pipes, and Tin Ware

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

JOHN MCGEE.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1851.

56-3m

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Division Street, near the Wharf,
COBOURG.

Good Stabling attached.

Sept. 23, 1851.

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. John Chambers; L. M. Sargent, Esq.; E. Nott, D. D.; L. L. D.; Dr. R. D. Mussey; Gov. Geo. Briggs; Hon Neal Dow; A. M. Gorman, G. S. of N. C.; Thos. J. Evans, G. S. of Va.; John B. Gough, Esq.; Dr. Chas. Jewett; F. W. Kellogg; T. M. Gally, P. G. W. P. of Va.; A. Campbell, P. G. W. P. of New Brunswick; A. B. Morean, G. W. P. of Ill.; 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. Edwood, P. G. W. P. of Ill.; Jas. Patterson, P. G. W. P. of La.; J. McCaleb Wiley, P. G. W. P. of Ala.; Wm R. Stacey, M. W. T. of the Temple of Honor; Christian Keener, Esq.; Gen. Jos S Smith, P. G. W. P. of N. Y.; W. H. Ellerbeck, G. S. of C. W.; E. M. Gregory; P. G. W. P. of Ohio; Gen R. L. Caruthers, P. G. W. P. of Tenn.; Hon Sam Houston, Texas; Hon J. W. Johnston, G. W. P. of Nova Scotia; John Dougal, Esq. C. E.; Hon J. B. O'Neal, G. W. P. of South Carolina.

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

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

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 DI. N., 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.

SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST.

King Street, Toronto city, near the corner of Bay Street. March 22, 1851.



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

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLauchlane & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, 508, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

October, 1851. 16.

THE CASTILIAN HAIR INVIGORATOR.

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

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

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

For Sale by BUTLER AND SON, London.

Price 1s. 3d. 2s. 6d. & 5s. per Bottle. And by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, Toronto, Canada.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Toronto, June 25th, 1851.

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

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

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

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

Thomas Elgie.
John Dew, Secretary of York Township Agricultural Society.

William Weller, Stage Proprietor.
Thomas Davies, Don Brewery.
Edward Musson.

John Grantham, Livery Stable keeper, Toronto.
Wm. Baker do do
C. & J. Mitchell, do do
James Mink, do do

C. B. Hewitt, Carriage Manufacturer.
Wm. Gorrie, Wharfinger, Toronto.
James Browne, Wharfinger.

John Davis.
Richard Tinning.

Charles Gates.
Robert Beard.
H. G. Barnard.

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

John G. Spragge.
Thomas Chettle.
Charles Thompson.

Alexander McEwen Steward to His Excellency the Governor General.

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

YORKVILLE! YORKVILLE!!

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY!

I, LLOYD BAKER,

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

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

Given under my hand and seal of my Province of Canada, at Yorkville, the 26th day of August 1851, in the first year of my Reign.

LLOYD BAKER.

CHARLES KAHN, SURGEON DENTIST.

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

CAMBRO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
J. C. CLARK.

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

STREETSVILLE
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.
Good accommodation afforded to Travellers, and good Stabling for horses. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
Streetsville }
June, 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.

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.

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,

J. H. BAILEY, } Proprietors. **BUFFALO.**
D. B. HULL, }
BOARD, ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
Passengers and baggage conveyed to and from the House free of charge. Accommodation for Horses.

THE BROUGHAM TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Bentley's Corners, Pickering.

JAMES WOODRUFF
Respectfully informs the travelling public and the friends of Temperance, that he has opened his house for their accommodation, on strictly **TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.**
He will try to please all who may give him a call, with good 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.

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.

COOKSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
BY WILLIAM STEPHENS.

HE solicits the patronage of all friends of Temperance.
☞ **GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.** ☞
July 15, 1851.

TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE, HAMILTON.

A. SAVAGE Proprietor of this House, is prepared to accommodate quiet, respectable people, with meals and beds at a cheap rate. Good warm meals at all reasonable hours, for 74. Cleanliness, comfort, and good attention.
June 7, 1851.

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
LONDON, C. W.

(Near Anderson's Foundry.)
BY JAMES LOVELESS.
Good Stabling attached.
June 1851.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

BY
JOHN ALLEN,
EAST MARKET PLACE, One door from the Corner of Front Street, Toronto.— Boarding and Lodging on the most reasonable terms. Hot Joints, Soups, &c., &c., Tea and Coffee always on hand.
N. B.— This House will be conducted on strictly Temperance principles.
Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

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

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

THE NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and the 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 main road from Hamilton to Queenston. The best accommodation can be had here. Also good stabling for horses.
June 6, 1851.

LLOYDTOWN TEMPERANCE HOTEL

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

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA.

Competition Defied!
COWAN, LAWRENCE & Co., Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 117, Yonge Street Toronto, *Sign of the Large Frame.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

B. WARD, JEWELLER,
No. 9, QUEEN STREET WEST,
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.

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.

J. Mc NAB,
Barrister, Attorney, &c.,

First Door North of the Court-House,
CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.
March 23 1851.

TERMS OF OUR PAPER.

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

Letters Post Paid.
Address Charles Durand, Editor, Toronto.

J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.