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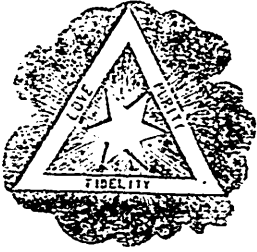
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SON OF TEMPERANCE

CANADIAN



AND LITERARY GEM.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1851.

NO. II.



Poetry.

ANNABEL LEE.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

It was many and many a Year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that the wings seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her highborn kinsman came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men knew,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our Love it was stronger by far than the love,
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissolve my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams, without bringing dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my soul
In the sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

INHUMANITY REBUKED.

"There's something good in human nature, after all."—
Bulwer.

The Blair County Whig says, a few years ago, while passing over the Pennsylvania State Improvements, the writer was a witness of one of those scenes of genuine kind-heartedness which make the heart thrill with an unutterable blessing, and fills the mind with the involuntary consciousness that there is "something of the angel still" in our common nature.

At a point this side of the mountains, where occurred the transshipment of passengers from the west, was moored a canal boat, waiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way "through" to the East. The Captain of the boat, a tall, rough, sun-embrowned man, when the cars rolled up, and, a few moments after, a party of about half a dozen gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the Captain, addressed him something after this wise—"Sir, we wish to go on East—but our further progress to-day will depend on you. In the cars we have just left is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers, to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If he goes, we remain—what say you?" "Gentlemen," replied the Captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?" To this unexpected interrogatory there was no answer, when, without a moment's pause, the Captain crossed over to the car, and entering, beheld in one corner, a poor, emaciated, worn-out creature, whose life was nearly eaten up by that canker-worm, Consumption. The man's head was bowed in his hands, and he was weeping. The Captain advanced, and spoke to him, kindly. "Oh! sir," said the shivering invalid, looking up, his face now lit with trembling expectation. "Are you the Captain—and will you take me! God help me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence; and are so unkind. You see, sir, I am dying—but, oh! if I am spared to reach my mother I shall die happy. She lives in Burlington, sir, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor printer, and the only child of her in whose arms I wish to die!"

"You shall go!" replied the Captain, "if I loose every passenger for the trip!"

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled up on the path, and they themselves awaiting the decision of the Captain before engaging their passage. A moment more and that decision was made, as they beheld him coming from the cars, with the sick man cradled in his s'out arms. Pushing directly through the throng with his dying benen, he ordered a mattress to be spread, in the choicest spot of the boat, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done, the Captain directed the boat to be prepared for start-

But a new feeling seemed to possess the astonished passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse they walked aboard the boat, and, in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the Captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin. He went, and from their midst arose an aged, white-haired man, who, with the tear-drops starting in his eyes, told that rough, sun-embrowned man, that he had taught them all a lesson—that they felt humbled before him, and that they asked his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken up in the heart of nature, and its waters welled up, choking the utterance and filling the eyes of all present. On the instant a purse was made up for the sick man, with a "God speed!" on his way home, to die in the arms of his mother!

The true-hearted Captain of that boat was General Samuel D. Kams, and the above incident is worth remembering.

ESCHEW LISTLESSNESS.—No one ever expects to hear anything pointed or forcible from a person lying on a sofa, or lounging on an arm-chair. From the natural association of feelings it cannot be; his physical relaxation extends itself to his spirit, and thence to his whole intellect; his ideas flow but languidly, his energy is extinct. One might multiply examples without end, but a single one suffices. It follows that if we would enjoy society, or in other words, conversation, for it comes to the same thing, we must keep our energies at work; not indeed violently, nor even vehemently, for that would destroy all, but gently and movingly. We must eschew all listlessness; keep our attention up, but never overstrain it; labor nothing, say nothing, but what presents itself in course and without an effort. And lastly, as they say of a horse, keep our faculties in hand, to be held in, or let out, at our discretion; and never from excitement or eagerness, so overreach ourselves as to lose our self-control and be thrown off the right balance.

THE "SEVENS" OF HUMAN LIFE.—Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day—the teeth spring out in the 7th month, and are shed and renewed in the 7th year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At three 7 years the faculties are developed, manhood commences, man becomes legally competent to all civil acts—at four times 7 a man is in full possession of his strength—at five times 7 he is fit for the business of the world—at six times 7 he becomes grave and wise or never—at seven times 7 he is in his apogee, and from that decays—at eight times 7 he is in his first climacteric—at nine times 7 or 63, he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; and ten times 7 or three-score years and ten, has by the Royal Prophet been pronounced the natural period of human life.

Nothing is mended by grumbling.

A SONG FOR THE TIMES.

BY MISS E. L. SPROAT.

The glorious day is dawning, girls,
When women shall be free—
When gowns and bonnets, caps and shawls,
No longer we shall see!
Miss Weber—bless her heart, sweet girls!
Has put the scheme on foot.
She leads the trump of male attire,
And we must follow suit.

We'll dress in real "bifurcates," girls,
With glossy beaver hats,
And don the most bewitching coats,
And Brummel-tied cravats.
We'll wear superb gilt buttons, girls,
Upon our vests of buff—
Bright, extra, rich, plain, treble gilt,
Flat surfaced that's enough!

Oh! won't we look bewitching, girls,
When we're so trimly dressed!
No mortal man can brave our charms,
Though he may strive his best,
Bewhiskered folks may envy, girls,
Our manly garb and airs.
But let them fret until they tire—
Poor fellows! no one cares.

Perhaps a few may "cut" us, girls,
And lay us on the shelves;
But, what of that? we'll crook our arms,
And act as beaux ourselves!
And if they won't say marry, girls,
We'll call them sad gallants,
But come what will!—float, sink or swim—
We'll never yield our pants!

THE WIFE'S COMMANDMENTS.—I. Thou shalt have no other wife but me.

2. Thou shalt not take into thy house any beautiful brazen image of a servant girl, to bow down to her and serve her; for I am a jealous wife, visiting, &c.

3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy wife in vain.

4. Remember thy wife to keep her respectable.

5. Honour thy wife's father and mother.

6. Thou shalt not fret.

7. Thou shalt not find fault with thy dinner.

8. Thou shalt not chew tobacco.

9. Thou shalt not be behind thy neighbour.

10. Thou shalt not visit the rum tavern, thou shalt not covet the tavern keeper's rum, nor his brandy, nor his gin, nor his whiskey, nor his wine, nor anything that is behind the bar of the tavern keeper.

And the 11th commandment is, Thou shalt not stay out later than nine o'clock at night.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The Montreal Courier contains the following paragraph:—

BLOOMER DRESS.—This new and graceful dress has at last reached Montreal, and may be seen worn by one of the assistants of Mr. John Aiken, 150 Notre Dame Street, West. This dress appears to us both modest and becoming, and capable of being adapted to all weathers. It has the undeniable advantage of being less cumbersome than the flowing street-sweeping dresses at present worn by the ladies.

It should, however, only be worn, particularly at present, by the young, as it requires time and custom to reconcile it to modern ideas of matronly propriety.

There cannot be a doubt, however, that the convenience of easy locomotion enjoyed by those who wear this dress is greatly increased.

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

A NOBLE HORSE.—Grant Thorburn, says:—"I once saw a horse in the neighbourhood of New York, dragging a load of coal, (twelve hundred weight,) in a cart. The land was very narrow—the driver, some distance behind, was conversing with a neighbor. The horse on a slow walk, came up to a child, sitting on his hind-quarters in the middle of the road, gathering up the dust with its little hands, and making 'mountains out of mole hills.' The horse stopped—he smelt of the child—there was no room to turn off. With his thick lips he gathered the frock between his teeth, lifted the child, laid him gently on the outside of the wheel-track, and 'went on his way rejoicing,' and well he might rejoice—he had done a noble deed."

AFFECTION IN A BRUTE.—The Woodville (Alabama) Republican states that on Pittsbar's plantation, two little negro boys were recently riding an old pony, in pursuit of cattle, when, all on a sudden, a wild cat leaped from a fence upon the pony, and seized one of the children. The pony, in a fright, jumped away. The older boy seized the cat to rescue the other from his claws and teeth, when the pony returned to their rescue, and actually stamped the wild cat to death! The pony is a pet, some twenty-five years old—lives in the yard and eats slops—is a great favorite—walks among the cradles with the utmost care; and, in gratitude for kindness, has exhibited a trait of his character that would honor man.

REMARKABLE SAGACITY OF A DOG.—Some years since in the town of New Boston, New Hampshire, there was in a family a woman who was insane, a confirmed maniac. A partition was made of upright slabs secured in the floor of the room, which was the common living room of the family, and a piece of timber overhead. Here she was constantly confined. A shower coming up, all of the family, women as well as men, went out into the field adjoining the house to assist in making and getting in hay. A window was left open, the dog was in the house—I believe a full, or cross of the shepherd's dog.

The family had been baking, and had thrown a large quantity of coals from the oven into the large fire place. The people in the field heard the dog barking and howling, and saw him jumping up to the window in such apparent distress and want of assistance, that they concluded something was wrong at the house; they accordingly dispatched one of their number to see what the trouble was with their dog. The person came up and looking in at the window, witnessed the dog's operations.

This mad woman had got out of her pen and thrown coals about the room. They set fire to the floor. The dog would get hold of the woman and pull her away from the fire place; he would then brush the coals with his paws, and put out the blaze on the floor; while he was doing this the woman would get to the fire place, and scatter out the coals again. Again he would pull her away, and then go to work to brush up the coals and put out the fire. But finding he had more work to accomplish than he could perform, the fire kindling in so many places, he gave notice at the window, and called for assistance. The person entered the house, secured the woman, swept up the coals, put out the fire, and returned to haying.

Now instinct would have taught the dog to make his escape from a burning building; but knowing that this woman was crazy—knowing that she would burn the house—and finding he

could not manage the affair, but thinking that the sane folks could—calling for their assistance, and giving them notice of the danger, looks very much like what wise folks call reasoning, or would look like it if it had been done by a human being.—*Undercurrent*

A ROBIN STORY.—We heard a story of the performance of a robin in the garden of one of our citizens on Friday last, which interested us not a little, inasmuch, as the little creature and his mate exhibited a sagacity amounting to human reason. The incident occurred in the garden of Mr. John Bromham, which is a large one, reaching from his house in Olive street over to Warren Street. While he was attending to some part of it near his house, a robin flew about him apparently in great excitement. He took but little notice of it at first; but the bird persevered in every effort to attract his attention, and was successful.

Mr. Bromham remembered that there was a robin's nest in a tree at the end of the garden, and thought that there might be some trouble there, and started in that direction. The bird accompanied him, keeping close by his side, chattering violently all the way. On approaching the nest he found the female bird equally agitated, and on taking deliberate observation, discovered a very young robin sitting on the high fence, and a cat below, intently watching it, and ready to pounce upon it on the failure of its attempt to reach the tree. He drove away the cat, when the two birds instantly came to the assistance of their young one, encouraged it to try its new fledged wings for the tree which it did, and safely reached its nest to the great apparent delight of the whole feathered family. The bird had seen enough of Mr Bromham to know that he would not injure it or its progeny; it knew that he could protect them, and knew how to attract his attention and lead him to the scene of danger, and it knew that it would not be safe for it to encourage its young one to make any effort to reach the tree while the dreaded enemy was below, ready to spring upon it in case of its failure. Is not all this very near akin to human reason.—*New Haven Palladium.*

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—A singular circumstance occurred last week in Pelham, which is worthy of notice. A farmer named Adam Spencer has a cat with two kittens, and his son having discovered a black squirrel's nest, brought home four young squirrels to the cat to eat, but instead of doing so, she placed them with her kittens, and is now suckling them as if they were her own offspring! A remarkable instance of maternal affection in the feline race, to such strangely adopted progeny.—*St Catherine's Constitution.*

ANECDOTE OF A DOG.—A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of singular fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril, just outside a line of breakers, which, owing to some change of wind and weather, had, since the departure of the boat, rendered the return passage through them the most hazardous. The spectators on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to those afloat. Much time had been spent, and danger seemed to increase rather than diminish. Our friend, the dog, looked on for a length of time evidently aware of their being great cause of anxiety in those around. Presently, however, he took to the water, and made his way through to the boat. The crew supposed he wished to join them, and made various attempts to induce him to come aboard; but no, he would not come within their reach, but continued swimming about a

short distance from them. After a while, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddenly divining his apparent meaning. "Give him the end of the rope," he said, "that is what he wants." The rope was thrown, the dog seized the end in an instant, turned round and made straight for the shore, where a few minutes afterwards boat and crew—thanks to the intelligence of their four footed friend—were placed in safety and undamaged! Was there no reasoning here? No acting with a view to an end, or for a given motive? Or was it nothing but ordinary instinct?

SAGACITY AND FIDELITY OF A DOG.—A friend from Ipswich related to us the following incident. One day last week, the wife of Mr. Dickinson, a worthy farmer of that town—all the members of the family being absent but herself—had occasion to step out of the house on an errand, and on her return she found a man on the floor, and a large Newfoundland dog, a favourite in the family, was upon him holding him down. Mrs. Dickinson told the man he had been stealing. He promptly denied it. She tried to call the dog off, but could not: she then told him that if he had stolen anything, the dog would not let him go till he gave it up. After some further parley, the dog holding on with a firm grip, the man took a silver spoon from his pocket, which he had taken from the house. At the sight of the spoon, "Tiger" made some positive demonstrations of displeasure, and was with difficulty kept from injuring the thief. However, as soon as the spoon was thrown upon the floor, the dog let go, and the fellow was allowed to leave the premises.—Such a dog is worth having.—*Lynn Bay State.*

BOY KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.—We learn that a lad was killed by a blow from the trunk of one of the elephants attached to Raymond & Co.'s menagerie, in Derby, during the exhibition there on Wednesday. As is frequently the case, a crowd of boys were feeding the animal with nuts, apples, &c., when the deceased, who was among the number, wantonly punctured the trunk with some sharp instrument, which enraged the elephant. The keeper cautioned the lad to keep away after this occurred, or he might be injured: but no heed was given to the warning, and soon after he approached within reach of the elephant's trunk, from which he received a blow on the head which prostrated him, and soon caused his death.—*New Haven Balance.*

A MUSICAL CAT.—There is a family residing at South Boston, who have a cat which is exceedingly fond of music, and almost invariably seats herself beside any member of the family, when they commence playing the piano. A few days since when the family were engaged in another part of the house, they heard sounds proceeding from the piano, and repaired at once to the parlor, where, to their surprise, Tabby was discovered seated on the piano-stool with her fore-paws upon the keys, making them fly in double quick time, evidently much delighted with her first effort, and also greatly to the edification of the family. No sooner, however, did the mistress of the house appear, than puss very politely resigned her seat; but has since resumed her attempts, seemingly with a determination to acquire a knowledge of so desirable an accomplishment.—*Boston Journal.*

INSTINCT OF THE TURTLE.—It has been observed that turtles cross the ocean from the Bay of Honduras to the Cayman Isles, near Jamaica, a distance of 450 miles, with an accuracy superior to the chart and compass of human skill, for it is affirmed that vessels which have lost their latitude in hazy weather, have steered entirely by the

noise of the turtles in swimming. The object of their voyage, as in the case of the migration of birds, is for the purpose of laying eggs on a spot peculiarly favourable.

REMARKABLE FEAT BY A HORSE.—A feat was performed last Monday, at the Falls, which beats the celebrated Sam Patch all to patches. As two horses were feeding upon the grass near the precipice between the Ferry and the Horse-shoe Fall, one of them ventured too near the brink, fell over and was precipitated to the bottom, at a distance of nearly 150 feet, without receiving any other injury than a few slight bruises, not being apparently disabled. When discovered he was taking a drink from the boiling flood at his feet, where never horse drank before. His mate it seems witnessed his fall and stood looking over the precipice after him with so much concern that the owner was led to suppose he had fallen over, and on searching in the direction indicated by the horse, discovered the missing animal safe and sound at the bottom. The horse will have to perform the additional feat of swimming the river to extricate himself from his present quarters.—*Chippawa Advocate.*

Youths Department.

To the Editor of the Sun.

CADETS OF NIAGARA.

Niagara, June 17th, 1851.

BROTHER DURAND.—I have the pleasure of inclosing an Address delivered last month before this Section by Br. Edward Harris, aged 15 years, previous to his leaving for Toronto. Be so kind as to give it an insertion in your excellent Journal when opportunity affords. This Section is increasing in numbers very fast. At our two last meetings we initiated 24 new members, at present we number 70, and some 5 or 6 to come in to-morrow night, besides several propositions. I think before the close of summer this Section will be as large as any this side of the lake. The Temperance cause is going on here in a manner beyond all our expectations.

Yours in L. P. and F.

William H. Guilan, W. P.

NIAGARA CADETS.

WORTHY PATRON AND BROTHERS.—Which is the best way to promote the interests of the Cadets of Temperance is a question that is deserving of great consideration, as it involves the happiness of those concerned in it. From the period that the glorious cause of Temperance was first introduced into the world there have been different modes and different societies established for the advancement of it, but none I think is capable or so productive of so much good as the Cadets of Temperance. To prove that, we have only to repeat the old adage "prevention is better than cure." It is a far better and much surer step to prohibit a boy from treading in the paths of vice and intemperance before he has been led into temptation, than reclaim when a confirmed and habitual drunkard. This alone places the society of the Cadets of Temperance in a very distinguished point of view, and with a preeminence so decisive that no one will attempt to dispute it. Every person, even those who are entirely prejudiced against the temperance cause, will admit that the Cadets are a useful and beneficial society, that by their influence it will train the rising generation to sober habits and principles, that necessarily a better state of society and things will exist, that the country in which they are reared in these principles will experience the benefit of it, and that everything indeed will receive a fresh impulse from it. Should we not then as Cadets of Temperance strictly guard against all temptations which will certainly beset us when we launch forth to participate in the affairs of the world. Should we not then withstand all the marks of ridicule, scorn and contempt which will doubtless be heaped upon us

by some of our companions who regard with disdain the benefits and exertions of our cause, and who are ignorant of its intrinsic merit. Should we not then exert our utmost to induce others to join our society, and to enlist under the banner of temperance, that they may be restrained from plunging into the paths of intemperance, and perhaps from rushing into a drunkard's grave. The Cadet of Temperance being such an important society, it is necessary that its interests be widely promoted and extended. We should endeavor to do so by attempting to influence others to join our society that the numbers may be increased as soon as possible. It is of the greatest importance that this should be done, as its influence and authority will be extended in proportion to the increase of the numbers. When it is a large society, it is more talked of, more thought of, and consequently its numbers will continue to increase. The question then occurs, how can we increase them? We should endeavor to do so by the force and power of example. If we conduct ourselves in a proper and orderly manner, people who are at open enmity to the temperance cause will notice it; they will say, perhaps there is some good in it after all, they may have a better tendency than I imagined, and perhaps will permit their sons or relations to become members of our order, and perhaps in some cases may themselves join and help forward the noble cause. We should also endeavor to do so by demonstrating and arguing with them about the evil effects of intemperance, the temptations to which those who have not like us laid down binding and sacred obligations to abstain from intoxicating liquors are exposed. These persons may perhaps say, there is no danger of me becoming a drunkard, I can abstain from alcohol without joining Temperance Societies. But do not let us put any confidence in such remarks. That has been the saying of thousands who have perished in a drunkard's grave, or who have lingered out a miserable existence in a Lunatic Asylum or a poor house. But let us prove clearly, and let us convince them that their notions are wrong, and that if they persist in those notions, they will inevitably find out at last that they have been miserably mistaken and deceived. They will then look back with sad and mournful remembrance to the time when they had an opportunity of joining the Cadets, and when they might have been saved from the wretchedness and misery that now surrounds them. And after informing them of such things, they will generally form a better idea of it, and perhaps may be induced thereby to join our society. It is true and I have known several, that whoever may be said to them, will laugh and ridicule it, and those boys I should say are altogether destitute of sense who would laugh at a subject so important to themselves—one so closely allied to their best and dearest interests—one, that if they do not comply with, may when too late to repent sink them into a drunkard's grave. I am glad to perceive however, that our society is pretty steadily increasing, and it shall ever be my firm hope that it and all others connected with temperance may increase. In following out the great cause in which we are engaged, we all require to be firm, to resist temptation. In the late war between Mexico and the United States, General Taylor a short time before the Battle of Buena Vista, received a summons commanding him to surrender. The heroic answer was, General Taylor never surrenders, and the next day he conquered the enemy in the memorable battle above named. Where we are induced by others to break our obligation let us say, that a Cadet of Temperance never surrenders. Let us be persevering. Bruce the hero of Scotland, although defeated in many successive battles, persevered until he succeeded in expelling his enemies from his country. If we are not successful in our first attempts to bring boys into the Order, let us persevere, backed up as we are by the confidence that the cause in which we are engaged is ultimately bound to triumph, and if we do so, our efforts will in all probability be crowned with success. I expect that this will be the last evening I shall be present at your meetings, and during that time I have seen and heard enough to convince me of the necessity and importance of our Order. A good number have been brought in, and a good number have gone out since I joined, and I sincerely hope that those who have been so unwise as to leave, will speedily make it a positive duty to reënter. I am sorry to say that during the short time I have been a member of the Order I have scarcely proposed a single individual. I hope you

will not attribute that to my inactivity or carelessness at the prospects of the society, far from it, I would wish our society to increase till every youth in the Town of Niagara would become a member of our Order. I have tried, but have not been so fortunate as many others in gaining members, generally owing to the contempt with which they regard our society. But I do not mind that, because I know that temperance will eventually triumph over all obstacles, and that there is a time coming when every one will hail it as one of the best institutions of the country. However, I do not expect to see you again for a long time, and during that time I shall always wish you selves and the society at large the greatest success and prosperity.



Agricultural.

SONG OF THE SOIL.

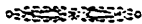
I start the bulb of the beautiful flower,
And feed the bloom of the wild wood bower;
I rear the blade of the tender herb,
And the trunk of the stalwart oak I curb;
I force the sap of the Mountain pine,
And bend the tendrils of the vine;
I robe the forest and clothe the plain,
With the ripest of fruits and richest of grain.

The cheek of the peasant I paint with health,
And yield the sturdy yeoman wealth;
I give to the spirit of commerce wings,
And prop the tottering thrones of kings.
The gorgeous palace and humble cot
Owo every atom to me they've got;
And the prince at his banquet, the hind at his board,
Alike must depend on the fare I afford.

Man may boast of his creaturely might—
His talents in peace and powers in fight;
And lord it over the beast and bird,
By the charm of his touch and the spell of his word.
But I am the sole and mighty source
Whence flows the tide of his boasted force—
Whatever his right and whoever he be,
His pomp and dominion must come from me.

I am the giver of all that's good,
And have been since the world has stood.
Where's the wealth, on ocean, or beauty on land,
But sprung from the warmth of my fostering hand?
Or where's the object fair and free,
That claims a being, but's traced to me?
Cherish, then cherish, ye sons of toil,
The wonderful might of the fruitful soil!

And whence, says the Christian, dost thou obtain
This power so mighty, of which thou art vain?
Thou boastest of that which is furnished to thee
By Him who is Lord both of land and of sea;
For know that the treasures which come from thy sod
Are only thine own as the gift of thy God.



THE POTATO ROT.—Another candidate. Phaneuil Flanders, has just laid claim to the reward recently offered by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the discovery of some specific for the above named disease in the potato. He says the evil consists in a small black bug, which preys upon the leaf until it destroys the vine and causes the root to rot. The remedy which he proposes, and the virtue of which he asserts is proved thoroughly by much experience, is to sprinkle all the vines once a week, after the appearance of the insect, with a weak solution of lime. The presence of the bug is always indicated by an appearance of rust. Two casks of lime to the acre is thought to be sufficient.

Mr. Flanders informs us that the insects which he is fully satisfied produce the mischief, have already made their appearance in great numbers, and that immediate effort should be made to arrest their ravages. He has recently tried the effects of scattering or sifting air-

slacked lime upon the vines while wet with a heavy dew, or a rain, and thinks it more convenient and quite as effectual a mode as applying it by solution.—He therefore recommends the immediate application of brine to all who would save their potato crop.

Miss Clark of Claremont, in the Township of Colborne, made last week nine lbs. of Butter off the half breed Durham cow, Polly, that took the first premium in 1844, at the Huron District Agricultural Society's show.—*Huron Signal.*

A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths.

PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.—In the midst of London lie an almost connected series of the great parks—Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St. James and Green Parks.

Hyde Park occupies 295 acres, Regent's 360, Victoria 290, and the city has many other public squares of no inconsiderable extent. The Champ de Mars, are each fifteen or twenty times as large as our largest enclosure. The Prater at Vienna, contains over 3,500 acres.—*N. Y. Paper.*

THE GUINEA HEN.—The Guinea Hen, or Pentado, is near an everlasting layer. They are said to unite the properties of the turkey and pheasant. They are a native of Africa, though said by some to belong equally to this country, and are easily domesticated.—Their flesh is more like that of the pheasant than the common fowl, both in color and taste, and is reckoned a very good substitute for that bird. They assimilate perfectly with the common fowl in their artificial habits and kinds of food. Their gait is peculiar, as are also their cries. They are fond of marshy places, and always perch during the night in high situations, or on trees. It is a little singular that American farmers do not turn their attention to these fowls. A knowing Jerseyman named David Bonner, from England, hired a patch of five acres four years ago, and commenced raising eggs for the New York market. Bonner has never hired any help, and at this moment owns a farm for which he paid \$4700, of which the buildings cost over \$3000. His farm is all paid for—he owes not a cent in the world, and he owns a flock which varies from 800 to 1200 Guinea hens.

THE MONSTER OX.—The magnificently great Ox raised by Col. N. C. Baldwin of Cleaveland, will soon be sent on a pilgrimage to the World's Fair. He has been fattened for eight years, and now weighs the enormous figure of 4,000 pounds. The world may safely be challenged to produce his equal. A mile per day is now his longest land journey! He will be transported East by water, and from Boston will need a pretty good sea craft for his individual comfort.—*Cleaveland Herald.*

CENTURY PLANT.—The Albany "Mechanic" states that the Century Plant in the Patroon's Green-house was purchased soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, at the sale of a confiscated estate in this city. It was then a well grown plant, and has been standing in the green-house of its present owner nearly sixty years—the strong probability is, that this Agave is now between eighty and one hundred years old.

A few weeks ago, for the first time, it gave signs of putting forth a flower stem. When the bud appeared, it grew with astonishing rapidity, (eighteen inches in twenty-four hours) and has continued to rise until it is at this time nearly seventeen feet high. It has already produced some eight or ten branches, which are rapidly forming flower buds.

WASHING TREES.—Ley from wood ashes or from potash makes the best wash for trees. It should not be applied until May or June, when it will kill the moss and all the insects that adhere to the bark. There is a small animal resembling a louse to be found on most young trees. They never appear to move except in the month of June, and then they are not great travelers. The ley above named, if put on in June, effectually clears the tree of this insect.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Tomatoes make excellent preserves.
Toads are the very best protection of cabbage against lice.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Pears are generally improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes &c. from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it is cooked in frying out.

In feeding with corn 60 lbs. ground goes as far as 100 lbs. in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine. It injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Ruta Baga is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities as it increases in size.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.

CERTAIN CURE FOR FOOTAIL IN SHEEP.—The following receipt was handed to me by Thos. Wilkinson, in England. I tried it successfully myself, and feel confident in recommending it as an effectual cure for this troublesome disease.

Take of quicksilver, one ounce, aquafortis, (nitric acid,) two ounces, and put them together in a glass bottle; place it in the sun, or in a warm place, with the cork out, till dissolved, when it is ready for use; cut the hoof away, as far as the foot is diseased; dip a feather in the mixture, and be careful to anoint the diseased part all over. After this, keep the sheep in a dry place for eight or ten hours. They seldom require more than one dressing, if properly done. It will be necessary, also, to wet the feet of the sheep not diseased, with turpentine, to prevent it spreading further amongst the flock.

TO KEEP BIRDS FROM PICKING FRUITS.—As the season is coming on for the depredations of birds, I beg leave to report my experience of last year, when I saved my currants and gooseberries by winding colored worsted around and across my bushes, and my cherries by hanging up several pieces of tin with strong thread in the different trees, two pieces being hung near enough together to clash with the wind, which sounds with the bright reflection of tin in the sun, certainly frightened them away; and I had my due share of fruit, which the preceding year I was obliged to relinquish to them.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

LARGE CARGO OF FRUIT.—A schooner arrived at New York from Baracoa, on Wednesday, bringing 12,298 pine-apples, nearly 12,000 plantains, 9,000 coconuts, about 100,000 bananas, and over 1,500 boxes of oranges.

POTATO ROT—A CURIOUS FACT.

In the latter part of the summer of 1845, a farmer of the township of Lincoln, Addison county, Vermont, was quite behind all his neighbours in cutting his grass in his meadows. At night some wagish boys went into one of his meadows, and cut down all the grass in it. They also went into his potato patch and cut a few swaths through it. When the time came for digging, his potatoes were found principally rotted, except were the boys had moved off the tops. Those were found to be sound and good.

This experiment would seem to show that the rot or disease begins in the tops; and suggests, as the means of saving a crop, to apply the scythe as soon as the tops begin to die.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Strange as this may appear, it is well worth experimenting upon.—*En. Cour.*

Two Chinese merchants, Ahung and Ry, have arrived at Berlin, on their way to England, to visit the exhibition. They have preferred the overland journey through Russia to the sea voyage which some of their associates are making in a junk.



The Literary Gem.

LET THERE BE LIGHT.

BY MRS. F. B. COOKE.

God said, "Let there be light!" The glorious word
Thrilled to the bosom of primeval Night,
And hovering choirs of listening angels heard
And echoed back the mandate with delight,
They hailed the boon those simple words conferred,
"Let there be light!"

Still, though uncounted years have rolled away
Since earth first reveled in a gift so bright,
Some lingering clouds obstruct the rising day.
The powers of darkness have not vanquished quite.
Humanity hath often missed the way:
"Let there be light!"

Light for the sons of bondage: for the slave,
Whose fate degrades him from his manhood's height,
Light for the master, too, to bless and save
From the dark curse that palsies half his might.
For him the tempted, heaven's best boon we crave,
"Let there be light!"

Light for the doctored one in his lonely cell,
Waiting conviction's last most fearful rite:
Light for the brother-hands that pealed his knell,
Claiming the Avenger's office to requite.
Law-makers! Jurors! Judges! where ye dwell
"Let there be light!"

Light for the poor down-trodden, as they toil
Long hours, with weary limbs and aching sight;
Light for the revelers in the costly spoil,
Torn from their brethren. On their foreheads write:
"The Oak shuts out the daisy from the soil."
"Let there be light!"

Light for the injured, wheresoe'er they dwell,
And the sweet ties that suffering hearts unite;
Light for the injurer's, too, for none may tell
How much their hearts have struggled for the right.
Guilt is mistake. Then bid the chorus swell!
"Let there be light!"

INSTINCT.

We give in this number some strange instances of this power in animals. Many writers have written on the subject of instinct and none have ever been able to define satisfactorily the difference between it and reason in man. All will admit that it is inferior to reason, yet it approaches the boundary of reason at times so nearly that it is difficult to say that there is in truth any difference. Animals, especially the Elephant and Monkey tribes, and also the dog tribe, seem at times possessed of the qualities of man, physical and mental, except speech. Nothing can exceed the power of memory and the sure revenge of the Elephant. Nothing can exceed the affection of the dog. The foresight of all these animals and others, as also of the feathered tribes is truly astonishing. They see the approach of winter and go to the south. The little squirrel and other animals lay up their winter store. The compass is not more unerring than the flight of birds to the South and from the South to the North. The various instances of sagacity in the

dog all betoken a reasoning of the mind and the affection of a feeling heart!! If such acts are not the result of mind, of what are they the result? Instinct you say—and what is instinct? A certain power given to animals by their Creator, whereby they involuntarily do acts such as we see. They do these things not through a reasoning power, but through a blind impulse or sympathy. 'This is a short way to get rid of the difficulty, and is a way which leaves it where we found it. There is, doubtless, an instinct of life in animate and inanimate nature, wholly independent of the human or animal will. We have nothing to do with our growth, the circulation of our blood, the beating of our pulse or heart, or the growth of the hair, or the healing of a wound. The sap rises and falls in the tree by some hidden power in nature. But the action of the human mind and affection of animals is not of the same nature as this blind instinct. Instinct is not blind impulse in animals. It is the result of mind and that mind differs from man's in two ways. First, it is not accountable for its acts to its maker, and knows not good from evil morally, being void of a conscience or moral sense. Secondly, it is capable of only a limited improvement, whereas man's is capable of an immeasurable one. The animal mind is surrounded by God with these barriers and is necessarily mortal although capable of being used by God as an instrument to warn mankind, of which in ancient and modern times, there are many examples. Animals possessing this mind reason to a certain extent where there affections are concerned. Instinct cannot be accounted for in any other way than this. We know there is mind in it of a limited kind. Man has a mind capable and destined for immortality. It is as expansive in its grasp and thoughts as eternity and creation in extent and yet is no doubt very inferior to other intellectual beings in the universe, and infinitely inferior to God's mind.

THE PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN MIND.

There are supposed to be now on the earth in being at least one thousand millions of human beings. Of this vast throng scarcely one will be left in one hundred years hence. Day by day some of them go to the grave and the others rush on to the goal of life to fall into the same pit—the greedy and silent grave. So gradually does death steal over the human family and pull them down to oblivion, one by one, that the world of man as a race or community does not notice its destruction. Such is also the case of the progress of the human mind. It continues to improve by degrees, and we cannot as a race or community feel the wonderful improvement, that a few years bring about in all the things of this world. Those who walked in active life on this day in the year 1800 thought themselves very wise, civilized and superior in the arts and sciences and comforts of life, as compared with the people of 1750, and so they were. We however of this day, July 1851, know and see

things and improvements that our hoary sires scarcely dreamed of. They thought they were at the climax of civilization and mechanical improvement, and little dreamed of our railroads, steamboats, telegraphs, printing-presses, and tens of thousands of periodicals and presses. They were as to us like the turtle as compared with the hare. Every thing has by degrees silently, year after year advanced, so that we seem living in a new world. The moral, physical, and governmental tone of the world is greatly advanced and improved. The comforts social, moral, intellectual and commercial of all European and American nations, are strikingly superior as compared with those of fifty years ago. Yet all has stolen over us imperceptibly; link by link the chain of "the better time coming" is being unravelled. The most striking change of the human mind, is seen in a boldness, vigor and freedom of thought, and a quickness to invent and perform in the minds of men of 1851, as compared with those of 1800. The mind of man now grasps with the mightiest moral improvements, and at the same time with the mightiest mechanical efforts, and is generally successful. The dark veil of things once hidden in science is pulled aside, and substances and essences more pure than the elements are not only examined and understood, but made the tools and puppets of the mighty mind of man,—Electricity is alluded to, and also Galvanism and Biology, or animal and mental magnetism. Few without reflection can conceive how much more we know and enjoy than our ancestors even of 50 years ago did. The standard of knowledge is advancing, and the human mind is carrying it to the mountain of immortal fame that beams afar. Old customs and prejudice however;—the musty things of the cloister; the same spirit that persecuted the great Galileo in Europe, still in some European countries peep out from behind their dark places.—There is still left a race who would like the Chinese hold the mind of man, stationary in religion and government; so that they might riot on the ignorance around them.

CURIOUS STORY—A BOY FOUND IN A WOLF'S DEN.—Extract of a letter received by Philip Sleeman, Esq., of Plymouth, from his brother, Colonel W. H. Sleeman:—"Court of Lucknow, Hindostan, India, October 3, 1850. I must now tell you about a poor boy, who was found in a wolf's den, with a she-wolf and three stout whelps. When dug into by some of my troops, they all bolted together, and the boy ran so fast on all fours that he outstripped the whelps, and was with some difficulty taken by a mounted trooper. The mother of the whelps had taken him from his parents some years before, and brought him up as her own offspring in her den. I have more instances of the same kind, and had what they call a 'wild man of the woods' brought to me yesterday, sent by the king of Oude. He was caught twenty-five years ago in a jungle in the woods, when about eighteen years of age. He had been brought up by a wolf, but she died, and he was taken in a starving state by a hermit, who weaned him from eating raw flesh. One of the then king's soldiers got him from the hermit, and presented him to the king, by whom, and his successors, he has been ever since taken care of. It was many years before he could be made to wear clothing, and even now he dislikes the society of men. He speaks, but only in reply to questions, and then it is with difficulty understood."—*British Banner.*

THE CANADIAN
Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, July 22, 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.

Original Poetry.

For the Canadian Son of Temperance.

THE REFUGE FROM THE STORM.

BY J. H. K.

Strike for the tempter shrinks,
The battle is our own,
Strike brothers strike he sinks,
Oh dash him from his throne.
Strike strike be free
On land and sea.
Oh crush his demon form,
And let us raise
With songs of praise—
A refuge from the storm.

Hark to the demon's laugh.
When drunkards pledge the bowl:
Ho saw the lost one quaff
Damnation to his soul.
Satanic smiles
The drunkard's wiles,
And faithless tempters swarm,
But brothers true,
Go point him to—
The refuge from storm.

Rouse brothers rouse and fly,
That noble wreck to save.
Arrest nor let him lie
Within a drunkard's grave.
Though vice beguiled,
And pleasures wild,
With her embraces warm.
The spell break through,
And guide him to—
The refuge from the storm.

Go cheer that heart so sad.
Where woe's dark banner waved,
That weeping wife make glad,
Her lost—her loved one's saved.
The Sons have wound
Love's cord around
Her best beloved's form,
And from this sin,
Drawn him within
The refuge from the storm.

That mother's breast hath bled,
That father's face was shamed,
But now their misery's fled,
The prodigals reclaimed,
Now hand in hand,
We see him stand,
'Midst brothers pure and warm:
With friendship true,
They bore him to—
The refuge from storm.

No more her sighs we hear,
Nor tears the wife employ,
Oh yes, she sheds a tear,
But 'tis the pearl of joy.
To God she pray'd,
God heard and stayed,
Her benedictions warm,
The lost to wrest—
He heard—and blest,
Our refuge from the storm.

Bradford, July 2, 1851.

CHURCHVILLE DIVISION

Has 55 members in good standing, 17 Cadets; and is about to form a Union of Daughters. Br. Spence informs us the Cadets turned out in full force at the Jubilee, 18th June.

THE TOWN OF LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

We mentioned in our last issue that we had paid the counties of Oxford and Middlesex a short visit. The subject is now resumed with the view of giving a partial sketch of the town of London and these beautiful counties. The agricultural beauties and capabilities of these rich tracts of country are amply sufficient to repay a traveller for a fortnight's sojourn and inspection. Our visit was a very short one and many of our friends and acquaintances could not be visited much to our regret. No counties of Canada with the exception perhaps of our noble county of York are equally prosperous and enterprising with the two we mention. And whilst they are blessed by nature with a rich soil, beautiful streamlets and rivers, and a mild and healthy climate, they are inhabited by a noble liberal and generous-hearted yeomanry and people; who for thirty years past have ever been foremost in maintaining the liberty and rights of their country. It was not therefore surprising to us to find that such a people encouraged with avidity and energy the noble organization of the Sons of Temperance. An organization that has for its objects the amelioration of mankind in a moral, political, and physical point of view. No set of men can be long associated together as Sons of Temperance, without feeling and believing that civil and religious liberty, and physical welfare, together with the good cause of morality and enlarged practical Christianity, are essentially connected with and furthered by our doings and our principles.

The first Division we visited on our route was Ancaster in Wentworth.

ANCASTER DIVISION, NO. 243,

Was instituted a few months since, and numbers 30 members, with 19 Cadets. It is situated in the beautiful village of this name. Ancaster has been familiar to us for thirty years past, and is quite stationary in its growth. It is beautifully located but does not improve. In 1825 it was the largest place in Halton or Wentworth, containing many good stores and several large grist mills. One of the earliest newspapers of Canada, the "Gore Balance" was published here about that time by Messrs. Gurnett and McNab. The surrounding country is filled with a class of most wealthy and industrious farmers who thirty years ago were, and still are, the firm friends of civil rights. The country in this vicinity is most beautiful and picturesque, and famous for its chestnuts and other fruits.

BRANTFORD,

Is improving very much, and contains a very large Division of Sons, numbering about 200. It contains a population of near 3,000 with many good stores and beautiful residences. The romantic river Ouse or Grand River, as it is commonly called, washes its southern and western limits, and affords numberless water powers and privileges. A small steamboat plies between it and Buffalo, on the river, and the stock of the

Railroad connecting this place and Black rock is all taken up by the inhabitants of the town and the line of road and by Americans. The probability of this road going into operation is very great. The rich and beautiful country surrounding Brantford, with its great water privileges cannot fail to make it a fine inland town. There are two newspapers published here.

BURFORD DIVISION AND VILLAGE.

The next village we come to after leaving Brantford is Mountpleasant, and we then come to Burford. We could not stop at either to visit friends, because we were in the stage and it was night. Both have grown very much within a few years. At Burford there is a large Division of Sons, numbering about 70, who have been very steadfast to their pledge. The country here is open and lovely, intersected by cool perennial trout creeks, shaded with weeping willows and long grasses. Oh how delightful it is in a hot summer day to sit upon their banks and listen to the hum of the bees—the song of the birds—the splash of the trout or the loud but welcome sound of the mowman's scythe as he with stalwart arm wades through the luxuriant meadows. Perhaps some of our young readers may sit upon the banks of these meandering streams and read these lines, written for the pleasure of the young and old. Happy young and happy old of Canada, may you long continue in your comfort and independence!!

WOODSTOCK

We had never visited before and found it larger than expected. It consists of one long street reaching in length upwards of a mile. Its location is good and sandy, and we observed many good brick houses in it. At present the town is not improving much. It contains some beautiful houses and seats with a neat Court House. Mr. Vansittart's residence near it is very handsome, and has an English appearance. This town contains according to the census less than a thousand people, although we would say it contained at least two thousand. There is a Division of Sons here, lately formed, the number we do not know. The Sons here will have up-hill work we fear as the prejudices of the people are against total abstinence.

BEECHVILLE

Is the next village you come to on this road and a very pretty place it is. In size it about equals Woodstock, the houses being less showy and costly. It is situated in a rich and beautiful valley formed by ascending grounds on the north and south; in which valley the clear and gentle river Thames courses silently along. On the rising grounds there appear beautiful farms mostly in a high state of cultivation. We have seldom seen a more beautiful locality for a town than this. The Thames here is about fifty yards wide and perhaps three feet deep on an average. The water is clear and the banks fringed with willows and low bushes, whose pendant boughs kiss the passing current. A Division of the Sons is just about to be opened here and with good prospects of success.

INGERSOL

We had frequently seen before, and was not prepared to see it so much advanced. It now contains about a thousand people, and looks remark-

ably thrifty. There were, some fifteen years ago not a dozen houses in it. It is possessed of some water privileges, and seems improving fast. The Thames runs near it. There is a large Division of the Sons here, numbering near eighty. After leaving this village the country is less fertile until you reach London and go westward.

THE TOWN OF LONDON

We had visited last in 1836, when it contained not more than 2,000 people. Since that time it has met with several severe losses by fire; from which it has however recovered with magic vigour. The advantage this town has, and will always have, is a fine agricultural country surrounding it on all sides. To the north it has all the Huron trade. To the west the rich townships of Westminster, Adelaide, and others, not exceeded by anything in Canada. To the south lies a country equally good. Its western extremity is washed by the river Thames which affords it good water. Its growth is now rapid, doubling its population probably every eight years. The inhabitants say the population is now over 6,000 although the census says only 5,124. The statistics of London are as follows: 3 large foundries, Murray Anderson's, Leonard's and another. Murray Anderson we knew in Hamilton, in 1836, when an assistant to our excellent friend, Edward Jackson. Mr. Edward Jackson is one of the best and most enterprising men we know in Canada. He is a partner in three large tin and foundry establishments, we believe. In Hamilton, London and Chicago. There are as many as 12 Churches in it, small and large. Two public schools, one of which deserves a larger notice, being a credit to the town and its people. There is one woollen factory here; one grist mill; several coach factories and livery stables; a machine factory; five large printing establishments, and four weekly newspapers, one of which, the *Western Globe*, we hear is to be discontinued. London has some very large stores and mechanics' shops, a fine court house, and two temperance houses.

The Public school is held in a large brick building, three stories high, built on the outskirts of the town in a healthy situation, and we believe, cost £2,500; to build which the inhabitants taxed themselves. The Government gave them the land, a plot of five acres, laid out in walks and gardens. At this school there are now educated 800 children, under the superintendence of four male teachers and the same number of female teachers. It is a free school and well conducted. Here is a noble instance of laudable enterprise worthy of imitation by all the towns of Canada! There is about to be built a large Town Hall, and Temperance Hall connected near the Court House. H. A. Newcombe, one of the most active Sons in London has a large Printing establishment in this town at which the Sons generally get all their printing done. There are 30 licensed Inns, we are told here. London contains two Divisions of the Sons. The Pioneer Division has 280 members, attached to which there is a large Section of Cadets numbering 100. The London Division No. 248, contains 89 members, and meets on Tuesday. No town in Canada exceeds London in the number of its Sons, taking its size into consideration. Simeon Morrell, Esq., its enterprising Mayor is a Son, and three of the editors of the papers.

THE DIVISIONS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF LONDON.

At the junction near London, there is a Division containing 90 members, and 20 Cadets. It is called St. Andrew's Division, and meets on Friday. Kilworth Division contains 100 members. Carradoc Division number unknown. Port Stanley Division has 160 members, meets on Saturday. Aylmer Division meets on Wednesday, and has about 130 members. Fingall Division meets on Wednesday and has 180 members. There are also Divisions at St. Thomas, Sparta, Vienna, Temperanceville, Richmond and Iona. At Delaware we hope our friends Messrs. Lancaster, Ludd, and Jackson, with the assistance of Messrs. Rawlins, and Tiffinay soon open a division. Delaware is a pleasant little village, situated in a valley on the Thames, 12 miles west of London. The location of this place is very favourable, and it has good water privileges and ought to grow more. If the property were in the hands of some one more enterprising than Mr. Bullen we think the place would soon grow. Nature has done much for it in soil and water. Not far from this there is a village of Indians. As you travel down along the Thames towards the town of Chatham, you see some of the most beautiful and fertile lands in Canada, and pass the battle field on which Tectmsh died. Throughout this whole route a great improvement is visible in the villages, farms and roads. In London at the recent anniversary of the Division there were about 1500 Sons in the procession and about 6,000 persons from the town and country listened to an admirable speech from Br. White. At Bayham lately there was a very large turn out of Sons at which all the beauty and youth of the country assembled. From this account it will be seen that our order is fast increasing in this vicinity. Great credit we are told is due to the zeal of Brother Robert Boyd for the able advocacy of the order in this portion of Canada. Liquor dealers here complain of a falling off in the sale of their *ruin and poison*.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE GATHERINGS.

Within a month past, in various parts of Canada, many great and enthusiastic gatherings of the Sons have taken place, all of which show the popularity and growing importance of our order every where. In Norfolk an immense assemblage of the Sons took place a few weeks ago. Many thousands were assembled and all were delighted. In Bayham, in June, a grand soiree took place at which the old and the young assembled in thousands forming a procession a mile long. In Berlin, in Waterloo, last month, several thousands of Sons and their friends held a mass meeting, at which it is said 1,500 sat down to tea. At Gananoque a great meeting took place about the same time. At Wilton, near Napanee, the Sons had a short time since a fine party. To the north of us, at Bradford a most spirited turn out took place, the proceedings of which appear in this num-

ber. The procession reached near a mile long and nothing equal to it was ever seen north of the ridges. We are delighted to hear this, because the Bradford brethren are very zealous. The London celebration of the 25th June exceeded everything this year, excepting our glorious turn out of the 18th. We are therefore not declining. Liquor sellers tremble for their trade and look very sour. It is to be hoped that their whiskey will be turned into vinegar this fall. Brethren however must not be too sanguine or dejected at small losses. A very small part of our people are as yet Sons, and in many places our little divisions are stationary. The warm weather and harvests may lead many of our less determined brethren astray. Brethren must be careful in watching over and warning members of their duty. Nothing is more silly than to use stimulants in the harvest fields. A bottle of cold tea, or milk and water is far more healthy and less exciting to the thirst than spirituous liquors. The one will *inflame* the stomach whilst the other soothes.

☞ Since our last issue our friend Samuel Alcorn, Esq., has returned in safety to his family, looking very well.

☞ The Berwick soiree [which we could not attend on account of our publication day being the 8th day of July,] was a very fine affair. It was held on a lovely little island in the Huron River, and several speeches were made. Among them, one by Mr. Gamble, the great mill owner, who testified to the good effects of temperance societies, although he does not himself set the example. Brs. Ross, Doel, and others attended from Ontario Division, and Dr. Russell from Toronto Division. Br. Armisted and the Postmaster also spoke.

☞ HURON SONS GODERICH.

This extreme north-west division lately laid the foundation stone of a new Temperance Hall, upon which occasion all the citizens of the town and country about Goderich were present. It was one of the most exciting and enthusiastic days ever seen in this new country. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron read an answer to an address by the President of the Canada Company, Thomas M. Jones, Esq., who was invited to lay the corner stone. Mr. Jones is not a teetotaller in practice although he says he is in principle and conviction. He is like too many of our gentry of Canada, very ready to advise others to act, but not self-denying enough to sacrifice a foolish fashion for the good of society. The ladies presented the Sons with a banner, &c. We cannot give the proceedings at length as published in the *Signal*. The affair must be productive of good, and we earnestly hope to

hear of an increase in the Division there. In new settlements people are very apt to resort to exciting stimulants for want of other excitements. There is a great quantity of spirituous liquors drunk in the Owen Sound Settlement. The motto on the banner presented at the Goderich Soiree was very characteristic of our desires and movements—"Go up and possess the land." Twenty ladies presented the banner to the Sons. Miss Jane Ann Gibbons and Miss Frances Salkeld in presenting the banner acted on behalf of the ladies present, accompanying its presentation by a short address, which was responded to by Br. Parsons, Mayor of the Town. The talented Editor of the *Signal* also addressed the people.

UNION OF DAUGHTERS.

The Ladies will recollect that tomorrow a quarterly Session of the G. U. of D. of T. of Canada is to be held at Brooklyn. It will be held it is presumed for several days, when many may attend on this notice. We hear that many ladies are in favor of opening Unions of Daughters in Canada at Duffins' Creek, Uxbridge, Cooksville, Lambton, and Streetsville. A large Union might be opened at Streetsville if the ladies would but determine on it. We were in hopes to have been able to publish the proceedings of the Grand National Union of Daughters, held last month in the United States, but must postpone it until our next number. The ladies at the Grand National Union were addressed by the Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of the Sons. About a dozen Ladies, Daughters in regalia attended the meeting of the Toronto Section of Cadets on the 9th July in this city. There are two Unions in this city. The St. Lawrence Union No. 15, officers Mrs. Rowell, P. S.; Mrs. Lawson, A. S.; Mrs. Towler, Treasurer; Miss Fenson, R. S.; number of members 17, meet on Monday at 4 P. M. The Toronto Union P. S., Mrs. Parry; other particulars unknown.

STREETSVILLE, ITS DIVISION AND MANUFACTURES.

On the 12th July we drove on the Dundas road to the village of Streetsville. It is a pity that more of our city folks with their families would not take a days drive into the country and visit some of our beautiful country villages. Nothing would add more to their health and recreation. A drive to Cooksville, Streetsville, Brampton, Markham, Richmond Hill, or the Credit, on a fine day, is delightful. The country and crops now look fine and promising. The wheat crop on the road is very good and unusually high and

luxuriant in growth. The grass crops and spring grain all look well. Generally in this county every thing looks well in the farmer's line. Mr. Parker, a friend of ours, says he has a crop of wheat on his beautiful farm in Pickering that measures nearly six feet high in the straw. Some of the straws exceed six feet in length.

Streetsville is a very pleasantly located little village on the Credit River, 24 miles from Toronto and 3 from the Dundas road. It consists of one street half a mile long—contains upwards of 500 people, and is surrounded by a fine agricultural country. The land rises to the west of it towards Trafalgar, is cleared for a mile in width and laid out into beautiful farms, on which the eye delights to gaze, and see their thrifty and ripening crops. On the East it is washed by the cool and refreshing waters of the Credit River, rolling over a rocky bottom and affording numberless water privileges. A good plank road runs through it connecting it with Springfield and Norval. It contains several good churches, 4 stores, a post-office, printing office and newspaper, a large grist-mill, saw-mill, 2 woollen factories, a temperance house, and 2 other taverns. A new woollen factory owned by Hiram Casler, has just gone into operation. The large Ontario flour mills of Mr. Hyde, deserve patronage, and are in full operation.

Barber and brothers cloth factory, deserves the support of the locality. It makes now 50,000 yards of cloth per annum, and employs twenty or more hands, many of them females. Carpets, blankets, cassimere and grey cloths are manufactured here on a large scale. The enterprising proprietors are now putting up a large stone building a hundred feet long and four stories high. They intend next year to enlarge their business and employ 100 hands. Success we say to all such good undertakings. We are and always will be friendly to home manufactures. Let us make our own cloths and iron, and glass. It is our intention to write an article on the subject of domestic manufactures in Canada, shortly. We advise all to encourage this effort of Barber and brothers, and all of a like kind. Abundance of good limestone exists around Streetsville. The Division here numbers 70 brethren in good standing, and the number is a little less than it was last quarter. Brothers in this Division must not despair on this account,—70 members for a small place like Streetsville are very many.—Hold fast brothers to the good and glorious cause, and others seeing your example will again return and new ones will join. Members in Divisions should not suffer small things to annoy them.—Sacrifice little things for a greater good, *unity*. Men like Mr. Hyde, and the Barbers, and Caslers, know well the advantage it is to have sober men in their employment. We hope to see them with others in Streetsville, help by example and otherwise the noble institution in their village. The noble little band of Rechabites at Cooksville have done inestimable good there. A new post-office is about to be opened at Somerville, 12 miles from Toronto, on the Dundas road.

SOIREES OF THE SONS ON THE 2ND JULY AT GUELPH.

The brethren in Guelph had a grand temperance meeting on this day at Guelph on occasion of the visit of Br. White—1000 persons crowded the room to hear Br. White lecture. A large procession with two bands met him on the road coming to Guelph. Delegations from all the neighboring divisions were present.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

Br. Ross has sent us a letter on this subject which coming on the last day for insertion of articles by us, and being long must lie over until our next. Letters to be inserted in this paper must (if of any length) be left before Saturday prior to our publication day. On the subject in question we have often thought seriously and have wondered that our Grand Division has not taken action in respect of the employment of or giving credentials to lecturers in Canada. As things are now the public are liable to be imposed upon by lecturers having no regular credentials or authority from Grand Divisions of Sons or Unions of Daughters. If a brother appears amongst us in regular standing in the order, we cannot refuse to hear him in the absence of any Provincial arrangement of this kind. Some lecturers do more harm than good. Lecturers to female audiences in view of forming Unions of Daughters must address them in a manner somewhat different from the manner allowable in addressing a mixed assemblage of men. At this time there is great need of a few good accredited travelling lecturers in Canada.

BEAMSVILLE.

Br. Roberts writes us that Br. P. S. White has just been giving the good people there a lecture on Temperance, and that the result has been very beneficial to all in and out of the order. That many who before his lecture were opposed to the order are now in its favor and are coming into the Division. Also that through Br. White's advice 27 names of boys to form a Section of Cadets have been obtained, and that the Section will at once be opened. Br. R. informs us that the Daughters have sent some 26 names of ladies to open a Union of Daughters. Beamsville exhibits a spirit almost unequalled in Canada for the cause. Go to work brethren everywhere and do likewise, and let no stone be unturned. Our watchword is "onward." Lay aside little differences and jealousies and make the cause flourish.

UXBRIDGE.

Br. J. L. Gould informs us that there is to be another Division opened in this township soon.

OUR NEXT NUMBER.

Our next number will not be issued until the 12th August when we are in hopes to give our readers a supplement. The next number will close our half year, before and by which time, we respectfully ask all our subscribers to pay up their subscription. The only way in which a paper like ours having but little advertising patronage at its low price can succeed, is by punctual payments in advance.

INNISFIL DIVISION — Simcoe, July 5th, 1841.—The officers for the current quarter are Br. William Clinie W.P.; Joseph H. King R. S.

ALASKY DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, No. 220, formed March 23. 1851.—Edward Pease. W. P., Robert Bye, R. S.,—members 23.

HORNBY DIVISION, TRAFALGAR, No. 219, organized in March 1851,—number of members 30, meet on Tuesday, Br. Watkins, W. P.

A VOICE FROM THE ROMANTIC HILLS AND LAKES OF PETERBORO.

PETERBORO, July 15, 1851.

SIR and BROTHER,—I have long thought of sending you some account of our Division and the prospects of our Glorious Order in this part of the Vienyard, but I have delayed from time to time thinking that the best way I could introduce myself to your notice would be in company with a few dollars for subscriptions to your valuable paper. Not that I suppose that you have an itching for the needful any more than other men, but simply from the fact that a paper like the "Son," to maintain its standing and character, must be well supported by those for whose especial advantage it is published. And as I consider that the "Son," is all that it professed it would be I had no hesitation in recommending it to the Division here, and enclosed I send the names of a few that are willing to advance our great and good cause by supporting a paper worthy of the cause. This Division was organized on the 29th December, 1849 by Bro. Callender of Cobourg. The cause of Temperance was at that time at a discount in Peterboro, and we had hard work before us; but by the blessing of God we succeeded, and Temperance is now at a premium here. People get ashamed of being seen connected with the abominable stuff; and we can now see large societies before noted for their adherence to the old customs of getting "corned a little on their anniversary," spending a pleasant evening without the aid of wine; and toasting our gracious Queen in the fitting emblem of her; *trity, pure cold water*. We started with 10 members and now number 140 in good standing. We have a good Section of Cadets with 60 members; and last though not least a *Union of Daughters* newly organized with a good prospect of success.

We have succeeded in getting several Divisions in the neighbouring villages, which are doing well. This Division meets Tuesday nights. The Daughters Tuesday afternoon, and the Cadets Thursday night. I could give you a great deal more information about our prospects in the great work before us in this neighbourhood, but I do not wish to trespass too much on your paper; but with your permission will take some other opportunity of doing so.

I Remain, Yours in the Bonds of F. L. and T.

ROBINSON RUTHERFORD, W. P.

Peterborough Division, No. 45, S. of T.

OUR CAUSE IN BYTOWN.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

SIR, As nothing particularly statistical has yet appeared in your interesting Journal respecting this Division of the Sons of Temperance; and as you have generously offered to insert such notices gratuitously, you will oblige by giving a place to the following outline.

Bytown Division, No. 224, was instituted February 21st, 1851, and has 55 members in good standing.—The night of meeting is Monday. Mr. Alex. Scott, W. P. and Mr. William Bowles W. A., our officers are men of the right stamp,—actuated by generous principles, and working harmoniously. Our Division room is spacious, and very handsomely furnished. The whole apparatus necessary for the proper working of our order have been procured, and everything seems to work together for our good.

It is only little more than three months since we have been in operation, and the success with which our efforts have been crowned has exceeded our most sanguine expectation. If we continue to proceed at this rate, (and there seems to be no abatement to it) our numerical force will be more than double our present one, ere we shall have been organized six months.

Surely, Sir, there must be some charm about an institution, whose advancement has been thus so rapid and prosperous—some power, that draws so many of the most sensible portion of our communities together;—What this attractive influence is, I will not now length-

en this communication by saying, but may go through all its ramifications at some future time.

I have now to request you to give insertion to the following Resolution:—

"Moved and seconded that the thanks of Bytown Division, No. 224, Sons of Temperance be given to Franklin Division, No. 278 at Vankleak Hill, and also to the Ottawa Division, No. 279, at L'Original for the kindly reception, and gentlemanly conduct which each of their members manifested towards the deputation who had lately accompanied their D.G.W.P. to institute those Divisions, and that the R. S. be instructed to communicate the same through the "Canadian Son of Temperance."—*carried*.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Yours fraternally,

JAMES FRASER,

R. S.

Bytown }
June 5th 1851 }

WORTHY OF ALL PRAISE.

Captain JOHN PARKER of Lake Superior. We insert the undermentioned as an instance of humane and noble philanthropy. The gentleman named, Captain Parker, is a native of Canada, whose father Ezra Parker lived at Beavertown in this county in 1836. His uncles are John G. Parker late of Rochester, Merchant, and R. A. Parker, Esq., of Pickering. We knew him in Hamilton in 1836 and 1837 when a mere boy, and he was then famous for acts of intrepidity:—

Geo. Mansfield and a Cornishman started from Eagle River, on Saturday last for Eagle harbour, in a small sail boat. The wind was blowing off land and so strongly that the little craft could not make headway against the waves, and when opposite Sand Point, finding they could not reach the harbour, they put the boat about and tried to return, but the wind and sea were too strong for their vessel, and they drifted fast into the lake, still vainly attempting to beat back to the shore. They were discovered by some one at Eagle River just as they were disappearing in the distance. The news was carried to Captain John Parker of the schooner "Fur Trader," then at anchor at the River, and like a true sailor, ever ready to lend a hand in time of need, he raised his anchor and set sail for the lost boat. With the wind fair and blowing almost a gale, the Fur Trader was not long in rescuing these men from their perilous situation.

After Captain Parker returned to the River, which was no easy thing to be done against a head wind, he was invited into Mr. John Senter's store, and presented by those present, with a beautiful hundred dollar gold watch. The rescue by Captain Parker was nobly done and nobly rewarded.—*Lake Superior Journal*.

BROOKLIN SOIREE.

For the Canadian Son of Temperance.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you a brief account of a public demonstration of the Sons of Brooklin Division, which you will please publish in your noble "Gem" that our friends may know that the Brooklin and neighbouring Divisions are still endeavoring to act their part in the great temperance reformation:—

On Saturday, the 24th inst., the weather being exceedingly fine, the Sons Daughters, and Cadets of Brooklin together with a respectable portion of Oshawa, Whitby, Salem, Brougham, Columbus, and Prince Albert Divisions assembled at one o'clock, P. M., at the Sons hall in Brooklin, and after clothing themselves in appropriate regalia they proceeded to form a procession headed by the Brooklin Brass Band and being ably martialled by R. Campbell, Esq., D.G.W.P., they marched in good order through the centre of the village on King street then down Baldwin street some forty rods to the grove, where the committee of arrangement had selected a delightful spot and provided ample accommodations for both speakers and hearers. Tea was then served after which Mr. James Smith was called to the chair and several very appropriate speeches were given by Messrs. Maxwell, Alexander, Farewell, and others and all present seemed impressed with the conviction that they had not only enjoyed a rich intel-

lectual feast, but that they had been instrumental in promoting the cause of Temperance in general and more especially in advancing the best interests of our noble order.

I am, Sir, your in

L. P. and F.,

S. M. THOMAS,

Brooklin, 25th May, 1851.

Secretary.

REMOVAL OF THE REV. MR. KRIBBS.

From a personal acquaintance with the worthy brother alluded to in the following letter, we most cordially unite in the feelings therein expressed. In the removal of brother Kribbs from them, the Stouffville Division and its neighborhood have lost a valuable sterling friend; whose friendship for the rights of man, civil and religious, is as conspicuous as is his zeal in the cause of temperance.

(To the Editor of the Son.)

STOUFFVILLE DIVISION, No. 47, S. of T., C. W.

JULY 9th, 1851.

SIR,—I send you the following extract from the minutes of the last meeting of this Division, which the members collectively, are wishful should be published in your next number:—

"The D. G. W. P. (Rev. L. Kribbs) now stated that, having been called away to another part of the Province, his connexion with the Stouffville Division of the S. of T. was about to cease. He then took a short review of the village of Stouffville and neighborhood during the last ten years—showing the beneficial change that had taken place from the introduction of Temperance—more especially since the order of "Sons" had sprung into existence; and having expressed his regret at parting from the Division, with which he had been so closely connected since its first organization, he concluded by encouraging the brethren to persevere in the cause in which they were now so praise-worthily engaged. After which,—

On the motion of Br. J. G. Freel, seconded by Br. H. J. Hubertus, it was resolved:—

That it is with the most profound feelings of affliction that we learn that our Worthy Chaplain and D. G. W. P. is about to be removed from the bosom of this fraternal association.

And that we would beg leave before his departure, to gratefully acknowledge the invaluable services he has rendered this Division, and the order generally, having discharged with ability and fidelity the duties of every station in which he has been placed—courteous, affable, and magnanimous in the Division room—invincible in the field against the enemies of mankind—and in the legislative halls of our Grand Division rendered No. 47 transcendently luminous on the historic page of our order.

And that Br. Kribbs be assured that he will bear with him, in his sojourn in the western wilds, the best wishes for his prosperity and happiness of the brethren here, and that the warm and generous sentiments of fraternal affections he has here diffused will continue to vibrate in every heart, till our much esteemed brother returns from his mission of mercy.

After the resolution had been put to the Division, and carried unanimously, Br. Kribbs acknowledged the compliment the brethren had paid him—thanking them sincerely for the kind sentiments they had expressed towards him, and stating that he should ever be solicitous for the welfare of this Division, from which he was so soon to be separated.

It would be superfluous to add one word more, expressive of the regret which every Son of Temperance in this neighbourhood feels at the departure of the Rev. Mr. Kribbs, since the resolution speaks for itself in that respect. It may justly be said that he has been the pioneer of Temperance in this locality, and his labours in the cause, both here and elsewhere, have been productive of "good and pleasant fruits." Faithful to his vocation, he has ever been found ranged on the side of philanthropy—always ready to encourage and sustain any movement calculated to benefit his fellow men; and I believe I am only ex-

pressing the general feeling of the inhabitants of this section of the country, when I say, that his removal will create, in many respects, a void, which it will not be very easy to supply.

Yours, in L. P. and F.

JOHN DODGSON, R. S.

AMENDMENTS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

We direct attention of brethren to the following amendments in the Constitution of the Society. A circular has been received by Bro. J. M. Ross from the M. W. S.; N. D. Bro. Fickardt containing these amendments which are to be observed by all divisions. We particularly direct attention to items 5, 6 and 2 as very important, and necessary amendments. Any person may now be admitted into our Society upon paying an initiation fee if he be of unsound health or aged, upon the terms that he pays no or but nominal weekly dues and receives no benefits. Item 2 relates to the perpetuity of the pledge. It seems the N. D. hold that the pledge is not perpetual on persons taking it but that on withdrawing from the order individuals are at liberty to act as they choose as to Temperance. Our feelings are in favor of the perpetuity of the pledge.

We cannot extend our remarks more at length at present but will in the next number.

TO THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T.

WORTHY BROTHERS.

At the late Session of the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, held in the City of Toronto, the following items were enacted which may be of immediate interest and are therefore presented in circular form by this office.

ITEM I. Section 6, Article 7. Revised Rules, the words "been elected in," stricken out and the words "become a member of," inserted instead.

ITEM II. Subject of "Perpetuity of Pledge," it was "Resolved, that the second resolution of the Committee on the state of the Order—page 51, Journal of 7th Annual Session of N. D., be and the same is hereby rescinded." Said resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That in order to remedy this grave error in the future editions of the R. B., the words "in this respect," in the second part of our general obligation be omitted." The resolution restores to the obligation the words "in this respect."

ITEM III. That "Section 2, Article 9, Constitutions of Subordinate Divisions" be repealed:

Section 2. reads as follows: "No brother shall serve two terms in the same office during the term of one year," &c., &c. The amendment gives privilege of re-election.

ITEM IV. That the words "one week," in the first part of Section 3, Article 4, do. do. be stricken out, and the words "four weeks" be inserted instead. Same refers to time of notification of rejections and expulsions by Subordinate Divisions.

ITEM V. That "Section 10, Article 10, do. do. be rescinded," and in lieu thereof the following be adopted:

"Section 10. a member convicted of violation of the Pledge after the second time, can be re-instated by a two-third vote of the Division, the Division prescribing the penalty."—The

amendment leaves re-instatement free to Divisions.

ITEM VI. That "Section 2, Article 5, do. do. by adding thereto the following words:—*Provided*, That persons of old age, or under disability or disease may be admitted, but remain in the position of members not entitled to benefits."

ITEM VII. That "Article 13, Constitutions of Grand Divisions be so amended as to strike out Section 1; and also to strike out the word, "ordinary" in Section 2, and insert the word "all" in lieu thereof." The amendment gives the power to elect officers of Grand Divisions "by Divisions."

ITEM VIII. "That the word 'ten' be stricken out of Part 8, Constitution of National Division, and the word 'five' inserted in lieu thereof." The amendment reduces per centage to National Division to 5 per cent.

ITEM IX. "That the Returns of Grand Divisions to the National Division be made to the thirty-first of December of each year."—Formerly 15th May.

ITEM X. "That the heads 'Dispensation Fees,' and 'How many manufactories of Ardent Spirits,' be removed from the Returns of National Division, and the heads 'How many Public Temperance Meetings held,' and 'How many Temperance Tracts distributed,' substituted instead.

ITEM XI. "That the Grand Divisions be and are hereby required to make the items of the Quarterly Reports of Subordinate Divisions correspond to the items of the Annual Returns of Grand Divisions to the National Division."

ITEM XII. Recommended, "That in view of the present postal rates, the prepayment of postage be punctually observed by the National Grand and Subordinate Divisions."

The M. W. Scribe, in the name of the National Division, invites the particular attention of Grand Divisions to the items referring to Returns. The beauty, uniformity, and efficiency of the statistics of the Order depend upon the prompt observance of the new regulations.

In addition the M. W. S. would respectfully state for the information of Grand Divisions, that the one half of the per centage of Grand Divisions which accrued to the National Division for term ending March 31, 1851, is directed to be repaid to the Grand Divisions whence received, and that said amount will be either remitted or placed to their credit in the books of the National Division, as the state of their accounts, or their wishes may indicate.

The M. W. S. also states that by resolutions of the N. D., the National Fund is at an end, and covers only such claims as may have occurred up to the date of Toronto Session. The Fund is to be repaid out of the general fund of the N. D., to these Grand and Subordinate Divisions which originally contributed its amount.

With sincere compliments at the sound condition of the Order, and with best wishes for the success and harmony of each jurisdiction and the advance of the great primary cause of Temperance.

I am very truly Yours

In Love, Purity and Fidelity,

FRED. A. FICKARDT.

M. W. S.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1851.

GRAND PROCESSIONS, 12TH JULY, 1851.—It is remarkable that there have been no traces of Drunkenness at these processions this year. The good example of the Sons can be felt in all this.

(To the Editor of the Son.)

A VOICE FROM THE NORTH.

DEAR BROTHER,—It is with feelings of the utmost pleasure I send you the following very flattering account of our Demonstration, held on the 26th day of June last, as it is indicative of the rapid advance our cause is making in this section, and of the good feeling and brotherly love manifested by the Sons of Temperance towards one another, as well as the esteem in which our Order is held by the gentler, and I may say, nobler sex.

We had a glorious day, such as our village never witnessed before, the brethren from the various surrounding Divisions accompanied by their friends mustered in great numbers, amongst whom the utmost harmony prevailed.

Our Division met at the Temperance Hall at 11 o'clock with the Innisfil and Concord Divisions, the last mentioned having for the occasion chartered the Steamer *Beaver*, whose decks were literally crowded with happy and smiling faces, we formed according to order, and marched in procession, enlivened by the spirit stirring strains of the band, back through the village to the Methodist Chapel, where refreshments were served to upwards of 600 individuals. We then repaired to the new Temperance Hall, which was opened and dedicated in a very impressive manner by Br. Thomas Drifill, D. G. W. P., assisted by the proper officers of the Division.

The ladies of Bradford and vicinity then presented our Division with an elegantly bound copy of the Bible, stand, crimson cushion and drape, a pair of candlesticks &c., and a cushion for the chair of the W. P.

The following address was read by Mrs. R. Brown of Bradford, in a clear, distinct, and very impressive manner:—

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—I feel highly honored in the important duty which this day devolves upon me, viz., that of presenting a copy of the Holy Scriptures, with accompaniments, to so honorable a body of men; a body whose noble and generous aim is the moral preservation of their fellow creatures—a body on whom the eyes of the majority of society are turned at present with feelings of the deepest interest, at least I should say of the female portion of society. In you we believe that we behold those moral savants who are to wrest poverty, misery, destruction and death from our family circle, and to call our fathers, our husbands, our brothers and our sons from that downward and degrading path in which too many of them delight to walk. I believe that I express the sincere sentiments of the ladies of Bradford and its vicinity, when I say, that we wish you every success, and that we feel happy this day in witnessing so striking an evidence of the progress your cause is making, as we do in the numerous and respectable body of Sons whom I have the honor of addressing. May you ever so continue to advance—may your numbers daily increase, and if our united prayers can be of any benefit, be assured that you shall have them; for I trust it will, as it should, be the prayer of every wife and mother, that the efforts of such true philanthropists may be crowned with success, and with the blessing of Almighty God. Most assuredly he has blessed, and will bless you. Has he not said, "he that is not with us is against us?" I feel confident that every honest heart must answer yes; then go on, for you will succeed, and your efforts will gain for yourselves a brighter immortality than has ever been gathered on the blood-stained plains of fame. Yours is the immortality of *Virtue, Love, and Peace*, sanctified with the mother's prayers and the children's blessings. Again I say may you succeed

until we shall not have to mourn a single loved one as a stranger to your Division rooms, or a slave to the soul-destroying glass. May your cause advance till your glorious banner shall cast its shadow far and wide over our youthful country, and then we shall be a happy people, when all of our households as well as the strangers that are within our gates, shall be united as one to drive the demon intemperance from our land. Accept then as a testimony of our respect and esteem, this volume of sacred inspiration. May you find it a gift such as we would desire, rich in intrinsic worth, peruse it carefully, and obey its dictates, and you will find it a treasure such as angels would not blush to present—may its solemn truths be deeply impressed upon each of your hearts—may its sweet and gentle breathing have a voice in all your councils—may its priceless precepts be plentifully stored in each of your minds—let it be the constant and oft consulted counsellor of your actions and deliberations—not the neglected and dust-covered witness of dissension and cavillings. The careful perusal and strict obedience of the precepts contained in its golden pages will treasure up for you hereafter a more inexhaustible fund of riches, joy, and peace, than earth's most powerful Monarch can bestow—flee to it in the hour of distress—consult it in the moment of adversity—and in the day of unexpected joy moderate your transports by its dictates, and finally we pray, may its perusal make you wise unto salvation, and blessed and accepted by its author, and may you yet hold positions around His throne, and at last change the Regalia you now wear for the blood-stained robes of the Lamb of God.

Brother Hugh Amson W. P. replied as follows:—

LADIES,—I beg (for the Division with which I have the honor to be connected) to thank you most sincerely for the truly valuable present you this day make to us. Valuable, not on account of the money it has cost you, although in this respect it is anything but valueless; but because of its own intrinsic worth—for to say nothing of its theology, it is an unquestionable fact, that wherever its precepts have been well understood, thoroughly appreciated, and properly attended to, the consequence has been the production of the greatest amount of human happiness—both physical and social. It cannot be urged that in introducing the Bible into our Division, we are introducing sectarianism, for this is the fountain and common source from which all denominations of christians derive their doctrines. The Protestant and Catholic, the Arminian and Calvinist, the Baptist by immersion and by sprinkling, all build their Churches upon this foundation. This is the only religious book in which there is no denominationalism. And although we profess to be a Temperance Society, I trust it will be our desire to be reminded that we should be temperate in all things. That we should do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. That pure undefiled religion before God the Father is this: to visit the widow and fatherless in their affliction—and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world—to owe no man anything—to be swift to hear—slow to speak—slow to wrath—to love our neighbor as ourselves—to return not evil for evil but overcome evil with good. We receive this gift as a proof of your high estimation of the correct principles upon which our order is founded, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this book may have a beneficial effect in forming our conduct in accordance with those principles. I beg again to thank you, and in conclusion, allow me to express my sincere desire that these kind wishes you have so feelingly expressed as to the future welfare and prosperity of our Division, may be more than realized by large additions to our numbers, and by the display of a much greater

amount of knowledge and zeal on the part of every member of our order. Finally, your concluding prayer I trust will be the summit and object of our aspirations and wishes, and for guidance and direction to gain which I trust we shall oft consult the truthful guide with which you have now presented us.

Several able speeches were delivered on the occasion by Mr. Sheriff Smith of Barrie. Brothers J. Lane and J. Beardsley of the same place, Br. J. Manning of Tecumseh, Br. Nixon D. G. W. P. of Newmarket, and the Rev. Br. L. S. Rice of Bradford.

Officers of this Division for the present quarter. Joseph Bingham, W. P. William Lawrie, R. S. I. Remain, Yours Sincerely, in L. P. and F. William Lawrie, R. S.

Bradford Division, No. 146. S. of T.
5th July, 1851.

IMPORTANT LIQUOR STATISTICS.

We published a brief statement in last week's paper in regard to the demand for intoxicating drinks in this country, showing that for the last fifteen years, notwithstanding the opinion of many that intemperance was on the increase, there has been a material falling off in the consumption of such liquors. Since writing that article we have received through the Scotch Temperance Review, the official British Statistics of Spirit, Beer, Wine, &c. retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom, in each of the last fifteen years. From this official exhibit, it is apparent that the decrease in the use of strong drinks in England is even greater than here.

To place the facts of the case in a just light, the Review first shows what would have been the natural increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquor up to 1850 from 1836, taking into account that the population has increased upwards of four millions in that time. The total of these liquors required for use in 1850 would have been 723,827,671 gallons. But in fact, such has been the diminution caused by the temperance reform, the actual number of gallons of liquor of all kinds for 1850 has been 623,776,616, a falling off of upwards of one hundred millions of gallons. Even without making any allowance for the increase of population for the last fifteen years, it appears that there was less liquor consumed in 1850 than in 1836 by forty millions and a half of gallons.

While this great decrease of intoxicating drinks has been taking place, it appears that the use of tea, coffee, and cocoa has correspondingly increased, showing that these healthy beverages which cheer, but do not inebriate have been afforded for the comforts of the households of England, costing probably, but a fraction of the money saved from the distillate of beer and gin, and we can easily guess how different a moral influence the substituted beverage had exercised.

From the calculations of the Review, it is seen that had the population of 1850 drank of coffee, tea and cocoa, the same quantity per head as the population of 1836 did, the increase in the consumption of these articles would have been only ten millions of pounds, whereas it has been nearly twenty-seven millions of pounds, or considerably more than one third. And had the population of 1850 drank of spirits, wine and beer, as much per head as the population of 1836 did, the increase in the consumption of these articles would have been one hundred millions of gallons; whereas there has been a decrease of forty millions and a half of gallons, showing the actual difference, taking the increase of population into account, to be upwards of 160,500,000 gallons, or more than a fifth part of the entire quantity consumed in 1836. Can any one doubt that the Temperance Reform has been the main instrument in effecting these results. The influence of that reform would be still more apparent if we should look at the history of the fifteen years preceding the year 1836, when with a population increasing annually 20 per cent., the increase of rum drinking was 56 per cent., of foreign spirits 71 per cent., of British spirits 525 per cent., and of sack 52 per cent.—New York Organ.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "FRANKLIN."

NEW YORK, July 14.

The steamer "Franklin" arrived at 2 o'clock, a.m., having left Havre on the 2nd, and Cowes the same evening, making the run in eleven days.

London dates are to the 2nd inst.

The "Asia" arrived at Liverpool in ten days, and the "Pacine" in ten days and six hours from New York.

The Crystal Palace has not been so crowded as of late, owing to the excessive heat of the building.

The weather had been very warm, and favorable to the crops.

Discounts low. Bullion increasing in the Bank of England. Trade at Manchester was in a healthy condition. The woollen districts are firm. Birmingham is in great activity.

The overland mail from India had arrived, and commercial accounts were unfavorable.

The Earl of Derby, the father of Lord Stanley, died on the 30th ult.

Paris dates are to the 1st inst. Trade and manufactures are improving. The disease in the wheat crop is not so general as reported. The measure for commercial reform has been defeated in the French Assembly.

One of the new steamers of the West India Mail Line was launched on the River Thames. She is said to be the largest ever launched on that river.

FRANCE.

With regard to political affairs it is said that M. de Tocqueville was busily employed in drawing up his report on the Revision question, and it was expected, would present it to the Assembly on or about the 7th July. It spite of the uncertainty prevailing among all classes of French society, funds were very firm. The lowest quotations were 5 per cent.; rents being 93 a 95c. Considerable interest had been excited in England by the debate in the French Legislative Assembly, which terminated on the 19th ult., on the measure for removing the restrictive tariff so as to bring about a gradual approach to free trade.

After a powerful speech by M. Thiers it was rejected by 425 to 123. It was nevertheless believed that free trade doctrines are making rapid progress in France.

The Times correspondent says, the Irish journals of all parties, are up in arms against the report of the Packet Commission, and the blow it has given to the hopes of an Irish port being selected for the departure of the American mail. This, with the failure of the experimental trip from the United States to Galway, has given a tone of acerbity to the Dublin papers, the more remarkable from the rare union of sentiment which at present animates the organs of both parties on this side of the channel.

RESIGNATION OF MR. WEBSTER.—The Hon. Daniel Webster is reported to have resigned his seat in the Cabinet—his health, as it is said, requiring a protracted absence.

The President urged Mr. W. to retain office, and, in consequence, we gather that he will leave his resignation in the hands of the President, to be acted upon should the latter deem the public service to require it.

Mr. Webster, it is expected, will sail for Europe about the middle of the ensuing month.

A RAILROAD THROUGH THE ARABIAN DESERT.

The Viceroy of Egypt has sanctioned the project of a railroad from Alexandria by way of Cairo, to the Isthmus of Suez, and the work will be commenced without delay. With the most skillful European engineers at his command, and able at any time to summon one hundred thousand Arabs and Copts to the labor, the energetic and enterprising Ibrahim Pasha will not allow a long time to elapse before the whistle of the locomotive will wake the solitude of Petra and Mount Sinai, scare the marauding Bedouin out of his wife, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy Land as easy and as rapid as the passage from Buffalo to New York. The traveller will start from the base of Cleopatra's Needle, reach Cairo in six hours, refresh himself at a manure-depot in the midst of the 'waste bowling wilderness,' and stand upon the ancient's shores

of the Red Sea in two days after leaving the Delta of the Nile.

A railroad through the scene of Israel's flight and Pharaoh's keen pursuit! through the regions, where the silence of death has reigned ever since, amid thunderings and loud elemental strife, the law was given from Mount Horeb, now for the first time in thousands of years to be disturbed by the clanking and roar of modern machinery! Here Job drove his numerous flocks to the great marts of the South. Over this hallowed ground his cotemporary Moses led the murmuring and mutinous Hebrews to the Land of Promise. In this now drear solitude, the hand of cultivated architectural science scooped magnificent palaces out of the solid rock, and hid sumptuous mansions and temples, and mighty cities rise at its mandate.—*Boston Transcript.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

"Talmu," Poetry, cannot appear without the author's name.

H. E. R.'s address on temperance of Orono, in our next.

The balances of the tale "Joseph Dentham" will appear in our next.

The addresses read at the Smithfield, Whitechurch, Waterdown, Sharon and Burlington Section of Cadets (Hamilton), meetings are deferred until our next when they will appear.

We have already given an account of each meeting.

Our readers will see the necessity of our giving each locality and division a share of our columns, our paper being published for the benefit of all sections of Canada.

The Prince Albert Cadet Address is postponed. Br. Spence's letter giving an account of the Churchville Division is duly received and shall appear in our next. We are glad to hear from this division.

An article on "The Press" is postponed, also the petitions of the County Council.

A letter from Brother Cridge in our next.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The Honble. J. H. Price has introduced the bill to incorporate the Sons of Temperance and it will be probably discussed and read a second time this week.

OF A NEW TEMPERANCE ACT.

We want an amended temperance act for Upper Canada.

ST. CATHERINES.

Br. H. P. Hart of Niagara organized a section of Cadets at St. Catharines on the 14th July.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SONS.

Brother Oliver of Oshawa has sent us a few hundred more copies of the Pamphlet alluded to by us some time ago as containing the "History of the Rise and Progress and Principles of the Sons of Temperance." It is a well written pamphlet republished at Oshawa but written in New York city by the celebrated "Horace Greeley," the Editor of the *Tribune*, one of the Order.

Price 7½d. each. They can be sent to any part of Canada very cheap in packages. Every man who wishes to be acquainted with the history and principles of the Order should have one.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Our Parliament are beginning to work harder. Several important bills are before the House. The Prisons Bill has been read a second time and will doubtless pass. This is a measure of Justice. The Rectory Bill introduced by Mr. Morrison has not yet passed.

Mr. Mackenzie has introduced three bills of importance to the country. One to exempt property to the amount of 200 lbs. from execution. Another to throw open the profession of the law to all who wish to plead, and a third to elect Sheriffs by the people. A bill to do away with the clerks of assize has been read a third time, and it is a good measure. The territorial division county bill

has passed dividing our county and some others. The usury bills of Mr. Sherwood and Holmes have been voted down. A modification of these laws was much required.

This week Mr. Lafontaine's representation bill comes up again.

Discussions about Dr. Scott the Superintendent of the Asylum have taken place.

Resolutions in reference to the Great Provincial Railway have been submitted by Mr. Hincks.

The Baptist Union and Ministers have petitioned the Legislature against the present settlement of the Clergy Reserves.

The Clergy Reserve discussion between the dissenting ministers and the ministers of the Church of England commenced last Wednesday in Norfolk in a very friendly spirit at Simcoe. J. W. Powell was in the chair. The Rev. Messrs. Roof, P. per, Burns, Jennings, and Richardson from our city were present as debaters against the Reserves, and also the Rev. Messrs. Duncan, Winterbotham, Gundry, and others on the same side. On the contrary side were the Rev. Messrs. Cronyn, Evans, Bell and Bettridge.

It is rumored that Mr. McDonald of Prescott will be Attorney General vice Mr. Baldwin. Some change must soon be made in the Ministerial programme, as at present it is unsettled.

In the United States General Scott seems to be the favorite candidate for next President. The cholera is prevailing to some extent on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Generally in the United States everything is quiet and prosperous.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Nothing of importance is transpiring in Europe or England. In England the Exhibition is still all the rage. It has succeeded to satisfy its most enthusiastic friends and forms an event well worthy of the age in which we live. France and Italy are still very unsettled; the fires of future outbreaks seem slumbering there. The republicans in France are still very powerful although crippled by recent acts.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE OF GUELPH.—Had a meeting on the 19th inst. to celebrate their anniversary.

Died on the 4th July inst. the beloved wife of Br. Walter Flay of the Alaska Division Sons of Temperance, at the village of Alaski in King. Her funeral was attended by the members of the Division.

UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS.

Brother W. M. Murrell, the London Sailor, has sent us the following list of appointments for Lectures.—We hope the Divisions in the several places will receive him in a friendly spirit. The intentions of this brother we believe to be good, and he has been instrumental in doing much good. His remarks sent we could not insert for want of room.

JULY.

Wednesday, 23rd—Erin; Thursday, 24th—Hornby; Friday, 25th—Milos; Saturday, 26th—Palermo; Monday, 28th—Oakville; Tuesday, 29th—Brook; Wednesday, 30th—Wellington Square; Thursday, 31st—Commissville.

AUGUST.

Friday 1st—Waterdown; Saturday 2nd—Zion Hill; Monday 4th—Hamilton; Tuesday 5th—Dundas; Wednesday 6th—West Flamboro; Thursday 7th—Cape Town; Friday 8th—Ancaster; Saturday 9th—Norfolk; Monday 11th—Woodstock; Tuesday 12th—Ingersoll; Wednesday 13th—London; Thursday 14th—London.

TORONTO MARKETS—WHOLESALE PRICES.

July 21st 1851.

Beef and mutton same as in our last; Wheat 3s. 11d. per bushel; Flour 18s. 9d. per barrel; Eggs 7½d per dozen; Butter 7½d per lb; Potatoes young 5d per bushel, old 2s. 6d. per bushel; Wool good 1s 3½d per lb. Wheat is on the rise.

The weather has been very fine for two weeks past but rather too wet for the grass and wheat crops.

RECEIPTS OF MONEY.

J. R., Beamsville \$6, papers sent; R. R., Peterboro \$5, papers sent; Vankleekhill, S1 T. H. H., paper is sent; J. L. G., Uxbridge \$2; W. A., Loughboro \$5, papers sent; J. G. Currie, St. Catharines, \$1.

SHAMEFUL.—The legislature of California have passed an act licensing gambling houses.

BLOOMER COSTUME.—A Lady has appeared in Belleville in this costume in the stores.

LONDON.—The River Thames has risen 15 feet on account of the late heavy rains doing great damage to crops and bridges.

The Unionville Sons now number 44.

For the *Boscawville Messenger.*

THE MIND A FLOWER.

The lowly flower that from the spot
Where Nature's hand hath cast its lot,
Uplifts its little head:
Is nipp'd by winds, or scorched by heat,
Or crush'd beneath the traveller's feet,
If he unthinking tread.

But if transplanted to a soil
More genial, and nursed awhile
Beneath the florist's care,
Far lovelier tints expand to view,
And sweets, far sweeter rendered too,
Perfume the circling air.

Just so the germ of intellect
May burst to life, and from neglect
May pine away and die:
But if that too be nursed with care,
Unfading flowers it will bear,
To bloom beyond the sky.

And as we soon must usher'd be,
From time into eternity,
We'll for the change prepare:
And strive each talent to improve,
Which in our birth a father's love
Entrusted to our care.

So when our sins and sorrows o'er,
And when the path of life no more
Shall painfully be trod,
Our souls shall then without alloy,
Inhale the never-ending joy,
That emanates from God.

EDWARD D. HAST.

Boscawville, June 16, 1851.

WOMEN AND NEWSPAPERS.—The Tuskegee Republicans comes out strong in favour of his female patrons, whom he regards as model subscribers. We copy his eulogy upon the sex, as we agree with the editor in every word:—

"Women are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, &c. We have been an editor now going on eight years and we never lost a single dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and printer, two classes of community that suffer more from bad pay (and no pay at all) than all the rest together. Wherever we have a woman's name on our books, we know that it is just as good for three dollars and a half, as a pieceyone is for a ginger cake. Besides whatever they subscribe for they read, whether it is good, bad, or indifferent, if they can subscribe for a paper, they are sure to read it, upon the principle, we suppose, that if they did not their money would be thrown away—as an odd lady whom we once knew, for whose sick servant girl the doctor had prescribed a dose of oil, but as the girl would not take the oil, she took it herself, rather than it should be wasted.

Hence we say, they are the best readers.—For these reasons, we had, at any time in the world, rather have a dozen women on our books than one man.

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. Hewit D. D.; Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D.; Deacon Moses Grant; Gen. John H. Cocke; Hon Theo. Frelinghuysen; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.; Rev. Gen. 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.; WS Williford, P G W P of Ga.; Hon Geo Hall, P G W P of N Y; BS 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; ND Elwood, P G W P of Ill.; Jas. Patterson, P G W P of La.; J McCaleb Wiley, P G W P of Ala.; Wm R Stacer, M W T of the Temple of Honor; Christian Keener, Esq.; Gen. Jos S Smith, P G WP of N. Y. W H Ellerbeck, G S of C W.; E M Gregory; PGPW of Ohio; Gen R L Caruthers, PGWP of Tenn.; Hon Sam Houston, Texas; Hon J W Johnston, G WP of Nova Scotia; John Deugal, Esq. C E.; Hon J B O'Neal, G WP 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.)

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

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

COOKSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
BY WILLIAM STEPHENS.

HE solicits the patronage of all friends of Temperance.

GOOD STARLING ATTACHED. 13
JULY 15, 1851.

Greater Bargains than Ever!!

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

IN TEAS FRUITS, &c.

E. LAWSON,

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

CONFECTIONARIES

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

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

Toronto, Feb., 1851. 1-ly

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 7 1/2. Cleanliness, comfort, and good attention.

June 7, 1851. 10

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
LONDON, C. W.

(Near Anderson's Foundry.)

BY JAMES LOVELESS.

Good Stabling attached.
June 1851. 10-1y

71) YONGE STREET (71)
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Four Doors below Adelaide St.

W. BOONE CLARK & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS,

DEG 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 Reasonable Price, for Cash.

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

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

Toronto July 1851. 11

CHARLES KAHN,
SURGEON DENTIST.

South side of King Street.

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

Sir Henry Halford's
IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

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

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills.

Toronto 13th Dec., 1848.

DR. URQUHART:

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

Yours, truly and gratefully,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

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

25 February, 1851.

NAGARA
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE.

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CANADIAN MEDICINES

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

DRS. RUSSELL AND FOWLER

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

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

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

THE CORDIAL,

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

THE CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,

This preparation will be found as efficient as any Worm Medicine in the country. It is not only good for the expulsion of Worms but it also beneficial in those cases in which the appetite is depraved accompanied by emaciation, tumid bowels, &c.

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

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

ANTISPASMODIC AND AGUE DROPS,

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

AGUE POWDERS,

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

TONIC DROPS,

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

COUGH MIXTURE,

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

NERVOUS MIXTURE.

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

Diuretic Drops,

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

THE ANTISCROPHULOUS PANACEA.

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

THE HEALING OINTMENT

This is an elegant salve for healing Burns, Scalds,

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

Rheumatic Liniment,

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

NERVOUS PILLS.

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

DIAPHORETIC POWDERS,

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

THE RINGWORM OINTMENT.

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

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,

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

Drs. R. and F. have also prepared

MEDICATED SOAPS

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

The Epedermoid Solution,

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

ALL OTHER MEDICINES OF THE BEST QUALITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

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

NOTICE TO DENTISTS.

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

FOWLER'S PRESERVATIVE SOLUTION FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1851.

40-ly

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

April, 1851.

33-3m

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

BANDS SUPPLIED WITH INSTRUMENTS,
MUSIC, &c.

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

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

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

MORPHY BROTHERS,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,

98 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Toronto, April 17, 1851.

5

NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE, TORONTO.
SOBRIETY PALACE.

Opposite Beard's Hotel, Colborne Street.

H. J. WILLIAMS.

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

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

He has good stabling for horses.

Toronto, May, 1851.

7

BIDDLECOMBE'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

RIDOUT STREET, BETWEEN KING AND YORK STREETS.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

Every Accommodation for Travellers.

GOOD FARE AND MODERATE CHARGES.

Tea, Coffee, Luncheons or Meals, at all hours of the day.

London, 14th April, 1851.

32 ly

BRAMPTON

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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

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

May 13th, 1851.

WILLIAM H. FELL.

ENGRAVER, &c.

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

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

Hamilton, April 10, 1851.

5-6m

J. McNAB,

Barrister, Attorney, &c.,

First Door North of the Court-House,

CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

March 25, 1851.

MESSRS. BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, IN CANADA WEST.

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

Garments Made to Order of every Description.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

READY MADE CLOTHING :

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

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

DRY GOODS,

	from	s. d.		from	s. d.
1 000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours)	3	11	Factory Cottons	2½	
1 000 Parasols	2	11	White Cotton	3½	
1 000 Good Straw Bonnets	1	3	Striped Shirting	4½	
30 000 Yards of Bonnet Ribbons	5		Linens, Lastings, Bindings.		
Prints (fast colours)	5½		Milliner's and Dress Maker's Trimmings		
Infants Robes, Caps, and Frock Bodies.			Heavy Gingham.		
Grapes and Materials for Mourning.			Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes.		
			Bed Ticks and Towels.		

Shoi, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs and Orleans, Cloths, Cashmeres, Bereges, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses, including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New Styles, from 11½ per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS,

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

No Second Price.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 2, 1851.

STREETSVILLE

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.

Good accomodation afforded to Travellers, and good Stabling for horses. He respectfully solicits the co-operation of the pub i.

Streetville }
June, 1851. }

EXCHANGE

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

(LATE DOLSON'S EXCHANGE.)

St. Catherine's, C. W.

BY JOHN J. KIMBALL.

A good Livery stable is attached to the premises.

April 15th 1851.

GARDEN

Agricultural, & Flower Seeds for 1851.

WILLIAM GORDON,

Seed Merchant, 34, Yonge Street Toronto,

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

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

Laying out of Pleasure Grounds and Gardens

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

Agent for the Toronto Nursery.

Toronto, March 10, 1851.

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.



NEIL C. LOVE,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST

(SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR.)

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

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

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

Toronto February, 1851.

1-7

SAMUEL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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

March 22, 1851.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE
BY CHARLES DAVIS,

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

BRONTE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
(LAKE SHORE ROAD)
BY WELLINGTON BELYEA,

Sons of Temperance and others are respectfully requested to patronize this house where every effort will be made to please and accommodate the travelling public.
Feb. 24, 1851. 1-y

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

BOARDING AND LODGING ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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

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

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

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

Good Stabling attached to the premises.
February, 1851. 1

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

REGALIA FOR

SONS, CADETS AND TEMPLARS.
FOR SALE BY L. BEEVER.

WATCH MAKER, KING STREET HAMILTON CITY, C. W.,
And by Timothy Parsons, Buffalo, N.Y. ALSO:
Emblems, Certificates, &c., at reduced prices.
May, 1851. 8

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

Sons of Temperance supplied with Emblems.
February 24, 1851. 1-y

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

P. T. WARE & Co.
N. B., Also to be had of D. T. Ware & Co. London.
HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 21, 1

THE NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

H. H. WILSON,

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

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

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

BEAMSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL
BY JOHN ROBERTS.

Situated on the main road from Hamilton to Queenston. The best accommodation can be had here. Also good stabling for horses.
June 6, 1851. 8

LIFE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

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

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

THE BROUGHAM TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Bently's Corners, Pickering.

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

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

Good Stabling for horses.
May, 1851. 7

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It must be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not—if they are, of what Union, directed free of postage to "Miss Louisa Leggo, Brockville, C. W."

LOUISA LEGGO.
G.S.S.
Brockville, 24th May, 1851. 6-1f

LLOYDTOWN TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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

THORNHILL TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
BY THOMAS CLAXTON.

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

J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.