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CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.



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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, C.W., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

NO. 18.



Poetry.

THE NIGHT WIND.

BY "ELLIS BELL," THE LATE MISS EMILY BRONTE.

In summer's mellow midnight
A cloudless moon shone through
Our open parlor window,
And rose trees wet with dew.

I sat in silent musing,
The soft wind waved my hair,
It told me heaven was glorious,
And sleeping earth was fair.

I needed not its breathing
To bring such thoughts to me;
But still it whispered lowly,
"How dark the woods will be!"

"The thick leaves in my murmur
Are rustling like a dream,
And all their myriad voices
Instinct with spirit seem."

I said "Go, little singer,
Thy wooing voice is kind;
But do not think thy music
Has power to reach my mind.

"Play with the scented flower,
The young tree's supple bough,
And leave my human feelings
In their own course to flow."

The wanderer would not heed me,
Its kiss grew warmer still;
"O come!" it sighed so sweetly,
I'll win thee 'gainst thy will!

"Were we not friends from childhood?
Have I not loved thee long?
As long as thou, the solemn night,
Whose silence wakes my song?"

"And when my heart is resting
Beneath the church-aisle stone,
I shall have time for mourning,
And *thou* for being alone."

PRAISE AMONG THE MARRIED.

BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

Yes, among the married. Why should they not speak kindly of each other? the voice of commendation is sweet, doubly sweet from the lips of those we love. It chills the best feelings, weakens the highest aspirations when continuous and sacrificing effort calls forth no kindly returns—no words of cheer, of encouragement. The snow is ever unimpressible in the deep, hollow recesses of the mountain cliff, where no straggling beam of merry sunshine melts it with kisses; cold and white it sleeps in perpetual shadow, till its soft roundness congeals into ice. And so the heart, if forced to abide in the shadow of frowns, under the continual dropping of hard, unkindly words, will assimilate itself to its mate, and become a sad and listless heart, lying heavily and cold in the bosom that should be all filled with glowing sympathies.

Husbands often do not know with what ceaseless solicitude the duties of a wife and mother are accompanied. They leave home early, many of them; the routine of business, the same as it was yesterday, and will be months to come, is so thoroughly digested that the performance is measurably without annoyance. They have no heavy or wearing household work to do, no fretting little ones hanging on to their garments, now to nurse, now to correct, now to instruct, while still the dusting, and the cleansing, and the preparing of food, must be going on, and the little garments must be nicely fitted and made, or all would be untidiness and confusion. Yet how many an adroit manager contrives to get through with all this, willing—if she is but appreciated, and her valuable services esteemed—to endure, calmly, the trials incident to her lot, keeping care from her pleasant face by a merry spirit and cheerful demeanor.

But if she never hears the kindly "I thank you," or beholds the beautiful smile that unaltered gratitude spreads upon the countenance of him for whom she has forsaken all, what immeasurable anguish will she not experience?

We have often thought how poignant must be the grief, how heavy the disappointment of the young wife, when she first learns that the husband of her choice is totally indifferent to her studied efforts to please. He has many times in former days, praised the glossy beauty of her sunny hair, and curled its rings of gold around his fingers. He has gazed in her face until it is stamped upon the tablets of his heart, yet—through utter thoughtlessness—he forgets now that it has been such a talisman of goodness and purity to him, or old associations have made him too much their own, to play the lover after the solemn words of ceremony are spoken. He has given her his honor, and a home; his name, his means, what more can she want?

Gaily as the bird upon the tree by her door-side, does she go carolling about her work. The day seems one long year—but still, twilight does come, and she awaits the return of her husband. He has perhaps but slender resources; he is a laboring man, and their cottage is humble and low-roofed. How light is her step; how happy her brow. Like a skilful painter she has touched and re-touched all the slender luxuries of her home, till they seem to her like the adornings of a paradise. She has taste, refinement, a quick perception of the delicate and beautiful, though mayhap she never has plied her needle at worsted tapestry, traced the outlines of a single tree or flower, or elicited sweet sounds from a harp or piano.

The hearth is bright and red—not a speck of dust is visible. She has brought out all her hoarded wealth, and the tables, the new varnished bureau, and the arm-chair back, shine in snowy garniture. She has placed the little pictures in the best light, hung up the wide sampler—her child-work at school—made all things look cheerful and bright, placed a bouquet of brilliant flowers upon the neat supper-table, and another in the little fire-place, and with pleasant anticipations she awaits his return.

"How cheerful everything looks," she murmurs; "and how pleased he will be; he will commend my care and taste."

Presently the well known step draws near; she flies with a happy smile to meet him, and together they enter their mutual home.

What! no sign of surprise? no new delight on his features?

Does he receive all her attention as a matter of course? something looked for, expected, easily done, and without price? Can he not pay her the tribute of a glad smile? Alas! he does not believe in praise; his wife must be disinterested; must look upon these performances as stern duties; if he praise now, and forget to praise again, they may be discontinued.

She is disappointed, chagrined; and unless taste and perfect neatness are indispensable to her own comfort, she gradually wears in well doing, when a little kindly encouragement, a little praise, might have stimulated her to constant exertion.

Many a wife becomes careless of her appearance because of her husband's indifference. Now in the simple matter of dress—not so simple either—how often men think it beneath their notice to approve the choice of their companions. We once remarked to a gentleman, that his wife displayed most admirable taste in her attire, and what think you was his answer? With a sigh we record it: "Has she! well now I should hardly know whether she had on a wash gown or a satin dress." We involuntarily disliked him; and thought that the expression upon the countenance of his partner spoke volumes.

Now we do like to see a husband notice such things, even to particularity. We like to hear him give his

opinion as to whether such and such a thing is becoming to his wife. We are pleased to see a father interested in the little purchases of his children, one who never says with a frown, "oh! go away; I don't care for such things; suit yourselves."

And in household concerns, the husband should express his approbation of neatness and order, he should be grateful for any little effort that may have been put forth to add to his comfort or pleasure; he should commend the good graces of his wife, and at fitting times make mention of them. Indeed not one alone, but both should reciprocate the good offices of the other. We never esteemed a woman the less on hearing her say, "I have a good husband;" we never thought a man wanting in dignity who spoke of his wife as being dear to him, or quoted her amiability or industry as worthy of example before others. Who does not esteem the unaffected praise of a husband, or a wife, above that of all others? No motive but love induces either to

"Speak the gentle words,
That sink into the heart."

Solomon says, "her husband he praiseth her;" and only the morose and reserved, who care not to fill the fount of kindness by pleasant words, differ from the sacred writer.

How many a home have we seen glittering with splendor; where glowing marble from Italia's clime gives a silent welcome to the entering guest; where on the walls hang votive offerings of art that fill the whole soul with their beauty; where the carpets yield to the highest pressure and the rich hangings crimson the palest cheek. Yet amidst all this show and adorning has the proud wife sat, the choicest piece of furniture there—for so her husband regards her. Formal and stern, he has thrown around her the drapery of his chill heart, and it has folded about her like marble. She is "my lady," and nothing more. No outbursts of affection in the form of sweet praise, fall upon her ears—yet pendants of diamonds drop therefrom, but their shining is like his love, costly and cold. We have heard such a one say, in times gone by, "all this wealth, all this show and pride of station would I resign, for one word of praise from my husband. He never relaxes from the loftiness which has made him feared among men; he never speaks to me but with measured accents, though he surrounds me with luxuries."

We wondered not that a stifled sob closed the sentence; who had not rather live in a cottage, through which the winds revel and the raindrops fall, with one in whose heart dwell impulses, the holiest in our nature, one who is not ashamed or afraid to give fitting commendation, than in the most gorgeous of earthly palaces with a companion whose lips are sealed forever to the expression of fondness, sympathy and praise.—*Olive Branch.*

THE SAILORS' TEMPERANCE MEETING.—I last evening attended the mariners' temperance meeting. While one of the gentlemen was speaking, a man intoxicated came staggering up to him, looked him earnestly in the face till he paused, and then said to him:

"You mean me, do you, Captain?"

"Mean you?" said the other; "what did I say about you?"

"Why, the yarn you were spinning about that old salt! Did you mean me?"

"No, I spoke of another; but I think it would do very well for you too."

"Well, so I think myself, and I'm ashamed of it. So here I'll knock off. Give me a pen; let me sign your pledge. May be I'm a little too drunk, but I'll try."

The secretary handed him a pen. In attempting to subscribe his name, he let fall upon the page a large drop of ink.

"There," he exclaimed "that's a big pe iod; and a period marks the end of a sentence; so here's an end of my grog! Look at me, shipmates! You think I'm pretty much gone by the board, and so I am; but I begin to get sober; I know what I've done; and you may call me a liar if I don't give grog a wide berth hereafter!"

The orator staggered to his seat amidst roars of laughter and shouts of applause. Whether he will keep his word, time must determine. It would be very questionable, at least, if he were not a sailor. But such is the sailor's sense of honour, that he is seldom known to violate a vow. Mr. Chaso tells us that many have signed the

pledge in a state of intoxication, and adhered to it with sacred fidelity.

I noticed a well dressed young man, who led into the house another so affected with liquor that he appeared to walk with difficulty. His friend placed him upon the front seat, and sat down by his side. About the middle of the meeting the former rose to make a speech; and the latter, seizing the opportunity, stealthily left the house. The speaker finished abruptly, followed the fugitive and brought him back, and, before the exercises closed, led him to the table, put a pen in his hand, and guided it while he wrote his name. I was afterwards informed that this young man himself, about six months ago, was brought, intoxicated, to the temperance meeting, and persuaded to sign the pledge; that he has ever since been a sober man, has lately joined the church, gives evidence of genuine piety, and promise of great usefulness among the sinners.—*Temperance Home.*

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.—A very striking thought was advanced by one of the speakers at this Convention and supported by very cogent reasoning. He boldly affirmed that it was much easier to administer a prohibitory law than any other kind of law against the liquor traffic. If, said he, you interfere with the sale of intoxicating drinks partially, you arouse all the enormous capital which is engaged in the various ramifications of that business to active hostility, and every one knows how powerful capital is and how terribly its recoil upon political measures. In the case of a partially restrictive law all this capital continues in the business and consequently continues to work against the law. But let the law be uncompromising and absolute, and the capital all leaves the business as in Maine, and seeks other channels in which its own interest requires it not only not to oppose the law but actually to sustain it.

In like manner said the speaker, (Dr. Jewett, of Boston,) a partially effective law only irritates and stirs up to increasing opposition the whole of the terrible appetite which rum has created, but a prohibitory law by depriving that appetite of what it feeds on, removes it entirely; and after the first month the drunkards tipplers, and moderate drinkers, who were loudest against it, would themselves cast a majority in favour of the law, and against returning to the former state of things.

This is a train of thought which deserves careful attention on the part of legislators.—*Montreal Witness.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A Coffin, fully mounted, containing the body of a full grown female, a little decomposed, was discovered in the water, on the northern side of the drawbridge, yesterday. We have not heard the verdict of the coroner's enquiry which we understand was instituted; the probability is, however, that some scien tific gentlemen, being interrupted in their researches, had dropped their pillage, on being alarmed at a rescue.—*Hamilton Journal.*

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ABANDONED IN AUGUSTA!—On Saturday last, being the day on which the Mayor's sixty day proclamation expired, the several liquor dealers in this city, great and small, including hotel-keepers, apothecaries, and all others who had to any extent previously participated in its sale, voluntarily abandoned the traffic; and now, on this seventh day of August, in the year of grace 1851, not a single glass of intoxicating liquor, of any kind, is sold, or can be obtained, for love or money, or for any purpose whatever, in the city of Augusta! So at all events, we are informed, and verily believe.—*Augusta (Me.) Age.*

MR. DICKENS' APOLOGY FOR MIRTH.—It is something even to look upon enjoyment so that it be free and wild, and in the face of nature, though it is but the enjoyment of an idiot. It is something to know that Heaven has left the capacity of gladness in such a creature's breast; it is something to be assured that however lightly men crush that faculty in their fellows, the great Creator of mankind imprints it even to his despised and slighted work. Who would not rather see a poor idiot happy in the sunlight, than a wise man pining in a darkened jail? Ye men of gloom and austerity, who print the face of infinite Benevolence with an eternal frown, read in the everlasting book, wide open to your view, the lesson it would teach. Its pictures are not in the black and sombre hues, but bright and glowing tint; its music, save when you drown it, is not in sighs and moans, but songs and cheerful sounds. Listen to the million voices in the summer air, and find one as dismal as your own.—Remember if ye can, the sense of hope and pleasure which every glad return of day awakens in the breast of all your kind, who have not changed your nature; and learn some wisdom even from the wildest, when their hearts are lifted up, they know not why, by all the mirth and happiness it brings.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

A domestic revolution has broken out in Mexico.

The revolutionists seem progressing

The slave excitement in the United States increases.

Slaves are constantly being rescued by the free men in the Northern States. The fugitive Slave bill will be repealed or the Union will fall.

The Governor General and the Countess of Elgin have gone to Quebec.

The cholera prevailed to some extent in Quebec last month.

Jenny Lind gave three concerts in Toronto last week to crowded houses. Over 700 tickets were sold at each. Twice the number could have been disposed of. One of her concerts was for charitable purposes.

A great storm with loss of vessels has happened on the coasts of Newfoundland.

The Duke of Norfolk in England has renounced the Catholic religion and become a Protestant.

The Prince of Wales, the son of the Queen, only 10 years old, lately dined with the Duke of Norfolk.

The last number of the *Temperance Telegraph* of New Brunswick gives an account of an able address and reply on the part of one of their Divisions to the Governor of New Brunswick.

The Boston *Bulletin* says that immense quantities of champagne and rum were drunk at the Boston Jubilee in the excursion in the harbour; 6000 bottles of Champagne, 250 gallons of Brandy.

Two Distilleries were lately consumed near Brantford, the one taking fire from the other. The fire water mingled with the fire. No insurance on them.

THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE REVIEW

For October is unusually full of interesting matter.

A letter appears in it against toasts at public dinners. The Clergy and Laity of Scotland are doing much just now for the good cause.

TOASTING AT PUBLIC DINNERS.

Nothing appears to us more silly than the fashion of drinking healths at festivals over the wine bottle. A man's gentility and goodness of heart seem measured on these occasions by his gastronomic and stomachic powers. It is in this way that thinking and literary men kill themselves. They let into their mouths a thief to steal away their brains. The genteel classes of Society laugh at the ignorance of the labouring classes, yet strange to say they cannot see their own infatuation and their thralldom to custom. One of them would sooner injure his health than refuse to drink a bumper of burgundy or wine; the composition of which is alcohol, logwood and other deleterious ingredients. Once a man was called a coward because he would not shoot his neighbour or let himself be shot. Now a man must drink although it injures him and sets a terrible example to the poor filling the land with crime and poverty. All this is done to satisfy custom. What man was ever the better of drinking wine at public dinners, or what man ought to be considered less a gentleman for refusing? Thousands now in their graves began a drunkard's career, as drinkers of bumpers at public dinners. Every company would feel more cheerful and would be infinitely happier by drinking all healths over cold water, or by simply rising on the presentation of a toast. How can drenching the stomach with wine prove our respect? Let the wealthy and self styled intelligent set an example of Sobriety.



Agricultural.

SEED TIME AND HARVEST.

Cheer thee! faint and weary one,
Wearied with the sowing,
On the rugged paths of life,
Tears from eyes o'erflowing,
Deem not one is shed in vain;
Doth not Heaven's gentle rain
Set earth's blossoms blowing?

Sow in Faith, or tears, or seed,
O'er thy pathway flinging;
Then await the rich reward
From these germs upspringing.
Over each God's angel bends,
To the earth-born flowers he tends,
Dew and sunshine bringing.

Sow in Hope—no dark despair,
Mingled with thy weeping;
Sad may be the seed-time here;
Joy awaits the reaping.
He who wept for human wo,
Deems thy tear drops, as they flow,
Worthy of his keeping.

But o'er all things, sow in Love,
Hand and heart o'erflowing;
Soon, oh faint and weary one!
Thou shalt cease from sowing,
And, behold, each seed time tear,
"First the blade and then the ear,"
In God's harvest growing!

A SHORT CHAPTER ON BREAD-MAKING.

At no period of our civil history has so much attention been directed to the best means of sustaining life, as at the present. The partial failure of the cereal and root crops in Europe, together with the rapid increase of their already crowded population, has led the chemist, the political economist, and the philanthropist to a clearer and more accurate investigation of the life-sustaining properties of the various articles commonly used as food.

The term "bread," in the broadest sense, can be applied to the main staple, in the support and nourishment of man; whether it be the "potatoes and point" of the Irishman; the ostrich, the pua-nacho, or the wild bull of the Buenos Ayrean Guacho; the blubber of the Greenlander; the cassava, banana, or sugar-cane of the West India negro; the hump steak of prairie hunter. The rice of the gluttonous Siamese, the contents of the ample wallet well filled with dates, of the Timbuctoo merchant, and the rich white bread of the American table.—all are to different individuals but so many different forms of "daily bread."

The French Chemists have, by the most patient series of analyses, fixed the utmost alimentary limits of almost every article used as diet. Wheat above all other things, stands pre-eminent as an article of food. With us, as a nation, it forms a most important part of life's comfort. The question before me now is, as to the best way of deriving the entire nutritious substance of wheat when presented in the form of baked bread. That we fail in gaining the object by the use of fermentatives, such as yeast, leaven, &c., can be easily shown. The intelligent reader need not be told that fermentation cannot take place in any substance that does not contain sugar in large quantities, and in the proportion that sugar predominates will be the activity of the fermentation. In other words, the activity of the fermentation depends upon the strength or ability of the yeast or leaven to change or convert into carbonic acid gas the saccharine contained in the

wheat. Experiments in this respect enabled me to speak knowingly. The quantity of nutritious matter destroyed in getting what our wives call a "light raise," is as eight to one hundred; or, out of every one hundred pounds of flour, we destroy eight, while the balance is largely injured by the process.

Nor is the practice of raising bread by the use of saleratus any better; indeed, it is infinitely worse. Why are ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the American people afflicted with poor teeth? Solely from the use of saleratus, not "sweet" things, as many suppose. I am confident that the love of gain ought to lead us to abandon the use of the first ingredient, while the love of health, and, above all, a good set of teeth, should induce us to abstain from the use of the latter.

A sweeter and better kind of bread can be made by following the recipe given below. One trial, I am satisfied, will convince any one.

Three cups of flour;

Two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar;

One teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in hot water.

A little salt, and a small piece of butter or lard.

Mix with sweet milk, roll out and bake them quickly. Add a little sugar, and it makes a very nice, healthy cake for children. The same proportions may be carried out to make a large batch of bread.

By placing the bread, when taken from the oven, in a current of sweet, fresh air, it soon recovers the oxygen that was expelled from it while it was in the oven. No bread should ever be eaten while it is hot. It is not fit for the stomach, and will certainly produce derangement,—such as flatulence, acidity, biliousness, &c. It is a want of economy to use warm bread. Many persons will eat three or four warm biscuits, while seldom will they eat more than two when they are cold; and yet the two cold biscuits contain more nourishment than the four warm ones.—*Valley Farmer.*

APPLE CUSTARD.—To make the cheapest and best every day farmer's apple custard, take sweet apples that will cook, (such as every farmer ought to have through the summer, fall, winter and spring.) pare, cut, and stew them; when well done, stir till the pieces are all broken; when cool, thin with milk to a proper consistency, and bake with one crust like pumpkin pie. Eggs may be prepared and added with the milk if handy, though it will do without. No sweetening is necessary. It may be seasoned with any kind of spice to suit the taste—the less the better.

SECURITY AGAINST POISON.—Hundreds of lives might be saved by the knowledge of this single recipe. A large teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallowed as soon as possible, acts as an instantaneous emetic sufficiently powerful to remove all that is in the stomach.

DRESSING WOUNDS.—Nine times out of ten, a wound will heal quicker if done up in its own blood, than in any other way. As for a burn, whatever will entirely exclude the air the quickest, is the best. Cotton will do this; so will oiled silk, if stuck down at the edges by any kind of sticking salves. Put nothing on a burn to heal it. Nature will soon do that, when the air is excluded, and the pain will almost immediately cease.

A DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is the application of chlorine to relieve pain. Unlike chloroform it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in the operation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid, (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications it is often entirely relieved. The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at Paris.

THE TUSCAN STRAW BRAIDERS.—In Tuscany the girls and women devote themselves exclusively, almost, to the plating of the beautiful Tuscan straw, of which are made the elegant and costly bonnets which are every where sought at such prices. No cottage door can be passed where the inmates will not be seen weaving this delicate braid. They in Italy who weave this Tuscan braid are the same who in America would achieve their independence at the cotton mills of Lowell Manchester, and Waltham. There, as here, industry is a national trait, notwithstanding the softness and luxury of the climate; and there, as here, claims and receives with unvarying certainty its large reward—with this difference, that the young Italian girl can not so soon boast the independence which she has secured by the labor of her own hands. The wages at straw braiding are about forty cents a day.

FATTENING PORK ON OATMEAL.—A prime Lanca-shire porker has been slaughtered at Garstrang, which weighed, when cut up, 671 lbs., and was valued at £15 7s 6d. It was fed on oatmeal, and is stated to well repay the keeper.

CRADLING FEAT.—Near Hollidaysburg, Pa., two weeks ago, a man named Cope, undertook for a wager, to cradle two acres of wheat in two hours. At four o'clock, in the presence of a large number of persons to rake and bind after him, and showed himself to be the finest cradler in that part of the country, but he failed by eight minutes in accomplishing the task. He cut more grain than some of the boasted reaping machines.—*Buffalo Ex.*

WHO CAN BEAT IT?—Mr. D. C. Balis, of Oriskany, in this county, has gathered from a plot of ground, 30 feet square, fifty bushels of onions, being 2,420 bushels to the acre. The man who pulled them, says, it is not only true, but a crying fact.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A BUSTER."—Mr. T. Woods, sen'r., of this town, killed a fattened calf on the 6th instant, only 7 weeks old, weighing 160 lbs. It was raised by G. Armstrong, Esq., of Eramosa.—*Guelph Adv.*

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING COWS.—In Switzerland they estimate that hay loses at least a third of its nutritive value by the process of fermentation. The following experiments were made upon cows:—Thirteen cows were put up, and each got daily 36 lbs. of newly-made hay, and gave, one with the other, 25 lbs. of milk; the same got afterwards, and during 15 days, 36 lbs. of old hay of the preceding year, from the same meadow. They gave, after the fifth day, 20 lbs. of milk; after 10 days, 14 lbs.; and the last two days only 12 lbs. The same cows were again put upon new hay, and gave, after the fifth day, 18 lbs., after the tenth day, 22 lbs.; and after the fifteenth, gave again 25 lbs. This experiment shows clearly that the hay during the process of fermentation loses a great deal of its nutritive value, and if there were means of preventing the fermentation, it would be of great service.

HOW TO GET RID OF CROWS.—A cotemporary says that some acute fellow "own east" has discovered a novel mode of getting rid of crows. You must take some small shelled corn, and run a horse hair through the grain with a needle, and tie a knot in the hair close to the grain, and sow them in corn fields, and the crows will pick up this grain with the hair in it, and it will tickle them, and they will kill themselves a scratching. This is giving them the "Old Scratch" with a vengeance.

PATENT METALIC AIR EXHAUSTED COFFINS.—Messrs. A. McClure & Co., have these coffins for sale. They are shaped like the ordinary coffin and cannot be distinguished from rose-wood. Their advantages are preservation of remains, freedom from contagion, prevention of violation, transportation of bodies, re-interments. Messrs. McClure & Co. have certificates from the relations of persons deceased, which testify that bodies placed in these coffins, from which the air is exhausted, have been preserved for nearly three years. They are a very useful and unique invention.—*N. Y. Exchange.*

Months Department.

BE KIND TO THE LOVED ONES AT HOME.

Be kind to thy Father—for when thou wert young,
Who loved thee more fondly than he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with grey,
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold;
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy Mother—for lo! on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
Oh, well mayst thou comfort and cherish her now,
For gentle and kind has she been.
Remember thy mother, for thee she will pray,
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness then cheer her lone way,
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy Brother—his heart will have dearth,
If the smile of thy joy be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
If the view of affection be gone.
Be kind to thy brother, wherever you are;
The love of a brother should be
An ornament purer and richer, by far,
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy Sister, not many may know
The depths of true sisterly love;
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
Be kind to thy father, once fearless and bold,
Be kind to thy mother, so true;
Be kind to thy brother, nor show thy heart cold
Be kind to thy sister so dear.

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.

We advise every little grammarian just entering on Murray, Brown, or any of the thousand grammars in use, to commit to memory the following easy lines, and then they never need to mistake a part of speech.

- 1. Three little words you often see
Are Articles—a, an and the
- 2. A Noun's the name of any thing,
As school or garden, hoop or swing.
- 3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As great, small, pretty, white or brown.
- 4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—
Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.
- 5. Verbs tell of something being done—
To read, write, count, sing, jump or run.
- 6. How things are done the Adverbs tell;
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.
- 7. Conjunctions join the words together;
As men and women, wind or weather;
- 8. The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as in or through a door.
- 9. The Interjection shows surprise;
As oh! how pretty; ah! how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which Reading, Writing, Speaking teach.

THE QUAKER AND THE THIEF.

There are few persons who have not heard of Isaac T. Hopper, the Quaker, or Friend Isaac, as he is familiarly termed in New York. The anecdote below is from his own pen:—

While residing in Philadelphia, I had in my yard a pear tree, which bore most excellent fruit. Between my yard and that of my neighbor, was a very high fence, with sharp iron pickets upon it. I don't approve of such things. It was the landlord's work. Well, one year when the pear tree bore very abundantly, there happened to be a girl belonging to my neighbor's family, who was as fond of pears as I was myself, and I saw her several times climb the high fence, and walk carefully along between the pickets, until she would reach over, fill her basket with fruit, and carry it away.

One day I called upon my young friend with a basket full of the nicest pears I could find.

"Rebecca," said I, "here are some fine pears for thee."

She did not know what I meant. I explained: "Rebecca, I brought these pears on purpose for thee. I wish to make thee a present of them, as I see thou art very fond of them."

"I don't want them, sir."

"Ah, but thou dost, Rebecca; else thou would not take so much pains, almost every day to get them."

Still she would not take the pears, and I used a little more eloquence.

"Rebecca," I said, thou must go and get a basket for these pears, or I shall leave them on the carpet. I am sure thou must like them, or thou would not climb such a high and dangerous fence to get them.—Those pickets are very sharp, Rebecca; and if thy feet should slip as thou art walking along on the fence—and I am very much afraid thee will—thou would get hurt a great deal more than the pears are worth. Now thou art welcome to the fruit: but I will not see thee expose thyself any more so foolishly. But, perhaps, thou hast taken the pears so long on the fence they seem to belong to thee, as much as they seem to belong to me. So I do not wish to blame thee, any more than thy conscience does.—But look out for those pickets, they are dangerous. I would have them removed; only I am afraid the landlord would not like it. Thou art welcome to the pears though, and I will bring thee a basket full every day."

The little girl did not steal any more pears, and I venture to say she was sufficiently rebuked before the end of the pear season, for I remembered my promise, and carried her a basket full every morning.—Prisoner's Friend.

MATERNAL INFLUENCE.

During a lecture on Popular Education, recently delivered, Governor Briggs related the following impressive incident:

Twelve or fifteen years ago I left Washington three or four weeks during the spring. While at home I possessed myself of the letters of Mr. Adams' mother and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of her letters addressed to her son, while yet a boy of twelve years of age, in Europe. Says she, "I would rather see you laid in your grave than that you grow a profane and graceless boy."

After returning to Washington, I went over to Mr. Adams' seat one day and said to him:

"Mr. Adams, I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" said he.

I replied, "I have been reading the letters of your mother!" "If I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his dear mother, his eye could not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly, than did the eye and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He started up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said:

"Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my Mother."

Oh, what a testimony was that from this venerable man to his mother, who had in his remembrance all the scenes of his manhood! "All that is good I owe to my mother!"—Mothers think of this when your bright-eyed little boy is about you. Mothers may make the first impressions upon their children, and these impressions will be the last to be effaced.

SECTIONS OF CADETS MEETINGS

Should close uniformly at 9 o'clock. It is very improper for boys to keep late hours, as it in time leads to bad habits. Parents complain of the matter if their children are kept away too late.

According to the official statistics, the number of visitors to the Crystal Palace from May 1 to August 30, was 4,205,530. The fullest day was July 15: when there were 74,122 persons in the building.



The Literary Gem.

WOMAN'S SMILE.

When sorrow, like the dread Simoon,
Hope's cherished blossoms sears,
How precious to the drooping heart
Are woman's daisy tears:
Yet hearts may feel their soothing power,
And still be dark the while,
But sorrow fails to cloud the heart
That's lit by woman's smile!

When angry passions uncontrolled
Disturb the heaving breast,
And fellow-man attempts, in vain,
To lull the storm to rest!
What makes the demon of revenge
Before her power recoil,
While whispering softly—"peace, be still?"
'Tis lovely woman's smile!

The hardy son of labor plies
His task from morn till night;
Though hard the task, and coarse the fare,
His simple heart is light:
Welcome to him life's numerous cares;
Its arduous—ceaseless, toil,
If he that priceless guerdon gains,
A grateful woman's smile!

Should tyrants, spreading war and death,
To waste his country come,
The patriot grasps the sword to guard
His altar and his home.
The parting tear his loved one sheds
O'ercomes him for a while,
But nerves his arm to meet the foe,
And win the maiden's smile!

Life's voyage were a gloomy one,
Without that beacon light,
To guide our bark, and cheer our hearts,
In sorrow's darkest night!
The world were drear as Egypt's land,
Unwatered by the Nile,
Without that fertile source of joy—
A loving woman's smile.

Then may no tears but tears of joy,
E'er dim dear woman's eye:
Or if they should, be ours the task
The briny drops to dry.
And when our day of sadness comes,
Our woes she will beguile,
And pay us back a thousand fold,
With woman's balmiest smile!

Toronto, Oct., 1851.

W. P.

THE FOOTMARKS OF THE OCEAN.

It is interesting to lay aside the commonplace topics of the day for a time, and think of that olden time, when a silent pathless desert of waters, rolled over the busy land or the forest homes in which we dwell. When the mighty whale snorted into the air the waters of the sea, and the porpoise, the dolphin, the sword fish, the flying fish, and myriads of creatures of the ocean, with the sea gull and the stormy petrel, sported in a mighty ocean of briny waters; whose only barrier westward was the rocky mountains or high lands in that direction, and whose eastern terminus was probably high lands in Asia. Silence then reigned where we dwell, and thought was

heard but the bellowing storm or the rushing waves—nought but the solemn hum of deep waters above. Strange though this may be to think of, yet nothing can be more truly proved by facts, as plain as the noon-day sun; than that thousands of years ago, in remote antiquity, the ocean rolled over the greater part of North America, and washed into hillocks and sand banks all the plains of the western States. In travelling over the interior of Illinois, we have seen the same evidence of the existence of deep waters, that we see all over Canada, and the eastern American States. Illinois is at least 500 feet higher than Toronto, and the waters must have been thousands of feet above that tract of country. The lands ascend from Illinois and the Mississippi as we go towards the rocky mountains. There are vast tracts of land inhabitable beneath the rocky mountains which are perhaps a mile higher than we are. Some parts of the rocky mountains rise to the height of the Alps of Europe and even higher. One peak of the rocky mountains is 16,000 feet high. This peak is called mount Brown. Mount St. Elias in Russian North America is 17,900 feet high. That is over three miles high. The mountains having these extraordinary high lands lie to the west and north of us. A part of them for a thousand miles or more rise to the height of 10,000 feet above us; that is near two miles higher than we are. Mexico city to the south again is 7,470 feet above the ocean, and a mile and upwards higher than we are. In South America the mountains rise to the height of 25,000 feet, that is nearly five miles high. In Asia, mount Chumularee in Thibet is 29,000 feet, or over 5 miles and one eighth of a mile high. The highest mountain in the settled parts of the American States is mount Black, of the Blue ridge in North Carolina, which is 6,476 feet or a mile and over a quarter high. Mount Washington of the White mountains of New Hampshire is over a mile high, as is also Mount Marcy in New York State. The waters at one time covered, no doubt, the highest of the mountain ridges of North America excepting the highest land towards the rocky mountains. Now it will be asked what evidence is there of this, and where are the foot marks of the olden ocean. If the waters were bounded to the west and north by the high lands of the rocky mountains, and on the south west and south by those of Mexico and California, where was their boundary in Europe and Asia. The latter question we cannot answer at present. Suffice it to say, that we know from unerring marks whose testimony cannot lie, that the waters of an immense ocean rolled above our country. How long this was the case, and how long it is since the waters receded from our country are matters of conjecture. Thousands of years must have elapsed

whilst the waters were flowing over it; and thousands of years have elapsed since the land was left dry. The only way that we can see to estimate the time elapsed, since the recession of the waters to their present level, is by the falls of Niagara—the ravines running into our lakes worn by annual floods—the floods on river banks and the thickness of the alluvial soil or made earth lying above the original blue clay that formed the bottom of the ocean. All the evidences that we see go to prove, that the fall of the waters has been gradual, at least from a certain height in Canada. The five lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior were once higher than they are. For instance, Ontario once covered the site of the city of Hamilton, Dundas, all the low lands towards Niagara and Rochester, and all the low lands to the ridges above Richmondhill. The expanse of the lake was then double what it is now. It has receded to its present level. We have often noticed the sand, on the spot where the Hamilton court-house stands, and the action of the waves on the sand appears there as plainly marked, as upon the present beach of the lake. The Burlington heights are a solid bank of small stones thrown up a hundred feet high, by the action of the water, flowing east and west. The land between Niagara and St. Catharines has all the appearance of a lake bottom. So also is the appearance of the land inland from Toronto. Whilst the lake was getting gradually lower the ravines during ages were deepening. When going down the lake lately, towards Cobourg, in the distance of fifty miles; dozens of deep ravines are seen to indent the shores, which have been worn to their present depth, during the period it took the falls of Niagara to wear their way, through seven miles of stone and clay. The great North American fresh water lakes have as before said all lowered during passed centuries. What however caused the disappearance of the ocean from our land is another question, At what period that took place is also matter of dark conjecture. It has often seemed to us that the valley formed by the mountains or rocky hills, which run from Dundas and Ancaster north east, and south east for near a hundred miles; on the one hand to Lockport and beyond in the State of New York; and on the other through East Flamboro, Esquesing, Erie, Caledon, and so on to rice lake; was formed by some great earthquake; causing the sudden sinking of the earth. It might have been done whilst the ocean rolled over the country or after it left the earth. The most striking monument, which we see, by which, to indicate the time elapsed since the ocean left us, are the Falls of Niagara and the river from Queenston to the lake. The river has worn its bed deep in countless ages, and the Falls have receded many miles from the place where they first tumbled over into the lake. The valley that lies between these two ranges of hills is filled, as well as all the upland country, with stone boulders; consisting of all kinds of stones and rocks. This would seem to indicate, that the valley was as it is, whilst the ocean was here. It may be asked what certain proof there really is that all of the upland and western country above the Mississippi has been once covered by an ocean. Of this there is proof as strong as our senses can make it. There cannot be a doubt of the fact. The only doubts

that exist are when it was, and what were the boundaries of that ocean, and the then position of the dry land of the earth. We know there was some years ago, a theory set a float by a German Geologist, whose name we do not now recollect; which maintained that all the stony boulders we see scattered over our land, and in Europe in the same way, could be accounted for, upon the supposition, that all of America and Europe were once covered with vast fields of ice, deep as the ocean. And that these fields of ice gradually in the course of ages melted by a change of climate, or the change of the position of our earth towards the sun. That the ice melted towards the sea and became slanting, and as it melted it detached time and again, vast masses of stones, which were in countless ages carried down icy rivers and ravines and deposited in various places and localities, as the ice retired towards the northern and western mountains. This theory was applied more particularly, to the European mountains, and their valleys in which rocky boulders are found. We believe that boulders, somewhat similar to those found in North America, are found in all countries in Europe. What we see in North America cannot be thus accounted for, and the more easy and truthful way, for accounting for the millions of stones, some of which weigh thousands of tons, scattered everywhere; is by supposing the existence of a vast ocean, once flowing over us, between Asia and the rocky base of the the Rocky and Russian American mountains to the north in the winter. At that season vast mountains and fields of ice would be formed in the extreme north. In the summer the heat would set the fields afloat, and they would detach myriads of stones with them from the mountains and hills, against which the icebergs rested. The western winds would drive them south and east over North America, and as they came into a milder climate, the stones would drop, one by one, and sometimes in clusters, as we see them, and sink into the ocean's mud, there to remain. As the ice floated south it would entirely melt. We are told it is a fact that boulders are less common down the Mississippi and in the Southern States than with us, and in the Northern American States. All these boulders rest on the top of a hard blue clay, the original bottom of the ocean, and are sunk only into the alluvial soil, and earth made by sea and fresh deposit. The stones are of all kinds of rock. We will resume this subject.

THE LITTLE BROWN WREN.

This, after the humming bird, is the most diminutive bird we have in Canada. It is also one of the neatest and most prim in shape, as well as nimble in all its movements. The first spring bird of Canada we notice is this lovely little creature hopping among the dry brush of our forests. Its body is round and tail short, and generally held erect. The length of the body does not exceed two inches, and the tail one inch. The colour is of a deep chesnut on the upper parts, and of a lighter hue on the lower parts of the body. We never found its nest. In the

spring its gentle and short song is very pleasant and even melodious. It can be seen as late as the latter part of October, in our forests, twittering among the brush and in the hedges. There are three birds that we always notice first in our climate; these are the little wren, the hedge-sparrow, and the red breasted blue bird. They all have pleasant notes, delightful to hear in the sunny days of April. There are two species of the wren—one may often be seen about saw-mills or new buildings, making a constant twittering noise. It builds in the holes of the building, and is larger than the brown wren; being of a slate colour, and having no song. This bird builds its nest in holes; whereas the little wren builds in brush and near the ground, in such a way as to make its nest quite undiscoverable. The little wren in the autumn is generally seen in families of half a dozen, the brood of the previous summer, and when surprised in the woods, utters a sharp, quick chirp. It has a small black eye, and is remarkably agile in its motions when looked at.

THE WHIPPOORWILL

Is a bird that every one born in America has been familiar with from infancy. Its strange and shrill cry of "whip-poor-will," "whip-poor-will," whilst sitting upon our garden fences or apple trees, or in some neighbouring wood strikes the glowing minds of youths and pleases the aged. When the sun has sunk in the west and darkness has spread its mantle over the earth in the balmy month of June; when nothing is heard around us but the buzz of the heavy beetle—suddenly the moon rises in pale and gentle majesty like a sea of silver glory over the rich and verdant foliage of the forests. Then as if to welcome her again in the east, the whippoorwill lifts his sonorous voice and makes the evening air re-echo his words. On some distant tree across a neighbouring field his voice is answered not by echo, but by a rival bird "whip-poor-will;" and "whip-poor-will" again floats from the blossoming head of our apple tree. So the concert continues for an hour—the silvery faced moon the while climbing the heavens among the twinkling stars. The farmer's son—the father—the wife and daughters sit by their quiet doors and listen to the chorus. The cricket chirps on the fireless hearth, and the gently moving air is scented with the odour of flowers. At break of day, after a healthful sleep, the farmer boy is awakened by the cheerful cries of "whip-poor-will," "whip-poor-will." He rises for the happy labours of the farm, and "whip-poor-will" dies away amongst the songs of the thrush, the robin, the sparrow and the loud crowing of the barn yard cock. Upon the approach of day this bird retires to the dark and gloomy forest. It shuns

the mid day sun. Upon the approach of a storm when the air is damp and dark, it may be seen high in the air floating in the clouds. Ever and anon it will dart with sudden flight and a loud hoarse cry through the dark clouds. Often have we watched it and listened to its hoarse voice in the air; very different from the moon-lit scene and gentle "whip-poor-will." Toward nightfall again, when the evening is cloudy, or after sunset on a clear day we see it skimming on nimble wing the fields and farm yards in search of flies and insects. At times on a damp dull day, thousands will congregate in one spot in the air and dart and dive in all directions for hours as if in play. Then the sportsman's gun often makes sad havoc. This bird is small in body, long in wing and feeds on insects. It builds its nest on the ground and lays four brownish and whitish eggs. We once surprised one on her nest. The head is something of the shape of a hawk and the bill black and a little hooked, the eye large and black and the feet small. It is evidently intended by nature to see in the dark, and also in the light. It remains in Canada about three months. The colour is a brown with bars of a lighter and darker hue.

THE CANADIAN

Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, October 28, 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.*

LICENSE LAW.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

"For so much gold we license thee,
So say our laws, "a draught to sell.
That bows the strong, enslaves the free,
And opens wide the gates of hell;
For 'public good' requires that some
Should live, since many die, by rum."

Ye civil fathers! while the foes
Of this destroyer seize the swords,
And Heaven's own hail is in the blow
They're dealing.—will ye cut the cords
That round the falling scud they draw—
And o'er him hold your shield of law?

And will ye give to man a bill,
Divorcing him from Heaven's high sway,
And while God says "Thou shalt not kill,"
Say ye for gold, "ye may, ye may?"
Compare the body with the soul!
Compare the bullet with the bowl!

Are ye not fathers? when your sons
Look to you for their daily bread,
Dare ye, in mockery, load with stones,
The table that for them ye spread?
How dare ye hope your sons will live,
If ye, for fish, a serpent give?

O, Holy God! let light divine
Break forth more broadly from above,
Till we conform our laws to thine,
The perfect law of truth and love;
For truth and love alone can save
Thy children from a hopeless grave.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND SOIREES— THEIR GOOD EFFECTS.

Western Canada for the present year has been alive with pleasant parties and social gatherings called soirees by Sons of Temperance. Every village, township, and town, in which a Division of our order is located, has during the year had its social meeting. Our cities have had several of these gatherings within a year. They have been got up and carried through, in nine cases out of ten, successfully by members of our order, aided by the ladies. At these meetings have been gathered together in friendly intercourse and converse, persons of all religious and political opinions, and of all classes and occupations in society. The members of our order have been the active agents in them, and the prominent speakers; and have worn the simple but glorious regalia or badges which distinguish us, as a determined and invincible band of temperance brothers, and brothers in the cause of benevolence, equal rights and the elevation of common humanity. Every village and town of our land, from Bytown to Sandwich, has heard the voice of our music and our bands—has seen our tri-coloured emblems shining in the sun, and our banners floating in the breeze; portraying our objects,—the reformation of man, physically and socially, and the encircling of the family hearth with gladness, joy, peace and sobriety. The book of life in which good men have written their thoughts, actions, and predictions, by the inspiration of God's Spirit, for the guidance of men in all ages, has been opened upon our Division Room desks, during every night of the week, except Sundays, by over 300 divisions; who, without comment, have therefrom read the words of wisdom. Our Division rooms in all quarters of Canada, have been open to all who will pledge themselves to entire sobriety and benevolence. Our opinions and Bye-laws and Constitution, have been sown broad cast over the land, with a general invitation to all to come and examine our doctrines. We have kept nothing secret from nor set down aught in malice against men, but have sought their welfare and the good of society. The mind countenance and voice of women catching and viewing our holy objects and intentions, as if by instinct, have welcomed us everywhere; and have beautified our soirees, —our festive scenes, and our processions. She has seen that we are her friends. Our principles are the glory of her fire side. The watchword of her morning and evening prayers—the things she loves to instil into the minds of her little ones. "Oh Father of Heaven! suffer not "my little lambs to fill a drunkard's grave! Oh "suffer not my daughters to become the wives of

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2nd Querie—Would it not be better for the order if every division would receive a Brother when he presents himself all right to a division free of charge?

Yours in L.P. and F.,

THOS. LUFFE, R.S.

N.B.—We would inform the brother that the proceedings of the National Division of June have been received by us but not those of our Grand Division.

BOWMANVILLE.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

SIR,

In the Son of the 23rd Sept., I perceive an article from the pen of my able and highly esteemed brother, R. Windatt, W. P. of Bowmanville Division, in reply to a letter of mine which appeared in a former number of your interesting and useful periodical. While I beg to assure brother W. that his remarks are received by me in the spirit of 'brotherly love,' I would also remark that his knowledge of the Bye-laws of his division is not a whit more extensive than it ought to be, and as he has thought proper to 'rebuke' me for complaining of the lack of practical knowledge manifested by our 'superior officers.' I shall, before I close, convict him of being as ignorant, in some respects, as those of whom I complained in my former letter.

In my letter, which Br. W. has so ably and roughly handled, I asked if it 'is not the duty of Worthy and Past Worthy Patriarchs to make themselves, and the members of their respective divisions, acquainted with the Revised Rules of the Grand Division?' Brother W. says 'there are no revised rules of the Grand Division,' and consequently 'Br. McMillan evidently needs some one to make him acquainted with our laws, or he never would have asked such a question.' Well done, Br. Windatt, if you were a little better acquainted with the books in your possession, you would never have made such an assertion. I believe my question was fairly and correctly stated, and for two reasons. 1. The title-page of the pamphlet which contains the revised rules reads thus:—'Constitution of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of North America: together with the Bye-laws, Rules of Order, and Decisions of the Grand Division of Canada West.' Now as everything in that book (with the exception of the Constitution of the National and Subordinate Division) is represented as being 'of the Grand Division,' and as the revised rules are rules of order, to be enforced and carried out by the Grand Division, it appears to me (and I think will appear to any man of common sense) proper to call them "the revised rules of the Grand Division." 2. I consider the question correct on the same grounds that Br. W. disputes it, i. e. because the revised rules were drawn up by 'the National Division.' Will our brother be so good as to inform us who drew up the Constitution of Subordinate Division? Was it not the National Division? Most certainly. Then if it is wrong to call the revised rules 'the revised rules of the Grand

Division,' is it right to call the other 'the Constitution of Subordinate Division,' when they both emanated from the National Division? Here is a dilemma, Br. W., and you may mount which horn you please.

But even if I had made such a blunder as Br. W. tried to make appear, that would not mend the matter in the least. If I am ignorant of my duty, that is no excuse for him, and others like him. I never occupied a post much above that of 'full private,' and consequently had not the opportunity of making myself acquainted with the contents of a book 'committed to the charge of the W. P.' exclusively. This is just what I complain of: that the members of the order are kept in dark, and not allowed the use of this book, by which they are, in many instances governed. And I would here hint the necessity of supplying every division of more than 50 members with at least a dozen copies of the said work, to be circulated among the members, instead of the present system of 'committing one to the charge of the W. P.,' who, too frequently for the good of the order, remains in 'blissful ignorance' of what it contains.

Again; I stated that in the Bye-laws of Oshawa Division, a section reads thus:—'Any member in good standing . . . may, on application to the division, be entitled to a withdrawal or clearance card, and the travelling pass-word.' Br. W. says, 'I have never seen the Oshawa By-laws, but I venture to say that there is no such section.' Now I 'venture to say,' that Br. W. either misconstrues, or is somewhat ignorant of his duty, and the Bye-laws of his division; for if he were not, he would not have made such an assertion. If he will take the trouble to turn to page 41 of the Bye-laws of Bowmanville Division, Article XI, Section I, he will there find the above quotation, which must have escaped his notice, and the 'scrutiny' of the 'standing Committee of the Grand Division.'

Brother W. says that I have 'failed to show that they (W. P's. and P. W. P's.) are not acquainted with their duty.' I merely mentioned the fact—and a fact it is—without taking the trouble, or thinking it necessary, or advisable, to name individuals, and state the particulars instances that came under my own observation. But though I 'failed' to state particulars, my 'sweeping assertions' were none the less true, which Br. W. is very well aware of.

He appears to have an idea that I wrote my letter on account of an ill feeling on my part towards the Oshawa Division, and says 'if injustice were done him there, if he had sought for redress by legitimate means—by appealing to the G. D.—he would, in my opinion, better have done his duty as a Son, and more effectually advanced the interests of the order.' This is all very fine, Br. W., to make a 'man of straw,' and then amuse yourself by tearing it to pieces. I never had any 'injustice done me' by the Oshawa Division, but on the contrary I was always well used while amongst them, and felt proud of being a member of one of the best and most orderly divisions in Canada West.

I had no other object in view when I wrote the letter which Br. W. has so ably reviewed, than to 'advance the interests of the order,' and I believe my labor has not been altogether in vain;

and if Br. W. has not profited thereby (but I believe he has a little) there are others who have, which makes ample amends for the 'rebuke' I received in your last issue.

In conclusion, let me thank Br. W. for his kind rebuke, and advise him not to be too hasty the next time he writes; and before he undertakes to correct the blunders of another, let him be sure he is right himself, which is quite evident he is not at present.

Yours truly,

J. E. McMILLAN.

Bowmanville, Sept. 27, 1851.

N. B. It seems to us on one point there is a misunderstanding between these two brothers. We do not think there is in reality any difference as to the construction of the bye-laws as to the clearance card—between them—Br. W. stated that the clearance or withdrawal card could not be given to a brother about to leave the order entirely. In this he is correct. A brother about to leave the order entirely at the expiration of the current quarter; if he be good on the books has his name erased therefrom No withdrawal card is given to him. Brother M. we think does not deny this. As to the book containing the revised rules of the Grand Division, by which to some extent Divisions are governed in decisions, appeals &c., we believe that there is in many divisions and the officers thereof, not sufficient knowledge or attention. Our divisions and their rules, bye-laws, and constitution are good, and should all be well known by members, especially by officers. Our cause, objects, and intentions, are glorious, benevolent, and candid, and we desire to and really do keep nothing secret from those who wish to learn them—(ED. SON.)

OUR NEXT.

This paper will be issued during November, on the 8th, 18th, & 28th, days of that month. Many of our subscribers are in arrears. If it be necessary to call on, or employ agents to call on subscribers, they will be charged 6s 3d per year.—Our terms are, in all cases, 5s. in advance, except where 25 copies are sent to one address, or Division, when the money is payable quarterly. Copies delivered in this city, except to divisions, the members of which take large numbers of the paper, are charged 6s 3d. All who feel anxious to remit by post can do so at our risk, and their money will be duly acknowledged in the paper, if it come to hand.

GRAND DIVISION. ↵

This body closed its session on Saturday last. Everything was conducted with great harmony. The following brothers were elected officers for the ensuing year: Bro. A. B. Pardee, of Augusta, G.W.P.; Dr. Sutton, of Kingston, G.W.A.; H. W. Jackson, of Hamilton, G.W.S.; Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Drummondville, G. Chaplain.—The office of the Grand Scribe removed to Hamilton; Grand Division per centage reduced to 3 per cent; next meeting of G. Division to be held in London.

↵ We direct attention to the meeting of the City Divisions concerning the establishment of Son's Library—meeting to be held on Thursday next in the Toronto Division room.

↵ Bro. J. K's. poetry will duly appear.

THE CAUSE IN THE EAST.

For the Son.

LOUGHBORO DIVISION.

This Division is 16 miles northwest of Kingston, with a road leading from Kingston to Sydenham, where the division meets, passing through three or four villages. We have two Esqrs., one Councillor, two Doctors, several town officers with the most respectable part of our citizens in our Division. We meet on Saturday night.

PORTLAND DIVISION.

This Division is three miles west of Loughboro, and meets on Saturday. The division initiates five or six new members every meeting night, and is doing very well. They are a division of warm hearted brethren.

Fraternally Yours,
W. A. Wood.

IMPORTANT THINGS.

Late hours in Divisions should be uniformly avoided. We advise all divisions to make their bye-laws on this matter so that the division shall not be kept open later than 10 o'clock.

WEEKLY DUES

Should never be allowed to accumulate in Divisions. One quarter is long enough to defer payment. A long omission to pay often causes ill feeling when payment is pressed for. If Sonship is worth anything it is worth paying £1 a year for.

KNOWLEDGE OF BY-LAWS & CONSTITUTION

Is of great use to all members. All can by a very little pains know them. Avoid, however, questions of niceties of construction.

ATTENDANCE AT DIVISIONS.

Members should recollect that a punctual attendance at meetings is necessary for the good of the order. Some members do not attend for months. How can they reconcile this course to their duty. If we tire so soon in a good cause what are we worth?

TOO MUCH WRANGLING

Should always be avoided. Make by-laws to limit brothers to certain periods, and no brother should in a full division speak more than once on the same subject except in explanation.

DEVOTE EVERY OTHER EVENING,

Or at least a part of it to discussing temperance and the means of advancing the cause.

Angry discussions or recriminatory remarks should be promptly put a stop to by the W. S.

RECEIPTS OF MONEY.

Caledonia \$1, from B.; Woodstock Division \$1—papers sent; Milton Division, \$1; William C. Bowmanville, \$4.

LINES ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.

The Railroad has begun my boys,
Let no whiskey be drunk on it;
We'll all be Sons whom it employs,
Then listen to my sonnet.

No drunkards on this road are seen;
We banish rum from bed and Board,
Away wit' fighting drunken spleen,
In the pleasant town of Bradford.

No spirits here we ere will drink,
Our spirits shall be water;
We'll keep our cash we rather think,
For home, for son, and daughter.

DANIEL MORAN.

Bradford, October, 1851.

MOST WESTERN DIVISIONS.

Western Star Division, No. 63, Organized April 11, 1850, at Amherstburgh, William Elliott, W.P., Alanson Bostford, R.S., meets on Monday; has 90 members and a Section of Cadets containing 50 members. This Division is in a flourishing condition and was at one time nearly extinct. Some brothers set to work and revived it. This proves what may be done by a little exertion. Our Divisions will all prosper and increase if brothers, though few at first, will only set their minds to work and determine to go ahead. If they on the contrary all stand still and look on a Division must go down. There are many small Divisions in Canada numbering only from 10 to 20 members that might with a little energy be increased to 50 or 100. Yorkville Division for six months could not get enough members, last year, to hold meetings, but now at numbers over 70 members, and is all the time increasing. Brothers we must work! work! The Amherstburgh Division embraces a majority of the resident, merchants, doctors, and magistrates, and men of property.

Rockville Division, Colchester, Essex, contains 50 members and was organized in June last.

CHATHAM SONS.—This large town, now we hear, contains two large Divisions and a Section of Cadets.

Morpeth, on Lake Erie, contains a Division. We would feel obliged if brothers in these Divisions would to some extent patronize this Journal. It was our intention to have visited them this fall, but we fear we cannot.

A QUESTION OF ORDER.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

DEAR SIR,—With a view to elicit an opinion from yourself or some other brother "learned in the law," I beg to state a question, which has recently occasioned some discussions in our Division, and on which a difference of opinion still exists. At our last election of officers, by ballot, there was a tie between the candidates for the office of W.P.; and while the friends of one candidate urged the Worthy Patriarch, to decide, by giving the casting vote, others contended that the proper way, under the circumstances, was to proceed to a new election. The latter course was adopted and the candidate having, on the second ballot, a majority of votes, was declared duly elected. The unsuccessful brother pronounces the election illegal and void, on the ground that the Constitution—Art. 4, Sec. 1st,—states it to be the duty of the W.P. to "give the casting vote on all matters before the Division when a tie may occur." Now the question is, whether the clause should be interpreted to include cases where the vote is given by secret ballot, or should be considered as limited to ordinary open voting in Divisions.

S. N.

Vienna, Oct. 13th, 1851.

We think that it is the duty of the W. P. in such a case to vote if it is insisted on; although we think he adopted the fairest course to let the Division decide.—(Ed. Son.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

The poetry of Sylvicola is too long but is good. It shall appear and also part 2nd S. P.'s Poetry from Hamilton. The poetry from Norrieville will also then appear. A letter giving an account of the Nelson Soiree will appear in our next. S. N.'s communication from Vienna; also Orangeville letter from Bro. A. shall be duly attended to. We are obliged for want of room to defer some addresses on hand until our next. They are in the Printer's hands. The Cayuga addresses are received.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 7th inst., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, President of the Wesleyan Conference, Canada, at the residence of the bride's father, William Atkins, Esq., M. D., Lecturer Toronto School of Medicine, to Miss Louisa Adelia Piper, eldest daughter of Hiram Piper, Esq., of Charlton Street, both of this city.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Robert Burns, Mr. James Bell of this city to Miss Catherine Gillespie late of Skinnet House, Cathness, Scotland.

DIED.

On the 19th inst., at her residence, Agnes Street, Martha Louisa, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Heakes, in her 37th year.

On the 19th inst., at his residence, Trafalgar, C. W., William Telfer late of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in his 71st year—deeply regretted by his family and all who knew him.

Sons of Temperance.

A MEETING of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE will be held in Toronto Division Rooms, Church Street, on THURSDAY Evening, the 20th inst., for the purpose of devising and adopting a scheme for the establishment of a Library and Reading Room, in connection with the Order.

The Members of York, Ontario, Toronto, Coldstream, St. Lawrence, and Don Mills Divisions, are respectfully requested to be present on that occasion.

Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock,
P. McPHAIL,
Secretary to Joint Committee.
Toronto, October 28, 1851.

71) YONGE STREET (71)
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
Four Doors below Adelaide St.

W. BOONE CLARK & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS,

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

Lowest Remunerating Prices, for Cash.

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

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

Toronto July 1851.

11

VARS AND THORNER.
SURGEON DENTISTS,

Hamilton.

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

MESSRS. BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

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

Garments Made to Order of every Description.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

READY MADE CLOTHING;

		s.	d.				
Men's Brown Holland Coats,	from	4	4 1/2	Boy's Fancy	Vests	from	3
do Check Holland do	"	5		do Silk do	do	"	5
do do Moleskin, do	"	8	9	do Satin do	do	"	5
do Black Alpaca do	"	10		do Tweed do	do	"	5
do Russell Cord do	"	12	6	do Cloth do	do	"	5
do Princess Cord do	"	13	9	do Cassimere do	do	"	5
do Gambroon do	"	10		Men's Moleskin Trousers	do	"	6
do Tweed do	"	17	6	do Linen Drill do	do	"	5 3
do Broad Cloth do	"	30		do Check Drill do	do	"	5
do Cassimere do	"	17	6	do Tweed do	do	"	
do Oiled Water Proof do	"	12	6	do Cassimere do	do	"	
Boys Brown Linen do	"	4	4 1/2	do Doeskin do	do	"	
do Checked Linen do	"	5		do Buckskin do	do	"	
do do Moleskin do	"	6	3	do Satinett do	do	"	
do Fancy Tweed do	"	6	3	do Ettoffe do	do	"	
do Alpaca do	"	7	6	do Cassinet do	do	"	
do Russell Cord do	"	10		do Cashmerette do	do	"	
Men's Black Cloth Vests	"	7	6	Boy's Drill do	do	"	4 1/2
do Black Satin do	"	8	9	do Fancy do	do	"	4
do Fancy Satin do	"	8	9	do Drab Moleskin do	do	"	5
do Holland do	"	3	4	do Check'd do	do	"	5
do Fancy do	"	4	4 1/2	do Doeskin do	do	"	
do Velvet do	"			do Cassimere do	do	"	
do Plush do	"			White Shirts, Linen Fronts	do	"	4 1/2
do Marcelles do	"			Striped Shirts	do	"	2 6
do Barathe do	"			Cloth Caps	do	"	2 6 1/2
do Cassimere do	"			Red Flannel Shirts	do	"	4 1/2
do Tweed do	"			Under Shirts and Drawers.	do	"	

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

DRY GOODS.

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

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS,

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 2, 1851.

31

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP advertised between Alexander McKenzie and H. S. Leavens as TANNERS, &c., in Sparta, has not been consummated; and does not exist.

H. S. LEAVENS.

Markham, October 4th, 1851.

16

Mr. C. Durand's Law Office

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

Sept. 23, 1851.

THE RAIL ROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET, EAST.

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

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

THOMAS LAWSON, Proprietor.

PRICES DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH.

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

Toronto, October 6th, 1851.

UNIONS OF DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Sun 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 depute, (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 Clergyman or a Justice of the Peace living in the vicinity, and accompanying the said application.

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

DATE.

The undersigned inhabitants of _____ 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 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 Louisa Leggo, G.S.S. Brockville, C.W."

Brockville, 24th May, 1851.

6-11

IMPORTANT TO

FARMERS AND GARDENERS!

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

GROUND BONE FOR

MANURE.

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

PETER R. LAMB,

Near the Toronto Necropolis, East of Parliament Street

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

April, 1851.

33-3m

NEW GOODS.

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

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

The Millinery Business,

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

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

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

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is Complete,

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

Canadian Cloths and Satinettes,

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

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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

Millinery Show Rooms up stairs.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, September, 1851.

54-3m

CANADIAN MEDICINES.

FOR THE

CANADIAN PEOPLE

AT THE

NEW MEDICAL AND DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

IN

Elgin Buildings, 55 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

DRS. RUSSELL AND FOWLER

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

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

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

THE CORDIAL,

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

DR. RUSSELL'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

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

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

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

ANTISPASMODIC AND AGUE DROPS,

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

AGUE POWDERS,

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

TONIC DROPS,

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

COUGH MIXTURE,

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

NERVOUS MIXTURE.

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

Diuretic Drops,

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

THE ANTISCROPHULOUS PANACEA.

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

THE HEALING OINTMENT

This is an elegant salve for healing Burns, Scalds, and Ulcers. Spread thinly on a piece of linen and apply Morning and Evening.

Rheumatic Liniment,

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

NERVOUS PILLS,

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

DIAPHORETIC POWDERS,

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

THE RINGWORM OINTMENT.

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

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,

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

Drs. R. and F. have also prepared

MEDICATED SOAPS

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

The Epedermoid Solution,

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

ALL OTHER MEDICINES OF THE BEST QUALITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

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

NOTICE TO DENTISTS.

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

FOWLER'S PRESERVATIVE SOLUTION FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1851.

40-1y

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Division Street, near the Wharf,
COBOURG.

Good Stabling attached.

Sept. 23, 1851.

15

HENRY LATHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his **OLD OFFICE**, over Henderson & Co.'s store, corner of King and Nelson streets.

Toronto, 18th August, 1851.

Shop to Let in Sparta Village, MARKHAM.

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

October 18, 1851.

A SPLENDID TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE

AND SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING.
BY GEN. S. F. CARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL WOOD,
SURGEON DENTIST.

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

March 22, 1851.



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

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLaughlan & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, 5th, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

October, 1851. 16.

THE CASTILIAN HAIR INVIGORATOR.

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

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

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

For Sale by BUTLER AND SON
London.

Price 1s. 3d. 2s. 6d. & 5s. per Bottle.

And by S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent, Toronto, Canada.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Toronto, June 25th, 1851.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John Davis.
Richard Tinning.
Charles Gates.
Robert Beaid.

H. G. Barnard.
A. B. Thorne, Lt. Col.
John Elgie.

John Watson.
John G. Spragge.
Thomas Chettie.

Charles Thompson.
Alexander McEwen Steward to His Excellency the Governor General.

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

YORKVILLE! YORKVILLE!!

PROCLAMATION EXTRACORDINARY!

I, LLOYD BAKER,

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

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

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

LLOYD BAKER.

CHARLES KAHN,
SURGEON DENTIST.

South side of King Street,

One door West of Bay Street Toronto.

April 5th 1851.

CAMBRO TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**J. C. CLARK.**

COMFORTABLE MEALS AND GOOD BEDS.

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

August, 1851.

STREETSVILLE

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY MARTIN DEADY, JR.

Good accommodation afforded to Travellers, and good Stabling for horses. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Streetsville {
June, 1851. {

8

**EXCHANGE
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,**

(LATE DOLSON'S EXCHANGE.)

St. Catherines, C. W.

BY JOHN J. KIMBALL.

A good Livery stable is attached to the premises.

April, 15th 1851.

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

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

May 13th, 1851.

**NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,****J. H. BAILEY, } Proprietors. BUFFALO.
D. B. HULL, }****BOARD, ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.**

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

**THE BROUGHAM TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
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 *Spirituos Liquors and Drinks that Intoxicate*; which are forever banished from his house.

Good Stabling for horses.

May, 1851.

7

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

AGNES STREET,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR MANUFACTURER

JOB WORK ATTENDED TO.

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

Toronto, March 22, 1851.

3

COOKSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY WILLIAM STEPHENS.

HE solicits the patronage of all friends of Temperance.

☞ **GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.** ☞

JULY 15, 1851.

**TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE, HAMILTON.****A.** SAVAGE Proprietor of this House, is prepared to accommodate quiet, respectable people, with meals and beds at a cheap rate. Good warm meals at all reasonable hours, for 7½. Cleanliness, comfort, and good attention.

June 7, 1851.

10

**NEW TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
LONDON, C. W.**

(Near Anderson's Foundry.)

BY JAMES LOVELESS.

Good Stabling attached.

June 1851.

10-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

BY

JOHN ALLEN,**EAST MARKET PLACE,** One door from the Corner of Front Street, Toronto.—Boarding and Lodging on the most reasonable terms. Hot Joints, Soups, &c., &c., Tea and Coffee always on hand.

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

Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

**NONQUON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
OSHAWA, WHITBY,**

BY HENRY PEDLAR.

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

Good Stabling attached to the premises.

February, 1851.

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 25th, 1851.

6

BEAMSVILLE TEMPERANCE HOTEL

BY JOHN ROBERTS.

Situated on the mainroad from Hamilton to Queenston. The best accommodation can be had here. Also good stabling for horses.

June 6, 1851.

LLOYDTOWN TEMPERANCE HOTEL

BY ROBERT B. MACARTNEY.

GOOD Accommodation for Travellers and Stabling for Horses.

July 1851.

10

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA.**Competit.on Defied!****COWAN, LAWRENCE & Co.,** Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 117, Yonge Street Toronto, *Sign of the Large Frame.***SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**

REGALIA FOR

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

WATCH MAKER, KING STREET HAMILTON CITY, C. W..

And by Timothy Parsons, Buffalo, N.Y. ALSO: Emblems, Certificates, &c., at reduced prices.

May, 1851.

8

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

Sons of Temperance supplied with Emblems.

February 24, 1850.

1-y

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**T**HE Subscribers keep constantly on hand Sons of Temperance Emblems. D. G. W. P's, Regalia and Emblems; lace, cord, ribbon, &c.

P. T. WARE & Co.

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

HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 24,

1

WILLIAM FELL.

ENGRAVER, &c.

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

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

Hamilton, April 10, 1851.

5-6m

J. Mc NAB,**Barrister, Attorney, &c.,***First Door North of the Court-House,***CHURCH STREET,**

TORONTO.

March 25, 1851.

TERMS OF OUR PAPER.

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

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