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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, APRIL 8, 1851.

NO. 4.



Poetry

THE OLD ARM CHAIR.

I love it, I love it; and who shall dare
To chide me fro loving that old arm chair?
I've treasured it long as a Sainted prize,
I've bedewed it with tears, and embraced it with sighs.
'Tis bound by a thousand bands to my heart:
Not a tie will break, not a link will start.
Would ye learn the spell? a mother sat there,
And a sacred thing is that old arm chair.

In childhood's hour I lingered near
The hallowed seat with listening ear;
And gentle words that mother would give
To fit me to die, and teach me to live.
She told me shame would never betide
With truth for my creed, and God for my guide:
She taught me to hush my earliest prayer,
As I knelt beside that old arm chair.

I sat and watched her many a day,
When her eye grew dim, and her locks were gray,
And I almost worshipped her when she smiled,
And turned from her Bible to bless her child.
Years rolled on, but the last one sped—
My idol was shattered, my earth star fled:
I learnt how much the heart can bear,
When I saw her die in that old arm chair.

'Tis past! 'tis past! but I gaze on it now,
With quivering breath, and throbbing brow,
'Twas there she nursed me, 'twas there she died,
And memory flows with lava tide.
Say it is folly and deem me weak,
While the scalding drops start down my cheek.
But I love it, I love it, and cannot tear
My soul from a mother's old arm chair.
—From *Eliza Cook's Poems*

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

BY RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

"Formerly," said Baron Cuvier, in a report to the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, "European naturalists had to make known her own treasures to America; but know her Mitchells, Harlans, and Charles Bonapartes, have repaid with interest the debt which she owed to Europe. The history of the American birds by Wilson, already equals in elegance our most beautiful works in ornithology, and if ever that of Audubon be completed, it will have to be confessed that in magnificence of execution the Old World is surpassed by the New." The work of the "American backwoodsman" thus alluded to, has long been completed; the great Cuvier subsequently acknowledged it to be the most splendid monument which art has erected in honor of ornithology; and the judgment of mankind has placed the name of our countryman first in the list of authors and artists who have illustrated the beautiful branch of natural history to which he has devoted so large a portion of his long and heroic life.

John James Audubon was born in Louisiana about the year 1782. He was of French descent, and his parents perceiving early the bent of his genius sent him to Paris to pursue his education. While there he attended schools of natural history and the arts, and in drawing took lessons from the celebrated David. He returned in his eighteenth year, and his father soon after gave him a farm near Philadelphia, where the Perkioming creek falls into the Schuylkill. Its fine woods offered him numerous subjects for his pencil, and he here commenced that series of drawings which ultimately swelled into the magnificent collection of *The Birds of America*. Here too he was married, and here was born his eldest son. He engaged in commercial speculations, but was not successful. His love for the fields and flowers, the forests and their winged inhabitants, we readily suppose unfitted him for trade. At the end of ten years he removed to the west. There were then no steamboats on the Ohio, and few villages and no cities on its shores. Reaching that noble river in the warm days of autumn, he purchased a small boat in which, with his wife and child and two rowers, he leisurely pursued his way down to Henderson, in Kentucky, where his family resided several years. He appears at first to have engaged in commerce, for he mentions his meeting with Wilson, of whom till then he had never heard, as having occurred in his counting room in Louisville in the spring of 1810. His great predecessor was procuring subscriptions for his work. He called on Audubon, explained the nature of his occupations, and requested his patronage. The merchant was surprised and gratified at the sight of his volumes and had taken a pen to add his name to the list of subscribers, when his partner abruptly said to him in French, "My dear Audubon, what induces you to do so? your own drawings are certainly far better, and

you must know as much of the habits of American birds as this gentleman." Wilson probably understood the remark, for he appeared not to be pleased, and inquired whether Audubon had any drawings of birds. A large port-folio was placed upon the table, and all its contents exhibited by the amateur ornithologist. Wilson was surprised; he had supposed he was himself the only person engaged in forming such a collection; and asked if it was intended to publish them. Audubon replied in the negative: he had never thought of presenting the fruits of his labors to the world. Wilson was still more surprised; he lost his cheerfulness; and though before he left Louisville Audubon explored with him the neighboring woods, loaned him his drawings, and in other ways essayed to promote his interests and happiness, he shook the dust from his feet when he departed, and wrote in his diary that "literature or art had not a friend in the place." Far be it from me to write a word in disparage of Alexander Wilson. He was a man of genius, enthusiasm, and patient endurance; an honor to the country of his birth and a glory to that of his adoption; but he evidently could not bear the thought of being excelled. With all his merits he was even then greatly inferior to Audubon, and his heart failed him when he contrasted the performances which had won fame for him with those of the unknown lover of the same mistress, Nature, whom he thus encountered.

Audubon must soon have abandoned or neglected his day-books and ledgers, for in 1811 we find him with his rifle and drawing paper among the bayous of Florida, and in the following years making long and tedious journeys, searching the forests and prairies, the shores of rivers, lakes, gulfs, and seas, for the subjects of his immortal work, of the publication of which, however, he had never yet had a thought.

On the fifth of April, 1824, he visited Philadelphia, where the late Dr. Mease, whom he had known on his first arrival in Pennsylvania, presented him to Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who in his turn introduced him to the Lyceum of Natural History. He perceived that he could look for no patronage in this city; and so proceeded to New York where he was received with a kindness well suited to elevate his depressed spirit, and afterwards ascending the Hudson, went westward to the great lakes, and in the wildest solitudes of the pathless forests renewed his labors. He now began to think of visiting Europe; the number of his drawings had greatly increased notwithstanding a misfortune by which two hundred of them, representing nearly a thousand birds, had been destroyed; and he fancied his work under the hands of the engraver. "Happy" days and nights of pleasing dreams" followed, as he retired farther from the haunts of men, determined to leave nothing undone which could be accomplished by time or toil. Another year and a half passed by; he returned to his family, then in Louisiana; and having explored the woods of that state, at last sailed for England, where he arrived in 1826. In Liverpool and Manchester his works procured him a generous reception from the most distinguished men of science and letters; and

when he proceeded to Edinburgh and exhibited there his four hundred paintings, "the hearts of all warmed toward Audubon," says Professor Wilson, "who were capable of conceiving the difficulties, dangers, and sacrifices that must have been encountered, endured, and overcome before genius could have embodied these, the glory of its innumerable triumphs." "The man himself," at this period writes the same eloquent author in another work, "is just what you would expect from his productions; full of fine enthusiasm and intelligence most interesting in his looks and manners, a perfect gentleman, and esteemed by all who know him for the simplicity and frankness of his nature."

His reception encouraged him to proceed immediately with his plans of publication. It was a vast undertaking which it would take probably sixteen years to accomplish, and when his first drawings were delivered to the engraver he had not a single subscriber. His friends pointed out the rashness of the project and urged him to abandon it. "But my heart was nerved," he exclaims, "and my reliance on that Power on whom all must depend brought bright anticipations of success." Leaving his work in the care of his engravers and agents, in the summer of 1825 he visited Paris; and received the homage of the most distinguished men of science in that capital. Humboldt too, whose gigantic intelligence rose above all others in central Europe, became his warm friend, and remained until his death a sympathizing correspondent.

The ensuing winter was passed in London, and in April, 1829, he returned to America to explore anew the woods of the middle and southern states. Accompanied by his wife he left New Orleans on the eighth of January, 1830, for New York, and on the twenty-fifth of April, just a year from the time of his departure, he was again in the Great Metropolis. Before the close of 1830, he had issued his first volume, containing one hundred plates, representing ninety-nine species of birds, every figure of the size and colors of life. The applause with which it was received was enthusiastic and universal. The Kings of England and France had placed their names at the head of his subscription list; he was made a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; a member of the Natural History Society of Paris, and other celebrated institutions; and Cuvier, Swainson, and indeed the great ornithologists of every country, exhausted the words of panegyric in his praise.

On the first of August, 1831, Audubon arrived once more in New York, and having passed a few days with his friends there and in Philadelphia, proceeded to Washington, where the President and other principal officers of the government gave him letters of assistance and protection to be used all along the coasts and inland frontiers where there were collectors of revenue or military or naval forces. He had previously received similar letters from the king's ministers to the authorities of the British colonies.

The next winter and spring were passed in the Floridas and in Charleston; and early in the summer, bending his course northward to keep pace with the birds in their migrations, he arrived in Philadelphia, where he was joined by his family. The cholera was then spreading death and terror through the country, and on reaching Boston he was himself arrested by sickness and detained until the middle of August. "Although I have been happy in forming many valuable friendships in various parts of the world, all dearly cherished by me," he says, "the outpouring of kindness which I experienced in Boston far exceeded all that I have ever met with;" and he tells us, with characteristic enthusiasm, of his gratitude to the Appletons, Everetts, Quinceys, Pickerings, Parkmans, and other eminent gentlemen and scholars of that beautiful and hospitable city.

Proceeding at length upon his mission, he explored the forests of Maine and New Brunswick, and the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and chartering a vessel at Eastport, sailed for the gulf of St. Lawrence, the Magdalen Islands, and the coast of Labrador. Returning as the cold season approached, he visited Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and rejoining his family proceeded to Charleston, where he spent the winter, and in the spring, after nearly three years' travel and research, sailed a third time for England.

Among the warmest of his British friends, was always the congenial Wilson.—great as a poet, greater as a critic, and greatest of all as the author of the *Noctes Ambrosianae*, which contain more wit and humor, more sound theology, philosophy, and politics, and bet-

ter and more various literature, than any other man now living has furnished in a single work. This almost universal genius, whose relish for the rod and gun and wild wood was scarcely less than that he felt for the best soppets of Ambrose, or the sharpest onslaught on the Whigs in Parliament, thoroughly appreciated and heartily loved our illustrious countryman, and in Blackwood's Magazine for January, 1835, he gives us the following admirable sketch of the visit he now made to Edinburgh:

Concluded in our next.

A GOOD IDEA.

Dr. Blake, in his "Farmer's every Day Book," after recommending every farmer to take a weekly, secular, agricultural, and a religious paper as well as to buy good books, occasionally, adds the following:—"An objection at once made that the expense cannot be endured; and possibly that there is no leisure for all this reading. As for the latter, a plump contradiction is interposed. There is time for it, and much besides. The pecuniary means are easily provided. Let every farmer appropriate the produce of half an acre—if he has a large farm, an acre, for literary purposes—for the education and mental improvement of his family. Let it be well tilled, well manured, and planted with potatoes, corn, cabbage, wheat oats, or whatever will give the best crop. Let it be understood, that the profits are not to be touched for anything else, and you may depend upon it, there will be no neglect of its supervision. No more will a weed be found upon it than upon a Macadam turnpike. The women of the family will watch its growth; the boys will keep their hoes as bright as swords and bayonets, in destroying whatever should be removed. The profits on this half acre will certainly be \$15. Here, then, in a district of six families, will be \$90 to be expended in mental culture; \$5 to each family in paying for the periodicals above named, and \$10 to each for the purchase of interesting, and useful books! Let the three hundred agricultural families of a town containing, it may be, from three to four thousand inhabitants—a fair equation—do this, and in ten years, when the children are grown to adult stature, what a change it will exhibit! Think of it, reader! Make a beginning! The example, under proper inducement, will spread like wildfire."

LITTLE HUSBANDS AND BIG WIVES.

That veteran wag and patriarch of the press, M. M. Noah, takes off the common propensity to intermarriage of big and little people, thus:

"Can any of the acute philosophers who discover in every man's physical conformation the cause of his actions, explain to us the reason of this? Why will a little man, as a general rule, select the biggest woman, he can find as a matrimonial partner? Is it that contumacities are reconciled and extremities meet in love? Or is it that the man of pigmy proportions is more ambitious in his wedding desires, more daring in his aspirations, than his taller fellows? Does he take wider views of wedlock than others, or can nothing but a stupendous wife satisfy his expansive soul? Does he add a cubit to his stature by marrying a woman whom he can look up to?"

There is some foresight certainly in his choice, for the bonds of wedlock are oftentimes exceedingly heavy and hard to be borne, and it is well to have a helpmate who is able to sustain more than an equal share of the burden. But then when he is exempt by reason of his corporeal bulk from many of the ills that flesh is heir to, why should he rush into full liability by an alliance with one who is subject to more than a due proportion of those ills? He solemnly promised to "love and cherish" her too! The idea is ridiculous. It requires two efforts on his part—a right and left side effort—to embrace her. In a conscientious man of full size the vow is a rash one; in his case it amounts to constructive perjury. As well might a pet bantam offer his services to cherish an overgrown hen turkey. How proud he is of her. He attends her to market each morning, and helps to purchase and arrange her stock for the day, and it is amusing to see him fidgetting around his Titanic Bride. When standing in contiguity beside her he borrows importance from the contact, and reminds you of the spirited frog that sought to swell himself to the dimensions of the ox. She is literally his better-half; or to speak with arithmetical exactitude, his better three quarters or five-eighths.

STRENGTH OF THE SPIDER.—The intelligence and power evince by the spider, in securing its prey, has of an attracta attention; but we have seldom heard of so remarkable a display of these faculties as we witnessed a short time since. A small sized spider had made his web on the under side of a table. Early one morning a cockroach was noticed on the floor, directly under the web, and on approaching to take it away, it was found that the spider had thrown a line round one of its legs, and while the observer was looking at it the spider came down and lassoed the opposite leg of the cockroach. He then went to his web, but instantly came down and fastened a line to another leg, and continued for several minutes darting down and fastening lines to different parts of the victim. The struggles of the cockroach (though a full grown one) were unavailing to effect his escape—he could not break his bonds, and his efforts seemed only to entangle him more. As his struggles became more and more feeble, the spider threw his lines more thickly around him; and when he had become nearly exhausted, the spider proceeded to raise him from the floor. This he did by raising one end at a time. He at first raised the head and forward part of the body nearly half an inch; then raised the other end; and so continued to work till the cockroach was elevated five or six inches from the floor. Thus, "hung in chains," the victim was left to die. The spider was, as before remarked, a small one and could not have been more than a tenth of the weight of his prey.—*Noah's Messenger.*

COMBAT WITH A JAVANET TIGER.

The *Java Courant* states, that from the Residency, Rombang, a communication has been received of a rare instance of the intrepidity of a native, which has been crowned with an extraordinary fortunate result. This native, named Wi-ro Dipo, went at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 1st of August to the forest situated near the dessa Dagan, intending to search for Aren leaves (daungebang) to make mats of; and he had provided himself with a hatchet, fit to cut grass and light wood. Shortly after his entrance into the forest he discovered at a short distance behind him a tiger of the largest kind ready to spring upon him. Without awaiting the leap, Wi-ro Dipo himself attacked the monster, and gave it some wounds with his light weapon, which caused the tiger to fall down roaring, dragging his assailant down with him; but the last succeeded in raising himself, and in giving a number of blows to the tiger, who expired under them. Wi-ro Dipo came without any wound out of this battle, and it is believed that this nearly inexplicable circumstance may be ascribed to the rapidity and intrepidity with which Wi-ro Dipo anticipated the leap of the tiger, and to the fear which this must have caused to the tiger, the timorous as well as the cruel nature of this kind of animal being sufficiently known. The skin of this tiger was measured afterwards, and it was then found that its length from the nose to the beginning of the tail amounted to five feet two inches, and including the tail, eight feet five inches and a half.

KEEP YOUR TEMPER.

"I never can keep any thing," cried Emma, almost stamping with vexation. "Somebody always takes my things and loses them." She had mislaid some of her sewing implements.

"There is one thing," remarked mamma, "that I think you might keep, if you would try."

"I should like to keep even one thing," answered Emma.

"Well, then, my dear," resumed mamma, "keep your temper; if you will only do that perhaps you would find it easy to keep other things. I dare say, now, if you had employed your time in searching for the missing articles, you might have found them before this time; but you have not even looked for them. You have only got into a passion—a bad way of spending time, and you have accused somebody, and very unjustly, too, of taking away your things and losing them. Keep your temper, my dear: when you have mislaid any article, keep your temper and search for it. You had better keep your temper, if you lose all the little property you possess; getting into a passion never brings any thing to light except a distorted face; and by losing your temper, you become guilty of two sins,—

you get into a passion, and accuse somebody of being the cause. So, my dear, I repeat, keep your temper."

Emma subdued her ill humor, searched for the articles she had lost, and found them in her work-bag.

"Why, mamma, here they are; I might have been sewing all this time, if I had kept my temper."

ANOTHER LEARNED BLACKSMITH.

A singular instance was mentioned before the Synod of Alabama, in its session last January, which ought to be recorded among the cases of "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." A colored man, a slave, of extraordinary character, it was stated, had acquired without any instruction, a classical education. He was a blacksmith, and first learned the letters of the alphabet by inducing his master's children and others to make the letters, one at a time, on the door of his shop. In this way he familiarized himself with the letters and their names. He then learned to put them together and make words, and soon was able to read. He then commenced the study of arithmetic, and then English grammar and geography. It was also stated that he is now able to read the Greek Testament with ease, has some knowledge of the Latin language, and even commenced the Hebrew language, but relinquished it in consequence of not having suitable books. It was stated that he studied at night till eleven or twelve o'clock. He is between thirty and thirty-five years of age, and is willing to go to Africa, under the Assembly's Board. This is as rare a case as any we have heard, and more than equals, in some respects, the perseverance of the learned blacksmith, Burritt.—*Literary Messenger.*

ANECDOTE OF RICHARD III.—In the town of Leicester, the house is still shown where Richard III. passed the night before the battle of Bosworth, and there is a story of him, still preserved in the corporation records, which illustrates the caution and darkness of that Prince's character. It was his custom to carry, among the baggage of his camp, a cumbersome wooden bed, which he pretended was the only bed he could sleep in. Here he contrived a receptacle for his treasure, which lay concealed under a weight of timber. After the fatal day on which Richard fell, the Earl of Richmond entered Leicester with his victorious troops. The friends of Richard were pillaged, but the bed was neglected by every plunderer as useless lumber. The owner of the house afterwards discovered the hoard, and became rich without any visible cause. He bought lands, and at length arrived at the dignity of being Mayor of Leicester. Many years after, his widow, had been left in great affluence, was murdered for her wealth by her servant maid, who had been privy to the affair and at the trial of the woman and her accomplices, the whole transaction came to light.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—A negro woman a native of Africa, the property of Mr. Isaac Phillips of our city, in whose family she was a sort of heirloom, died on the 10th instant, after having attained the astonishing age of one hundred and thirty years. During many of her closing years she was so much disabled by the infirmities consequent upon extreme old age, that she was incapable of rendering any service whatever, and was carefully provided for by her venerable and benevolent master—a descendant of those in whose service she had spent her youth.—*La Statesman.*

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

A certain German Clergyman one day, while riding a fine horse on a journey through Waterloo, to perform his pastoral duties, was accosted by a newly made Magistrate, who addressed him in the following words: "Well, Mr. B., you are not following the example of our Saviour."

"How so," interrogated the parson.

"Why," replied the worthy J. P., "Our Saviour rode on an ass, and I see you are mounted on a beautiful steed."

"O, Mr. T." said the parson, "let me tell you the reason of that. In the time of our Saviour asses were plenty, but now-a-days they become scarcer every day. Wherever there is one to be found the Government makes him a Magistrate."

The parson continued his journey, and left the worthy J. P. to meditate on the subject.—*Galt Reporter.*

BE ABSTEMIOUS.—LET YOUR DIET BE SIMPLE.—What says Hippocrates? The more you nourish a diseased body, the worse you make it." And so it is. Fast often; give nature her regular holidays; keep away from the apothecary as much as possible. But strict temperance saves from all this.

The following we deem in point:—

Said a young gentleman to a distinguished medical practitioner of Philadelphia, "Doctor, what do you do for yourself, when you have a turn of headache, or other slight attack?"

"Go without my dinner."

"And if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without my supper."

"But if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without my breakfast."

We physicians seldom take medicine ourselves, or use them in our families, for we know that starving is better, but we cannot make our patients believe it.

THE TOBACCO HOUND.—In North Attleborough, Mass., there is kept in a manufacturing establishment, a large mastiff, who takes as much comfort in a quid of tobacco, as does the most inveterate lover of the weed. So habituated has he become to its use, that he must have it, and will sit all day in the centre of the shop, chewing away with a great appetite and a good relish. He became thus much like a man by playing with "old sogers," as the ends of segars are professionally termed. In such play he would occasionally find a "soger" in his mouth, until at length a taste was formed for the tobacco, which has since increased, and he has now become as degraded as man—a slave to an acquired appetite. The editor of the Boston Transcript says there is a dog in Roxbury, who has formed the same habit. He has a sneaking, sheepish look, as if he were half aware of his degradation. He is shunned by all the decent dogs in the neighborhood.

TIT FOR TAT.

Translated from the French.

A girl, young and pretty, but above all gifted with an air of adorable candor, lately presented herself before a certain Persian lawyer, (we translate the incident from the French journals for the benefit of our home-made attorneys,) and thus addressed him:

"Monsieur I have come to consult you upon a grave affair. I want to oblige a man I love to marry me in spite of himself. How shall I proceed?"

The gentleman of the bar had of course a sufficiently elastic conscience. He reflected a moment; then, being sure that no third person overheard him, replied unhesitatingly.

"Mademoiselle, according to our law you already possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasions alone with him; then you can swear before a judge that he is your lover."

"And will that suffice, Monsieur?"

"Yes, Mademoiselle, with one further condition."

"Well?"

"That you will produce witnesses who will make oath of their having seen you remain a good quarter of an hour with the individual said to have trifled with your affections."

"Very well, Monsieur. I will retain you as counsel in the management of this affair. Good day."

A few days afterwards the young lady returned.—She is mysteriously received by the young lawyer, who, scarcely giving her time to seat herself, questions her with the most lively curiosity.

"Well Mademoiselle, how do matters prosper?"

"Oh! all goes on swimmingly. I have passed a full half hour with my intended. I have been seen to go up stairs and come down again. I have four witnesses who will affirm this under oath."

"Capital! capital! Persevere in your design, Mademoiselle, but mind, the next time you consult me you must tell me the name of the young man we are going to make happy in spite of himself."

"Yes, Monsieur, you shall have it without fail."

A fortnight afterwards, the young person, more

nair and candid than ever, knocked discreetly at the door of her counsel's room. No sooner was she within, than she slung herself hastily into a chair, saying that she had mounted the stairs too rapidly, and that emotion made her breathless. Her counsel endeavored to reassure her; and made her inhale salts, and even proposed to unlace her garments.

"It is useless, Monsieur," said she, "I am much better."

"Well, now do you tell the name of the fortunate mortal you are going to espouse?"

"Are you very impatient to know it?"

"Exceedingly so."

"Well, then, the fortunate mortal, be it known to you, is——yourself!" said the young beauty, bursting into a laugh. "I love you; I have been three times *tete a tete* with you, and my four witnesses are below, ready and willing to accompany us to the magistrate," gravely continued the narrator.

The lawyer, thus fairly caught, had the good sense not to get angry. The most singular fact of all is, that he adores his young wife—who, by the way makes an excellent housekeeper.

PRISON STATISTICS.—How truly dark and painful are items like these. The last one, however, shows that our country has not to bear the chief portion of the reproach:—"Of 732 convicts at Auburn, 517 were never instructed in any trade or calling; 308 had been deprived of a home before sixteen years old; 191 were deprived of one and 181 of both parents before sixteen years old; 185 were intoxicated at the time of committing the offence; 394 were without occupation at the time of the arrest; 371 were intemperate; 468 had received no religious or moral instruction, and 572 had never read the Bible or attended Divine Service. Of the 694 males in Sing Sing, 349 were under 20 when convicted; 487 had no trades; 60 could not read; 149 could read only, and 230 were intemperate. Of the 114 at Clinton, 10 could not read; 29 could read only; and two-thirds of the whole number, by their own admissions, were intemperate. At the female prison, of the 71 convicts, 25 could neither read nor write; 17 could read only, and the remainder generally had a very limited instruction in the elementary branches. Upwards of 50 were intemperate, and for the most part otherwise dissolute; 11 were under 20 at conviction, and only 29 are natives of the United States."—*Protestant Churchman.*

MARRIED WITHOUT KNOWING IT!—A gentleman of Indiana is claimed by a lady in this city as her husband! Hearing of the claim of late, the gentleman made his way to this city in considerable haste to see the person who claimed him! He searched the records, and it was ascertained that the regular papers had been made out, that the marriage had taken place, and that a clergyman of good standing had officiated, and the whole matter was, to all appearances, a legal transaction. The lady herself states that the gentleman is the identical person she was married to! But our Hoosier neighbor denies all knowledge of the lady, and, in a card, which we find in yesterday's *Gazette* intimates that some person bearing strong resemblance to him, and, of course, knowing his residence officiated as his representative, got married, and in a short time fled left for parts unknown! This is the latest imposition, if imposition it be, and we doubt not it is, that has come to light. The object of the false man is plain, viz: to impose upon the lady and escape the law.—*Cin. Com.*

HOW TO BE LOVED.—One evening a gentleman related, in the presence of his little girl, an anecdote of a still younger child of Dr. Doddridge, which pleased her exceedingly. When the doctor asked his daughter, then about six years old, what made everybody love her, she replied, "I don't know indeed, papa, unless it is because I love everybody." This reply struck Susan forcibly. "If that is all that is necessary to be loved," thought she, "I will soon make everybody love me." Her father then mentioned a remark of the Rev. John Newton, that he considered the world to be divided into two great masses, one of happiness and the other of misery; and it was his duty business to take as much as possible from the heap of misery, and add all he could to that of happiness. "Now," said Susan, "I will begin to-morrow

to make every body happy. Instead of thinking all the time of myself, I will ask every minute what I can do for somebody else. Papa has often told me that this is the best way to be happy myself, and I am determined to try.—*Amer. can Messenger.*

THE PRESS—Jeremy Bentham, speaking of the old superstitious rites by which it was intended to exorcise evil spirits, says, "In our days and in our country, the same object is obtained, and beyond comparison more effectually, by so cheap an instrument as a common newspaper. Before this talisman, ghouls, vampires, witches, and all their kindred tribes are driven from the land, never to return again! The touch of 'holy water' is not so intolerable to them as the bare smell of printer's ink!"

Formerly it was a maxim, that a young woman should never be married till she had spun herself a full set of linen. Hence, all unmarried women have been called spinsters; an appellation they still retain in certain deeds and law proceedings; though many are not entitled to it.

PRESENCE OF CHILDREN.—Never utter an improper expression in the presence of a child who is capable of conversation. Remember that a profane or obscene word thus spoken, will make an impression on the mind of the child which it will not be in human power to erase, and which will grow up with him, and prove in some degree a curse to him during life. Break glasses, burn papers, or destroy furniture, sooner than soil the tender mind of a child.

A LESSON.

We will not say that any who have the scolding propensity are absolutely incurable but we know some very obstinate cases. We also know some persons who have such a happy mental organization, that they never indulge a petulant spirit. An anecdote will illustrate these cases.

Two thriving farmers, A. and B., lived near neighbors, whose wives were patterns of energy, industry, and frugality, neatness, &c. Each had been married about 15 years; and the wife of A. proved to be a termagant, while that of B. had not spoken petulantly since their marriage. These men were one day in the midst of an interesting conversation, when the dinner horn from the house of Mr. A. was sounded, and he said to B. "I must go at once, or my wife will give me such a lecture." "I really wish," replied B., "I could hear my wife scold as yours does, for five minutes, just to hear how it would sound for she never uttered a crooked word since our marriage." "O!" said A., "get your wife a load of crooked wood, and you will hear it, I warrant you; for nothing makes a wife rave equal to that. Farmer B. kept his counsel; and when he went to the forest to prepare his year's supply of wood, he was careful to cut each crooked stick on each side of the curve so as to preserve it entire, and to throw all such sticks in a separate pile, subject to his order. When his old stock of wood was consumed, he collected an entire load of these crooked sticks and deposited them at his door, and said nothing. When he came to dinner next day he expected the verification of the prophecy; but the meal as usual was well cooked, and in good time, and his wife came to the board with her usual beneficent smile, and said nothing relative to the wood. As the wood wasted away, his curiosity and anxiety increased till his wife said one day to him. "Husband, our wood is nearly exhausted, and if you have any more like the last you brought me, I wish you would get it: for it is the best that I ever had, it fits round the pots and kettles so nicely.

THE GOOD WIFE.—The power of a wife for good or evil is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom and courage, and strength and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture and despair. No condition is hopeless when the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home.

No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action; but to sustain him he

needs a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He expands his whole moral force in the conflicts of the world. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort, and his soul renews its strength again and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of the world. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, sultriness or gloom, or is assailed by discontent, or complaint or reproaches, the heart breaks, the spirits are crushed, hope vanishes, and the man sinks in despair.

Agricultural.



RECIPE FOR MAKING BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Do, dear Jane, mix up the cakes.
Just one quart of meal it takes,
Pour the water in the pot,
Be careful that its not too hot;
Sift the meal well through your hand;
Thicken well—don't let it stand;
Stir it quick—clash—clatter—
Oh! what light delicious batter.
Now listen to the next command:
On the dresser let it stand
Just three quarters of an hour,
To feel the gentle rising power
Of powders melted into yeast,
To lighten well this precious feast.
See, now it rises to the brim—
Quick—take the ladle, dip it in;
So let it rest until the fire
The griddle heats as you desire.
Be careful that the coals are glowing,
No smoke around its white curls throwing.
Apply the suet softly, lightly—
The griddle's face shines more brightly.
Now pour the batter on—delicious!
(Don't, dear Jane, think me officious,)
But lift the tender edges slightly—
Now turn it over quickly, sprightly.
'Tis done—now on the white plate lay it.
Smoking hot, with butter spread,
'Tis quite enough to turn our head.
Now I have eaten—thank the farmer
That grows this luscious mealy charmer—
Yes, thanks to all—the cook that makes
These light, delicious buckwheat cakes

—*Genesee Farmer.*

TWO CROPS AT ONCE—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

While nature has done so much to favour the cultivation of flax seed, and while the demand for it is unlimited in all our markets at fair prices, it is surprising to me that you have not turned your attention to its production. In Ohio the farmer depends upon it for a large portion of his yearly receipts. The reason, I think, must be because the thing has not been introduced, nor any pains taken by any body to bring it before the farmers, and this is sufficient reason for this article from the writer, who has been a practical western farmer.

Oats and flax I have grown together, and had full crop of each. In raising flax seed no attention should be paid to the fibre, the farmer should

start out with this distinct principle, that to make the crop profitable, he must count the straw nothing, and look to the seed for profit. It is a very common notion with farmers that Flax is very exhausting upon land, and that more than one crop cannot be raised upon the same ground in five years; the correctness of this is unquestionable where the crop is raised for the fibre, but in raising it for the seed exclusively it is not correct. My course was this:—On a field I wish to stalk down I commence operations in the spring, say 1851, prepare the ground as early as possible, harrow well before sowing, it will take the seed more evenly, sow oats first, do not scrimp the seed, harrow well and then mix the flax and clover, or flax, clover, and timothy seeds together, not more than eight quarts of flax seed to the acre, and harrow or brush it well, and then apply the roller and the ground is well faced for mowing. The oats and flax will ripen together and can be cradled; they should be cut a little green to guard against shelling. The oats and flax can be thrashed with a machine, and separated with a fine screen or sieve at the time, the barn floor must be perfectly tight as it will sift like powder. The same ground will give good feed for cows in the fall; from the clover seed, in 1852 it will be a meadow; in 1853 mow early, take off the hay and keep every thing out and there will be a good crop of rowan or seed, plough it under about the 10th or 15th of September and sow wheat. The land is again stalked down and in good heart for the wheat crop. It should be well rolled to prepare it for the scythe.—*ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.—*
Correspondence of the Norfolk Messenger.

A CHAPTER ABOUT THE INDIA RUBBER TREE.

The following account of the mode in which the very useful and increasingly important article of commerce, named caoutchouc, is obtained, will, we doubt not, prove interesting to our readers. We are indebted for the statement to the Brazilian correspondent of an American paper:—

"The caoutchouc tree grows, in general, to the height of forty or fifty feet without branches, then branching, runs up fifteen feet higher. The leaf is about six inches long, thin, and shaped like that of a peach tree. The trees show their working by the number of knots, or bunches, made by tapping; and a singular fact is, that, like a cow, when most tapped, they give most milk or sap. As the time of operating is early day, before sunrise we were ready. The blacks are first sent through the forest, armed with a quantity of soft clay, and a small pick-axe. On coming to one of the trees, a portion of the soft clay is formed into a cup and stuck to the trunk. The black then striking his pick over the cup, the sap oozes out slowly, a tree giving daily about a gill. The tapper continues in this way, tapping perhaps fifty trees, when he returns, and with a jar passing over the same ground; empties his cups. So by seven o'clock the blacks come in with their jars ready for working. The sap at this stage resembles milk in appearance, and somewhat in taste. It is also frequently drank with perfect safety. If left standing now, it will curdle like milk, disengaging a watery substance like whey.

"Shoemakers now arrange themselves to form the gum. Seated in the shade, with a pan of milk on one side, and on the other a filagon, in which is burned a nut peculiar to this country, emitting a dense smoke, the operator having his last, or form, held by a long stick or handle, previously besmeared with soft clay, (in order to slip off the shoe when finished,) holds it over the pan, and pouring on the milk until it is covered, sets the coating in the smoke, then giving it a second coat, repeats the smoking, and so on with the third and fourth, until the shoe is of the required thick-

ness, averaging from six to twelve coats. When finished, the shoes on the forms are placed in the sun the remainder of the day to drip. Next day if required they may be figured, being so soft that any impression will be indelibly received. The natives are very dexterous in this work. With a quill and a sharp pointed stick they will produce finely-lined leaves and flowers such as you may have seen on the shoes, in an incredible short space of time. After remaining on the forms two or three days, the shoes are cut open on the top, allowing the last to slip out. They are then tied together and slung on poles, ready for the market. There, pedlars and Jews trade for them with the country people; and in lots of thousands or more they are again sold to the merchants, who have them stuffed with straw and packed in boxes to export, in which state they are received in the United States. In the same manner, any shape may be manufactured. Thus toys are made over clay forms. After drying, the clay is broken and extracted. Bottles, etc., in the same way. According as the gum grows older, it becomes darker in color and more tough. The number of caoutchouc trees in the province is countless. In some parts whole forests of the trees exist, and they are frequently cut down for firewood. Although the tree exists in Mexico and the East Indies, there appears to be no importation into the United States from these places. The reason I suppose must be the want of that prolificness found in them here. The caoutchouc tree may be worked all the year, but generally in the wet seasons they have rest, owing to the flooded state of the woods; and the milk being watery, requires more to manufacture the same article than in a dry season."—*Western Literary Magazine*.

THE VIEWS OF PRESS.

We thank our contemporaries for the friendly view, they have taken of our undertaking. There is nothing we desire more than the prosperity of the Press. We have been its patron and a contributor to it in a Political and Literary way, since the year 1831 in Canada, we are pleased to see it yearly improving in numbers and style.

THE CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.—This is the title of a new periodical started in Toronto, the avowed organ of the order of the Sons of Temperance of Canada West. It is neatly got up, and printed on good type, and the editorial department is well conducted. While it is strictly a Temperance paper, it also contains a variety of useful and interesting matter, both literary, scientific, and agricultural. Such a periodical was much needed by the order of the Sons, and we hope the enterprising proprietor may receive that amount of patronage from the order, and the public, which his laudable undertaking so justly merits.—*Boumanville Messenger*.

SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.—We have received the first No. of this paper, which has a very respectable appearance. Charles Durand, Esq., is the Editor and it is published semi-monthly at Toronto. We think it deserves the patronage of the "Sons."—*Niagara Mail*.

We have received the first and second Nos. of the "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," published semi-monthly at Toronto: Charles Durand, Editor, and J. G. Judd, printer. It is a good looking quarto of sixteen pages, and plunges into the water for drink as a cure for drunkenness and its debasing consequences, on the principles of the "Sons," will make it popular and useful. The order requires an organ, and this paper is doubtless designed to occupy that position. It contains a general miscellany, which makes it an interesting family paper, aside from its temperance discussions.—*May the enterprise prosper.*—*Chippawa Advocate*.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the 1st and 2nd numbers of the CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM. It is a very neat, well-filled sheet, and is edited by Charles Durand, Esq. The "Son" is published semi-monthly, at 6s 3d in advance, or 5s to clubs of five persons and upwards.—*Dundas Warder*.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.—Charles Durand, Editor, J. G. Judd, Printer, Toronto. We hail with pleasure the advent of this interesting and instructive Periodical. It is to be issued semi-monthly, in a book form for binding. The price is extremely low, being for a single copy 6s 3d, and for 5 and under 25 copies only one dollar, in advance per annum. Although devoted to the interests of the Sons of Temperance, its columns embrace a choice selection of spirited and able contributions of literature and science; and in nothing sectional in Religion, or aught savoring of Party Politics, are allowed to be discussed. We are glad to observe the advertisements of a few of the Temperance House keepers, and trust that the example set by them may be followed by all in the line. It would be of great service to Travellers, especially those interested in the cause of Temperance. Should the future numbers hold out as great attraction as the opening number before us, we feel confident that the publisher will meet with a hearty co-operation not only from the Sons of Temperance, but the public generally.—*Brockville Recorder*.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.—Is the title of a semi-monthly Magazine, published in Toronto, and edited by Charles Durand, Esq., the first No. of which is now on our table. It is devoted to the discussion of the principles and objects of the order of the Sons of Temperance, and to the furtherance of the temperance reformation generally; as also to Literature, the Arts and Sciences and Agriculture." The Gem is a quarto of 16 pages, neatly got up, and ably edited. Judging from the one before us, we regard it as a very valuable acquisition in the field of moral and literary enterprise. We shall give the prospectus next week; meantime we bespeak the attention of the lovers of Temperance and sound literature.—*Napanee Bee*.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.—We have received the first number of this work. It is published in Toronto, semi-monthly, by J. G. Judd, and Edited by Charles Durand, Esq. It is devoted to the cause of Temperance in general, but more especially to the interest of the "Sons," whose name it bears. If the first specimen is a fair sample, we are convinced that it will be an able advocate in the glorious cause it has espoused.—"The appearance of the periodical is superior to that of any of the kind issued in Canada. Its price is low, and it is both a Literary and Son of Temperance Magazine." It is got up in a suitable form for binding, and at the end of the year will make a handsome family Library volume. We learn from the "Son," that on the 1st of June, 1848, the banner of the Sons was first unfurled in Canada, in the town of Brockville, upon which were escribed in unfading characters, the words "Love, Purity and Fidelity."—They now number already 260 Divisions, scattered over various parts of Canada, with a membership of about 18,000. We wish the "Son" success.—*Huron Signal*.

TEMPERANCE.—We have received the 2nd No. of the "Canadian Son of Temperance and Literary Gem"—edited by CHARLES DURAND, Esq., and published semi-monthly in Toronto. It is neatly got up, and besides being a Temperance Advocate, it contains much Literary matter.—*Hamilton Journal & Express*.

We have received the February and March number of the "Canadian Son of Temperance, and Literary Gem." This work is published semi-monthly, and devoted to the interests of the Sons of Temperance as well as Literature—Agriculture, and the Arts. The Editorial arrangement is executed with skill, and the printing and entire appearance of the publication very neat and respectable; we wish it an extensive circulation in Canada, and trust, that the grand objects it advocates will rapidly and gloriously flourish.—*Hamilton Evangelist*.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE.—We have received the third number of this periodical. The Editor is a clever writer, and we should imagine that under his management, the SON would obtain an extensive circulation. We think this number superior to its predecessors. We heartily wish it success, and we have no doubt but that it will succeed. The cause of Temperance is rapidly gaining ground in Western Canada, and among its advocates are to be found some of the leading men in our country. Such a paper is deserving, and will secure the support of the temperance community. It is published at Toronto semi-monthly, and edited by Charles Durand. Below are the terms.

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

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

Where 40 copies or above are taken and paid for in advance and addressed to a division or one person the price will be 4s per copy only.—*Canada Christian Advocate*.

We have received the 1st number of the CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE. Toronto. It is in quarto form, is neatly got up, well printed, and abounds with interesting and valuable information. It promises to be an influential advocate on behalf of the "Order."—*Kingston Herald*.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE."—This is the title of a Semi-monthly periodical, which has lately been commenced at Toronto, under the Editorship of Mr. Charles Durand. It is published in quarto form at 6s 3d per annum, and from the matter and appearance of the first number, which lies upon our table, it promises to become a powerful auxiliary to the Fraternity, whose laudable and philanthropic principles it is intended to advocate.—*Kent Advertiser*.

THE CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.—The second number of this periodical has reached us, and from the manner in which the work is conducted, we think it will tend to promote the interests of sobriety, therefore we wish it success. This work does not assume to be the organ of the "Sons," as up to the present time no organ has been elected. It will therefore be judged of by its own intrinsic merits, and we have no doubt but it will succeed quite as well as it appeared under the highest sanction. Titles go for very little in this free country of ours, and men judge of literary works by their merits, or ought to if they don't. We can only say, that we wish every county and town in Canada had a publication devoted to the noble cause of temperance. We should not, of course, desire that the order of the "Sons" be held accountable for everything which may appear in a non-official publication, because it happens to carry their name on its title-page; but in this case there is no danger, as no official character is even assumed.—*St. Catherine's Journal*.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE.—Is the title of a new publication just started in this City by C. Durand, Esq. The first number is highly creditable. It is issued semi-monthly at 5s a year; each number contains 16 pages.—*Christian Guardian*.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM.—This publication has been recently commenced in Toronto, and is devoted to the cause of Temperance. It is published semi-monthly at 6s 3d., a year for single copies, 5s. to clubs, taking 5 to 25 copies; when 40 copies or over are taken, sent to one address, 4s. 6d., will be charged. This periodical if properly conducted (and from what has appeared we have cause to believe it will be,) will prove a powerful auxiliary in the great work of Temperance reform. It should receive the patronage of the Sons of Temperance throughout the country. We wish it much success.—*Canada Christian Advocate*.



The Literary Gem.

THE ENGLISH AND CANADIAN ROBIN.

It is our intention from time to time, in future numbers of this magazine, to give short sketches of the habits and history of our Canadian birds, insects, shrubs, and animals. We have by us, collected since the year 1828, in Canada, some useful written observations on these subjects.—No subject is more interesting to us, and we hope to all, than that relating to the natural history of our beautiful Province. We are pleased to add our mite towards the development of its resources, and to unfold its geological and natural history. There never has been as yet, any good account written, of the birds, quadrupeds, insects, fishes, shrubs, and plants of our Province. We intend to give a series of sketches on these various subjects, including the geological appearances of Canada and the American Western States, as the work progresses. Many suppose that our Canadian Robin is in all respects similar to the English Robin. This is a mistake. The Canadian bird is different in many respects from the English bird of that name. In the first place the English Robin is only about half the size of ours. It differs also in its notes, and something in its colour. Doubtless it is a bird of the same species but by no means the same bird. We do not know the colour of the eggs of the English bird. The Canadian Robin lays, generally, four dark blue eggs. It builds its nest early in May contiguous to some settlement. A thorn or low tree is preferred for the nest, which is made of grass and small sticks. The Robin is one of the first birds that hatches its young. We have known them to do so before the leaves were out. It feeds its young on worms. The young when full grown are nearly of the colour of the thrush; having a brownish breast with black specks upon it. The male bird of mature age is larger than the female, and its colours brighter. The breast and abdomen of a bright ochre or brown colour. The head, wings, back, and tail of a dark dun or slate colour. The lower part of the abdomen is whitish. The feet and bill are black. The Robin is not a regular song bird. It has a long and melodious whistle, heard in a still day at the distance of near a mile. Whilst its young are in process of hatching, and whilst they are still

nestled, it will sit upon some neighbouring bush or tree, and whistle away most beautifully. Two Robins will often answer each other at some distance in this way too. The Robin will feed on worms, seeds, or berries. During the autumn robins congregate in small flocks, and feed upon the common berries of the country, and are then esteemed good food. In length it is near a foot, and in breadth of wing more. This bird is loudest in tuning its throat early in the morning, or before an approaching storm; which it seems to enjoy. We have often been awakened by its loud and pleasant notes, sent forth in a constant repetition whilst perched on a tree near our bedroom, at early dawn. Its song is the harbinger of May and June showers. In the gentle rains of June it may be seen in our fields hopping about on the ground; frequently running before us, searching after the common red angle worm. They leave Canada late in the fall, and appear early in March. Some of them remain in the cedar swamps during the winter. The robin is a hardy bird and one dear to Canadians. It frequents our gardens—sings on our apple trees—hops over our green meadows—leaves us last and visits us first like good friends. Our earliest recollection is of the pleasant song of the red breasted robin. Its sweet carols are loved by Canadian youth, and the good wives of Canada are cheered on in their household duties by its ever present notes, about their gardens and orchards.

SPRING BIRDS.

On the 30th of March we noticed the pleasant sounds of many of our spring birds. The notes of the hedge sparrow, wild canary, phoebe, robin, the golden-winged woodpecker or wake up, as it is sometimes called, were all sounding familiarly in our ears. We welcome their sweet voices again as we do long absent friends. How beautiful is this alternation of the seasons. The human mind dislikes sameness. No climate is so congenial to the mind of man as one having this alternation. The winter glides gradually into spring—the spring into summer—the summer into mellow autumn with its many coloured leaves—and at last autumn into hoary and ice-bound winter. This change braces the constitution, invigorates the mind, and banishes ennui. These changes are much more agreeable than six months rain and fog, and six months dry, scorching weather, with an absence of all rain. We have an agreeable alternation of the seasons in Western Canada. The greatest defect in our climate is the coldness sometimes felt in the air in May. To make our climate what it should be, we would desire to see

no frosts in May. Last autumn was an unusually open and mild one. The past winter has been rather mild though not unusually so. Spring seems to have set in early, but we must not be deceived like the spring birds. The ice-fraught winds of the north west will yet cool our April and May weather. Navigation is now generally opened. The little birds that have been absent, now many months, again greet us with their sweet notes; the echo of the gladsome voice of nature, pure holy and rejoicing. There is something cheering in the "sweet carol of a bird." No heart is unbenefitted by it. It makes us love that Being whose goodness is seen in all of this. It drives sorrow from the heart and chimes in unison with the aspirations and virginity of the soul of childhood. Children love the voice of the spring birds. Ah there is something lovely and sublime, in the sweet and gentle chirping of the spring birds—the opening flowers—and the fresh budding of the leaves and forests!! The birds that first appear in our climate are those that can live on seeds and berries, such as the robin and the sparrow, the meadow lark, and such as live by hunting worms in the barks of trees, like the woodpecker tribe. The swallow tribe often appears early in April; but they suffer greatly at first on account of the absence of flies and insects, which are driven to their winter hiding places, by the cool breezes of April. The robin is the earliest of our spring birds. We saw a beautiful and large butterfly on the 30th March. How soon the genial rays of the sun bring to life and activity the beautiful creatures of nature! This butterfly with its golden tints and glossy coat must have lain in a torpid state since October last, in appearance an ugly senseless worm; yet a few sunny days in March have set its powers in motion and made it a thing of beauty floating on the air.

THE AMERICAN WOLF.

An account was given a few weeks ago, of a wolf that was killed near Toronto, by a farmer named Sullivan. Sullivan lives on the Kingston road, near a village four miles from Toronto. He was awakened by the loud barking of his dogs. He got up and his dogs followed something at a distance, which seemed to run off. About 4 o'clock he was again awakened by his dogs, and he and his brother got up and went out. In a corner by his barn, he found his two dogs were keeping at bay a large animal, which they seized upon his approach, and threw upon the ground. His brother approached and killed the wolf (for such it was), with a pitch fork. The wolf was an old one, and had broken off or lost one

of his fore tusks. He was very large,—being about the size of the largest Newfoundland dog. Another wolf had been killed a short time before, up Yonge-street, which was probably his mate.

It was strange that this wolf should have crossed several thick settlements, and have come upon the main road thus to seek food. Wolves in the old townships of Canada are now getting very scarce. We recollect the time in Canada, in 1825, when they were very common, as were bears. There are two kinds of wolves in this Province and in the Western States. The large grey or yellow wolf, and the smaller prairie wolf of the same colour. The prairie or smaller wolf we have never seen in Canada. In Illinois and the Western States they are very common and are hunted on the plains, on horseback, as good sport. In Illinois a party of horsemen will start out, when the snow is tolerably deep, armed with guns, sticks, and ropes, and hunt up the prairie wolves in the clumps of trees and hollows on the vast prairies. Upon coming in sight of the wolf the horses are put upon their full speed, and after a chase of a few hours, the wolf is captured, either by dogs or the horsemen themselves. We never joined in the sport, but have seen the horsemen returning with several wolves as trophies. A good horseman will run a wolf down in a few hours. The prairies are very wide; in some places ten miles without a tree. The huntsman can thus over a level plain, on the white snow, see the wolf miles off. The horsemen cross his path frequently and being numerous soon succeed in fatiguing the animal. The plains are very level, and if the snow be a foot deep, the wolf is soon fatigued by it alone. This animal is of a dirty brown or red colour mixed with grey, with some white on his belly. It is not more than half the size of the forest wolf, though of the same colour and habits. The forest wolf of Canada is more than a match for the largest dog. It is also very fleet, but cowardly unless in packs. He is generally found in company with another, and sometimes they hunt in packs of 2 dozen or more. Huntsmen have informed us, that when the forest wolf comes upon the scent of a deer, he will not hunt the deer down himself, but will go in search of his mate or some other wolf; making known his wants by a peculiar cry. When he finds another, he communicates the intelligence, and they both start off in chase of the deer. At first the wolves go slow. They gradually increase their speed until by constant alarms they succeed in securing their prey. The deer runs much faster than the wolf, but is soon fatigued. Deer are often chased by wolves into farm yards and thick settlements. Men are not often injured by wolves. We saw an account a few years ago of a woman being

killed by them, we think, near Bytown. When Canada was almost a pathless wilderness, in the year 1805, we have heard our father say, that he was once chased on horseback in the London District, by wolves. In those days wolves and bears were exceedingly numerous in Canada, and in the winter very apt to attack man, if caught alone. We have seen some fine specimens of the forest wolf alive. His tail is long and his build well adapted for running. His teeth are amazingly sharp. The wolf will cross in breeding with the dog. So will the fox. The time will come in Canada as it has in England when this animal will disappear from our country.

THE CITY OF HAMILTON.

We paid a visit to this city on 22nd March last, for curiosity, and partly on business and took a general survey of its progress and present prosperity. Our limits at this time will not admit of our saying what we would desire, and we shall confine our remarks to general statements. Our associations are such, as connected with this spirited and flourishing city, that we would now fondly enlarge our subject; but we will have to leave this for another time. We claim Hamilton as our birth place. Our father was once possessed of the greater part of the upper section of this lovely city, as far back as the year 1805; and we have recollections of it for more than 30 years past. Its lovely and romantic scenery—its splendid and unrivalled harbour—its beautiful sandy soil—its excellent water; and its exhaustless means for building the most beautiful houses, found in its mountain of freestone, have made, and will continue to make Hamilton one of the most desirable cities to live in, or in which to carry on business, that can be found in our lovely Province. We knew Hamilton when its site was a waving forest, with a few half-tilled fields visible amongst an ancient forest. We knew it when there was not a brick house in it, and we have watched its great and rapid growth. Some of the most delightful hours, that we have ever spent on earth, were spent in the calm summer evenings, and in the beautiful mornings of June, in gazing from the mountain tops that overlook the city, upon the calm and silvery bosom of Ontario, lit up by the glorious and splendid rays of a rising or setting summer sun; and in gazing upon the wide amphitheatre of hills that rise to the north and west of it in beautiful gradation for ten or twenty miles, covered with an ocean of green forest trees. Ah such hours were glorious in the stillness of nature! In taking our stand now upon the same mountain, we behold a city containing eleven thousand or more happy prosperous and industrious people. Many of these peo-

ple we once knew as poor but honest men in 1830. We find them now dwelling at their ease, in splendid residences, living upon their well and honestly earned incomes. We see a city extending from Beasley's Hollow, (as we used to call it) to Aikman's Farm (as we used to call it), near two miles in length. It is true that this whole distance is not built up with houses; but it is laid out into lots, and rows of brick houses are seen along the whole line; shewing that in a few years it will be a solid street. Then again we see two long streets extending from the base of the mountain to the Bay, nearly built up with fine houses, for a distance of a mile and a half. These two streets are John and James Streets. Other long and pleasant streets are to be seen. The eye thus wanders over a space of ground 2 miles square, upon which the city at present rests. This vast square is being fast filled up with business houses, and romantic and splendid private residences worth travelling a long distance to see. In ten years time it will be a solid city of buildings. Along King Street for half a mile, we see some beautiful buildings, stores, banks, wholesale houses, and hotels. On James Street we see one of the most extensive foundries in Canada, carried on by Messrs. McQuestin & Co., with other fine buildings. At the upper end of King Street we see the large Seminary for Young Ladies, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Vannorman, a credit alike to the City and the worthy gentleman that superintends it. Hamilton contains a large Temperance Society, and two Divisions of Sons of Temperance, numbering in both, near four hundred Sons. It contains many fine Churches, and a Mechanics' Institute. And lastly, the beginning of the Great Western Railroad, which through the energy of its citizens has been set in motion. We have much more to say on this subject which we will do at another time.

A RELIC.—A day or two ago "an oak was cut down at a short distance from Harrisburg, (and near an old revolutionary relic, known as Paxon's Church,) which upon counting its growth, proved to be near four hundred years old, and perfectly imbedded in it, at a height of near thirty feet from the ground, was found a well shaped stone mortar and pestle, and an instrument very much resembling an axe, though much smaller in size. They had evidently been placed in a crotch of the tree, which had grown together over them, and from an examination of the section, it is perfectly manifest that they must have been there at least three hundred years. They are of very hard flinty stone, and in their finish exhibit much skill."—*Western Literary Messenger*.

THE CANADIAN Son of Temperance.

Toronto, Tuesday, April 8, 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.*

"ONE GLASS MORE."

DEAR SIR,—I met with the accompanying lines the other day—I do not know the author—They are anonymous. If you have a corner to spare in your journal be so kind as to oblige me by inserting them; they may do good to the cause.

Your obedient servant,
F. B.

Stay mortals stay! nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction seal,
Within that cup there's such a curse
As all that drink shall feel;
Disease and death, for ever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry,
"Here!" give me—"one cup more."

Go, view that prison's gloomy cells,
Their pallid tenants scan,
Gaze, Gaze upon those earthly hells,
And ask whence they began;
Had they a tongue, O man! thy cheek
The tale would crimson o'er,
Had they a tongue, they soon would speak,
And answer—"one glass more."

Behold that wretched female form,
An outcast from her home,
Blenched in affliction's blighting storm,
And doomed in want to roam;
List while she asks that prattler dear,
Why mother is so poor?
He'll whisper in thy startled ear,
'Twas father's—"one glass more!"

Stay mortal! stay, repent, return,
Reflect upon thy fate,
The poisonous draught indignantly spurn,
Oh spare it ere too late;
Fly from the alehouse, horrid den!
Nor linger at the door,
Lest thou perchance should sip again.
The treacherous—"One glass more."

THE SECRETS OF OUR ORDER.

One of the objections most commonly made by our opponents, and by many who pretend to be friendly to our order, is, that it is a secret Society. For this reason they say they will not join us. We have secret signs and secret objects, they think, and they are opposed to secret societies. Now when the motives and conduct of many of these cavallers are thoroughly examined into it will be found that their reasons for being opposed to us, are different from those they assign.

One cogent reason, they secretly have, is that they are unwilling to pay our initiation fees, and the small weekly dues that we pay to keep our order in a flourishing condition. It is all very well to attend temperance meetings if they cost nothing. It is all very well to have high seats at soirees, and to share the honours of temperance celebrations; but it is quite another thing to pay £1 5s. a year for it. Another secret cause of their conduct, is their unwillingness to give so much of their time to the temperance cause as the Sons do. It is all very well to attend a meeting of temperance people once in three months, but the idea of attending one every week at a division room is entirely out of the question. With many on the other hand the objection of secrecy in our order is sincerely but ignorantly made. Our Society differs very much from that of the old Temperance Reformation we admit. It differs in two very material things. In the first place we pay for the temperance cause and its progress each his equal share. We thereby have a fund upon which we can rely to advance the cause, and to help each other and our families when we are dead. The Sons can have no poor among them. The widow and the orphan, if poor, are cared for. Sick brethren are paid whilst sick; and we are not obliged to go a begging when we want a few pounds for a temperance object. In the second place we have the elements of order, energy, and constant action in our society. When we act we act together, and act over the whole of Canada, and of North America. We have an organization and unity of action, unknown to the old reformation. The rising as well as the adult generation; the female as well as the male population, are the objects of our constant care. Yet with all this we are not a secret society; nor are our objects hidden from the public eye. Our constitution and bye-laws can be read by any one; and it can there be seen what we do, how we act, and by what rules we are governed. In them our whole objects are laid bare to the public eye. We conceal nothing. And what are these objects. Simply to advance and consummate the great cause of thorough temperance; and to spread and practice the principles of morality and benevolence. It is true our special care is the welfare of our brethren in the first place; but then the grand object of our order is to convert the whole human family into strict friends of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks; and to cultivate a feeling of universal benevolence and brotherhood in the minds of all. Our intentions are those of the most enlarged Christianity. Christ intended, that under the wings of his holy religion, all men should come and rest in peace and worship God; doing unto each other as they would be done by.

Such is the aim of our order. Of persons coming amongst us we ask no tests as to opinion, religion, or politics, other than that they should abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, and be of good moral character. A Jew, a Christian, or a Mahometan, may be a Son of Temperance. A Unitarian, or a Trinitarian, or any person having any other conscientious opinions of his duty, in the worship of God, can come amongst us without offence. Our order is no more a secret society than is the Board of Directors of any great public work, or Company. The Board of Directors of every Company have their discussions, in general, concealed from the public eye. Our House of Assembly has its secret Sessions, in which matters appertaining particularly to its privileges and private interests, are discussed aside from the public eye. The Bank of England, The Hudson's Bay Company, or East India Company, and hundreds of other companies have their private meetings relating to their private interests, and matters of business, with which the public at large are not immediately concerned. So the Sons of Temperance have their business meetings; their meetings for election of officers; their meetings to initiate members, or to expel members found unworthy; and to hear charges and to examine into charges made against members for breaking their pledges. What secrecy is there in all this, different from that found in the transactions of Religious Bodies, or the transactions of Boards of Directors of extensive companies? None. Yet no one calls the latter secret companies. The secrets of private families, their disputes, their reconciliations, and the manner thereof, are not proclaimed on the house tops. The private differences in Church Societies, or the offences of members thereof, are not laid bare before the public gaze. So if a brother in the order breaks his pledge, or a private matter is discussed in division rooms, it is not declared on the house tops, or talked of to men out of the order. All this is observed for a good purpose, and it subserves a good purpose. Then we do not admit strangers into our division rooms to insult us in our debates, or to disturb our discussions. If a brother has failed to keep his pledge, we do not care to have it the town gossip, which it would be, if every one that chose could intrude his presence amongst us. We choose a different course, and one that is found eminently successful in its results. To keep out strangers we have a pass-word known to none but the initiated; and to make ourselves still more secure, we have an inside pass-word. Our common safeguard is this outside pass-word, known to all good Sons in America and England. This is our secret. It is but a wise precaution with which we cannot dispense.

NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY.

There is nothing that we so much dislike as newspaper wrangling. It is bad enough in a common political newspaper; but it is to us very unseemly, in religious and literary papers. We always look upon a lover of this paper warfare, as a man wrong at heart. Our numerous readers will not therefore be surprised that we have made up our minds, to avoid it. We would sooner put up with some unmerited abuse, than pollute the columns of a moral and literary magazine, like ours with angry discussions, with an ungenerous and unreasonable contemporary.—When attacked we will in the mildest manner possible, explain our position; making no indecent allusions, or any no remark that we cannot fully prove. It seems to be thought by some newspapers, that they have an inalienable right;—that it is understood to be the prerogative of Editors, to call each other any name, however degrading, without being thought, base slanderers. Now, our opinion is very different. We think an honest and virtuous man, will no more think of calling a fellow Editor, a liar or a person void of principle, through the channel of ink and type, than he would do so in the public streets, within the hearing of his neighbors.—Such an Editorial habit or custom, is degrading to the Press, and should be avoided by all who love, this glorious instrument of our modern civilization. We started this magazine upon the report and recommendation of an influential Committee, of the Ontario Division, made last November. We had also the approval of the Toronto Division. Both of the divisions hailed with joy, the idea of the commencement of such a magazine as we publish, and the members of both freely and without hesitation, early in the winter, gave us their names to the number of two hundred or more. The difficulty with them was to find a person who would risk such an enterprise;—for temperance papers are not generally profitable. As a member of the old and prosperous Division of Ontario; numbering now near 250 Sons; we will never forget the glorious principles of our order so far, as to be an instrument, to bring them into disgrace, by any seeming controversy with one who seeks to draw us into angry paper discussions.

“He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.”

The principles of our glorious order, are based upon the sublime religion, and doctrines of Jesus Christ; who sought by all his acts, and precepts, to induce mankind to be honest—charitable—benevolent and just to each other;—and sincere in the worship of God. We have from our earliest years been a sincere admirer of and believer

in the truths and inspiration, of the holy and sublime doctrines of Christ. The political and religious tendency of all, He ever did or said on earth, is to make mankind and all nations, one vast assemblage of brothers. His apothegms should be written in letters of burning fire, athwart our heavens, that all minds might drink in their everlasting truths. Yet because we have not declared this upon the house-tops “to be seen of men”; there are those, who would dive into the secrets of our heart, to know, what none can know but God. We envy not the spirit or judgment of any one who could so wantonly attempt to wound, a brother’s feelings.

It is a high gratification to us to know, that our undertaking, has met with the approbation of the Canadian Press generally, political and religious. There is but one Paper, that has assailed us, or imputed sinister motives. When we meet with the approval of such papers as the *Canada Christian Advocate, Evangelist, Christian Guardian, and Observer*, and others, we might mention; we need not fear, that our magazine will be called irreligious. It was not established for a religious purpose; but nothing shall ever appear in it, that disparages religious feeling.

As brothers in the same order, we should bear and forbear with each other, being the last to aggress, and the first to conciliate. This has been our policy in the Division to which we belong, and have belonged now, since the beginning of last summer. We have said the principles of our order are based upon those of Christianity. Universal benevolence is our aim. We strive to make men temperate, industrious, and benevolent. In doing so we must begin with our own hearts.

MR. GOUGH AND FATHER MATHEW
—FATHER CHINIQUY.

Within the last five years no two living individuals have done so much good to man as these two benevolent men. Father Mathew, of whom we gave an account in our first number, completely revolutionized the opinions of the Irish nation on the subject of the use of intoxicating drinks. It would not be too much to say that he has converted half of the adult people in Ireland into friends of temperance. Indeed we have seen a much larger number named. We have seen it stated that he had administered the pledge to 300,000 persons in the United States during his short visit there. He has a large and generous heart. What a noble purpose he displayed in the purchase of eleven acres of ground in Ireland for a free burial ground for the poor!! He wished to be buried in the centre of this ceme-

tary; in the midst of the poor whom he had benefitted more than any living man. A noble idea, worthy of an angel!! His idea of the duty of man is the right one. “Love thy neighbour as thyself” is his motto. It is the motto of the Sons of Temperance. We all are men like Father Mathew, quite as able to do our share of good. What a beautiful picture would earth present if all were actuated by such noble and generous motives. Our Saviour was the first to teach and inculcate by precept and example the most enlarged philanthropy. His life was a series of sublime acts of goodness. Mr. Gough whilst in Toronto induced about 1400 persons to sign the pledge of total abstinence. Nearly half of the soldiers in the garrison here signed the pledge. He did a vast deal of good here; and is doing much good every where. Who was Mr. Gough a few years ago? A plain uneducated journeyman book-binder, we believe. His benevolence and energy have spread his fame over North America and into Europe. Father Chiniquy we believe has done much good in Lower Canada. We do not know a great deal about this friend of the cause, but believe he has done great service among the Catholic people of the Lower Province. We as a body and order in Canada, numbering now upwards of fifteen thousand, have before us these bright examples of goodness. Let us gird on the armour of warfare and fight in the good cause until Canada is redeemed from drunkenness.

MIMICO SOIREE ON 2ND APRIL, 1851.

We attended on this day an interesting meeting of the Sons of Temperance at the village of Mimico. The meeting was presided over by brother John Ward. There was an assemblage of at least 300 persons, including a very respectable turn out of ladies; the daughters and wives of the village people and neighbouring farmers. The Sons had marched from the lower part of the village, attended by the beautiful Cooksville band in full regalia; half an hour before we arrived, and entered the Wesleyan Methodist Church, we think; which was very tastefully ornamented with evergreen boughs and wreaths, Opposite the pulpit and speakers stand, there was a well formed triangle, with the motto of the Sons worked from evergreen boughs. The Church was lighted up very well, and there was a good tea, with plenty of eatables served to all present. Two speeches were delivered before the presentation of the bible, one by an excellent friend, brother John Doel, who having given up a profitable business for the good of the cause, aids it also with his voice, upon all

occasions. About half past eight o'clock, Miss Harriet Shaver, and Miss Maria Ward, two young ladies with a short but well written address, presented the division with a costly and beautiful copy of the Scriptures, and a neat velvet cushion. The address was responded to by the Chairman in a short pithy reply. After this we were called upon to address the meeting, and then we listened to a very able address by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, who exposed in very forcible language, the folly and wickedness of the present license system. Mr. Alcorn was to follow him. We were obliged to leave at nine o'clock, but we doubt not, that this sterling friend of the temperance cause, not only set the house into roars of laughter at his humour; but also entertained them with some original and excellent remarks on the interests of our cause.

Upon enquiry, we find that these Soirees uniformly result in an increase of the divisions. The Lambton Division received a considerable accession of members since its last Soiree. The Mimico division has lately increased very much too. In conclusion we would say that this Soiree was well got up and well attended.

THE INTEMPERANCE SUPPRESSION ACTS OF 1850.

That eminent friend of Temperance the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, strove during last session to get enacted by our Legislature an act to put down Intemperance in Canada similar to the Wisconsin law. His strong practical common sense saw at once that such an act was what we wanted in Canada. He however had not the influence in our present Legislature to get it enacted. His efforts resulted however in some good. Out of his act two were modelled which are decidedly an advance in the right quarter, though they are by no means what we want. We understand the two acts of last session are composed in part of an act recommended by Father Chiniquy the champion of Temperance among the Catholics of Lower Canada, and of provisions recommended by Mr. Hincks, together with many provisions modified taken from Mr. Cameron's bill. It is our opinion that the proper mode to put down the sale of alcoholic drinks is to make the vendors of it answerable for all its consequences. Make every man who sells give heavy bonds to pay all damages caused by or resulting from his sale of alcohol to men or women. We do not mean by this to admit that we are in favor of the license system. Sudden changes cannot at once be introduced. Until public opinion is greatly changed we must try the Wisconsin mode. Then after its trial a few years let the sale of spirits as a beverage be prohibited entirely. No system was ever so monstrous and injudicious in every point of view as the license system. For the sake of an income of a few hundred thousand dollars we license taverns, stills and stores, to sell and make

liquors, the use of which fills our jails with criminals—our penitentiaries with convicts—our asylums with the insane—our homes with bickering and quarrels—our towns with riots and mobs—our streets with beggars, and our church-yards with graves. We receive with one hand in taxes on liquors what we dispense with the other to coroners, jailors, crown-officers, and paupers, and generally for the administration of the criminal justice of the country. This is truly a wise system! Our posterity will wonder where our common sense was when we suffered such a thing to exist from generation to generation. We wonder at the acts of the people of New England two hundred years ago in burning poor females for witch-craft. We wonder that thousands of good men and women should have been burnt in Europe with the faggot 300 years ago for opinions sake!! Yet we in this age of common sense allow death-dealers to hang out signs—not to keep tavern—but to retail in gills and quarts what sends thousands of our people to the grave every year. The cholera comes amongst us once in many years and carries off a few thousands of people (most of whom are rum-drinkers too) and we think it an awful scourge, yet that cholera is the stomach and of the soul—the burning thirst for alcoholic drinks is looked upon as an immaterial matter—one of no consequence to our country or its people. Oh lamentable folly, and lamentable imbecility of intellect!! The use of spirituous and malt liquors sends more victims to the grave every year in Europe and America than the cholera did in 1832—1834 or 1849!! Its victims die by degrees—by accidents—by insanity—by other diseases brought on by its use, and go down to the grave like the leaves of an autumn forest, one by one, but sure and numerously.

As we intend to pursue this subject more fully in our next, we will conclude this article by giving a synopsis of one of the two acts above alluded to, which is as follows;

The preamble of the first act, "an act to amend the laws relative to tavern licenses in Upper Canada," repeals all acts vesting in Justices of the peace, the power to grant licenses, and make rules for Inn-keepers.

Section 2—leaves the law as it was, with respect to the power of the government to give a license to shop-keepers, and steamboats, or others not keeping Inns, to sell liquors by retail, in large quantities.

Section 3, of this act, is certainly a much stronger one than many suppose. It in effect empowers "the Municipality of each Township or incorporated Village, the Town Council of each incorporated town, and the Common Council of each city in Upper Canada to make bye-laws."—"For limiting the number of Inns or houses of public entertainment in such township, village, town or city, for which licenses to retail spirituous liquors, to be drunk therein, shall be issued, or for prohibiting the issuing of any such licenses, for any house in their respective Municipalities;" "And for fixing the terms and conditions which shall be previously complied with, by any person desiring such license—the description of house, and the accommodation he shall have and constantly keep and maintain, and the security which he shall give for observing all the bye-laws of the Municipalities, and the sum which he shall pay for such license;" "For regulating all such Inns and houses of public entertainment, and for imposing for any contravention of such bye-laws, any penalty or punishment, which they may lawfully in use for any

contravention of other bye-laws; and for similar purposes with respect to ale and beer houses, and other houses for the reception and entertainment of the public, where fermented or other manufactured liquors are sold or drunk therein.

Section 5, enacts that at the time of the annual "elections of councillors in the several townships, incorporated villages, towns and cities in Upper Canada, there shall be elected by the same electors in each township, not divided into wards, or incorporated village, three Inspectors of houses of public entertainment, and in each ward of any township divided into wards, or of any such town or city, one Inspector of houses of public entertainment, and each Inspector shall be subject, in the same manner as the other Municipal officers, to any bye-laws to be made by the Council of the Municipality, touching their duties or requirements."

Section 6 enacts, "that it shall be the duty of such Inspectors to see that the bye-laws of the Municipality are complied with, as regards the persons to whom licenses to keep houses of public entertainment, and to retail spirituous liquors therein, are to be issued; and for this purpose the said Inspectors, after such previous visits and examinations as they may think proper to meet &c.," "for the purpose of determining, what persons, have under the bye-law in that behalf qualified themselves, to obtain such licenses, and to give certificates."

Section 7 enacts, "that the said Inspectors shall perform similar duties with regard to Inns, ale and beer houses, and other establishments of like nature."

Section 9 enacts, "that nothing in this act contained, shall prevent the Governor in council, from appointing any Municipal officer, or other person to issue licenses, for keeping houses of public entertainment, and retailing spirituous liquors therein, in any Municipality if he shall think proper to appoint such officer or person to perform that duty, instead of the Revenue Inspector."

This last section is ambiguous. It might mean in part to over-ride the power of the people's Inspectors, and the power of the councillors.

We would hardly suppose however, that the clause means that when a Municipality prohibits licences, that the Governor in council, would, by any Inspector appointed by him, issue them. If this be the meaning, it annuls in fact the whole act, and destroys its best provisions; which is that every Municipality, may if it choose, refuse to grant licenses to Inns to sell spirituous liquors within its limits.

HAMILTON, March 19th, 1851.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

Sir,

If you think these few lines worthy of insertion in your paper, perhaps you will kindly do so.

Sons of Temperance and Brethren, of the great mottoes of our order, *Love, Purity, and Fidelity*—Love is the first and most prominent, for without Love, Purity or Fidelity could not exist. Love is the flight of the soul towards God—towards the great, the sublime and the beautiful. The poet Scott, in his description of Love says:

"Love is the secret sympathy, the silver link, the golden tie."

"Which heart to heart, and mind to mind;"

"In body and in soul can bind."

Love your family, the partner of your life—those around you, ready to share your joys and sorrows—the dead who were dear to you, and to whom you were dear: but in a thin—be—in

mind the Love taught you by the rules of our order; the Love of souls united; who aspire together for the benefit of our brother man. To love is to promise for the future. God has given us love, that the weary soul may give and receive support upon the way of life. It is a flower which springs up upon the path of duty; but which cannot change its course. Purity, strengthen and improve yourselves by strict adherence to the cause of Temperance; even at the price of increasing your earthly trials; so that the sister soul, united to your own, for the benefit of our fellow creatures, may never need here or elsewhere to blush through you or for you.

Brothers the time will come, when from the height of a new life; embracing the whole past, and comprehending its secrets, you will smile together at the sorrows you have endured—the trials you have overcome in the advancement of the cause. Love your brethren, as the chosen of your heart. Let the motto, Love, be your guiding star. Sons of Temperance, let your name be your glory—your sign among the people. Give to the advancement of that name, your thoughts—your counsel and your strength. Raise up the great and beautiful banner of our order, *Love, Purity, and Fidelity*, and see that you leave it to posterity uncontaminated by any trace of falsehood, of servitude, unprofaned by dismemberment!! In Canada we now number nearly sixteen thousand of men: I may say in the prime of life, endowed with active splendid faculties. We are destined to hold a great moral and social position, as a body in the country. We have our visions of the future; and they are as bright and hopeful as any Son of Temperance could indulge in; but we seek this realization; not in repeating the abortive experiments of unlightened times, but in steady adherence to those principles which we profess, *Love, Purity, and Fidelity*; whose truth is confirmed by every instance of conformity. We would prepare the advent of the days we dream of, not by upsetting, but developing the natural arrangements of society—not by doing violence to the strongest and truest instincts of our nature, but by strictly conforming to their highest manifestations—not by surrounding men with artificial environments, which shall make enterprise superfluous, but by calling forth, and cultivating those inborn capacities, and noble energies, which can subdue and mould external circumstances, can conquer casualties, and command results. Brethren, turn your eyes to that loftiest Heaven, when temperance shall reign in the land we live in. We have the wishes, and I may also say, the co-operation of the fair sex, to aid and guide us on, in this great and noble cause. A few years since, in Hamilton, it was held to be almost a crime, by the ladies, to be temperate on a New Years day; but now a great moral influence has been at work: and instead of a glass of wine, given through a false idea of hospitality, you receive a cup of delicious coffee, on that day. So much for the moral influence that has been at work.

Then "on, brave warriors on, and never cease till the battle's won."

Then rally brave hearts around,
The Temperance band, have taken their stand,
on high and holy ground.

EDWIN R. OWEN.

of Hamilton Division, No. 25.

BRADFORD, April 1st., 1851.

SIR, AND BROTHER,—I here inclose the names of the officers elected to serve this quarter, in our Division, which now numbers nearly 60 members, night of meeting—Wednesday.

Hugh Armon, W. P. Dr. Newton Burnie, R. S.

SECTION OF CADETS.

Thomas Duffill, D. G. W. P., Falcon—Night of meeting, Friday.

Gerge McKay, W. A. Willson Scott, R. S.
N. B. Your Gem is certainly doing all it promises, and is much admired here.

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,
WILLIAM DUERY, R. S.

For the Canadian Son of Temperance.
Mn. Editor:

At your request I beg to state that the eighth Annual meeting of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, will take place in this city, on the 17th day of June next, at 9 o'clock A. M.; where for the first time, the Grand Division of England and Scotland, are expected to be represented, together with all British Provinces in North America, as well as all the States and Territories of the United States, which combined together will indeed form a Convention for good, hitherto unequalled by any other moral movement of the present day.

The Grand Division of Canada West, will meet in the city of Hamilton, on Wednesday the 28th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of business. It is supposed that the G. D., will also hold a special meeting in this city during the sitting of the N. D.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN M. ROSS, D. G. W. V.

Ontario District, No. 47 S. of T. }
Toronto, April 5th 1851. }

ONTARIO DIVISION.

Has chosen Edward Lawson W. P.—and Matthew Sweetman R. S. This Division on the 31st March again initiated 19 members.

PORT CREDIT DIVISION.

Has changed its evening of meeting to Saturday. Oliver Hammond is R. S. this quarter. This Division has 50 members and 30 Cadets.

CENTRAL DIVISION YONGE STREET—Has chosen P. Lawrence, Esq. W. P.—and Hugh Ross, R. S.

INCORPORATION OF OUR ORDER.

We have not yet published the act of New Brunswick, but would do so if generally requested.

It is supposed now that Parliament will meet in May or June—and it might be well for every Division to see to the obtaining of signatures to the act some time since sent to many Divisions by Brother Ross. We think an act of incorporation properly framed desirable.

PORT CREDIT SOIREE.

There was a large turn out at this Soiree of the friends of Temperance. Between three and four hundred persons were in attendance. The Cooksville Band entertained the company with some of their choicest tunes. A beautiful banner was presented by the ladies to the Division of the Sons and the evening passed off very agreeably to all. The Speakers were Samuel Alcorn Esq. of Yorkville, the Rev. Mr. Hughes of Lambton, Mr. Ward of Munice, and Mr. Berry of Brampoon.

The surplus received from the Soiree is to be expended in Building a Temperance Hall. The timber it is said, is already got out for the Building. This building of Temperance Halls is a new feature in the History of Canada. No better index of the good sense and morality of a people need be asked for than this. School houses and Temperance Halls are what we want, in place of goals and Taverns. Let there be plenty of School houses, Lecture-rooms, Mechanic Institutes and Schools, then will we see this other wise favored land prosper as it should. An intelligent and moral people will make a good government and enact good laws. We wish we could see a Temperance Hall in every Village in Canada and every Tavern where Liquor is sold turned into a Temperance house. We could not be at this Soiree as our friends know, but our good wishes were with them.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We have received the April number of the EVANGELIST, published under the direction of the Primitive Methodist Church, at Hamilton. It comes to us in quite an improved form, embellished with some very good and appropriate cuts. The mechanical and editorial appearance of this number is very good. Every family that wishes to have a neat and beautiful evangelical record of Christianity, should take a copy of this excellent monthly magazine. Its price is only 2s. 6d. per year.

The CANADA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, an old and familiar friend of the Canadian Christian community, published weekly in Hamilton, is also lying on our table. It is filled with a great variety of useful Christian intelligence and other useful matter, valuable in a family. Praise from us, for such a paper, would be quite superfluous, as its merits are well known everywhere. It also takes an active interest in the great temperance movement in which we are engaged.

We are happy to see that our city Mechanics' Institute is to have a PUBLIC SOIREE, at the St. Lawrence Hall, on the 10th instant. We would cordially invite all who can possibly do so to attend. The tickets are 2s. 6d. It is said, the splendid Band of our regiment will be in attendance. Our country friends would do well to come in and attend this Soiree, as it will, no doubt, be quite a splendid affair.

We have various country newspapers lying before us. In every one of them, we see accounts of the movements of our order, and a feeling evinced in their columns in favor of Temperance.

Our city is considerably excited on the subject of American Slavery. The people of Canada view it as the monster evil of America. They wish the Americans well; but the contiguity of the two countries fills ours with news of the evils of Slavery, and the tyranny of the Fugitive Slave Law shocks our feelings as residents and natives of this continent.

We have received the last March number of that very useful and excellent temperance periodical the CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE OF MONTREAL. It is accompanied by an extra, containing correspondence on temperance subjects. We wish to see this long standing friend of the cause taken everywhere. Its circulation is, we believe, now very extensive in Canada.

The March number of the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, the organ of the Baptists in Canada West, a highly respectable and useful denomination of Christians amongst us, lies on our table. This periodical is under the management of the Rev. Mr. Pyper, a gentleman of talent and eminent piety. We wish to see it patronized, as doubtless it will be, throughout Canada.

Deferred Communications.

BROTHER DICK'S report is deferred until our next number. His letter came too late. JUSTITIA is crowded out—also a letter about Temperance Houses, and several other matters of interest, which shall appear in our next.

Our statistics of divisions is left out of this Number, to get it set anew again.

TORONTO Markets, Monday, April 7th, 1851.
Wheat per bushel, average 3s. 10d.; Flour, per barrel, average 18s. 9d.; Beef per 100lbs., £1 to £1 5s.; Pork per 100lbs., £1 2s. 6d., to £1 5s. Potatoes per bushel, 2s. 6d.; Oats per bushel, 1s. 5d.; Wool, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

↳ A DISGRACEFUL ATTEMPT TO CORRUPT LICENSE INSPECTORS, AND ANNULL OUR BY-LAWS.

A very excellent bye-law of this city, requires all Inn-keepers "to keep their bar-rooms closed on the Sabbath day," for the enactment of which, the public are indebted chiefly to a few friends of temperance in the City Council. A citizen well known for his friendship for the temperance cause, Mr. Hewlett, had been greatly annoyed on the street in which he lives; by disgraceful noises and scenes issuing from, and taking place, on the Sabbath evenings, in certain small taverns, on this street and elsewhere. He thought proper to complain, on the 24th ult., to the Police authorities, assisted by Mr. Whiteman and Mr. Dill, two of the Inspectors of licenses, of these breaches of the law. He succeeded in having some of the parties fined, and in consequence, when he and Mr. Whiteman left the court, they were followed; according to a preconcerted plan one would suppose, by a motley crew of boys, and the poor creatures who frequent low Taverns. Such wretched beings, in a place like Toronto, are we are sorry to say, too numerous—urged on by some low vendors of *liquid poison*, they threatened, and would have committed violence, if timely aid had not been rendered by Policemen and others, who sheltered them. It does not take long to raise such a mob, numbering hundreds. Such things are not however countenanced, by any portion of the respectable inhabitants. Public opinion in this city, will support any citizen in enforcing the bye-law, and the influence of temperance principles, in the council and city, are greatly on the increase. The time has gone by, when rowdies can rule Toronto. Liquor sellers have seen their best days amongst us, and their course is downward. The amount of death and poverty existing in this city for years past, among hundreds of poor families and the working classes, caused by the infamous traffic of beer sellers and low taverns, located in every back street of our city; is every day decreasing. It only requires that Sons of Temperance be vigilant, aided by all who are friendly to order, morals and the cause of sobriety, to put down the disgraceful system of wholesale licensing, heretofore and yet too much in vogue amongst us. The votes of two thousand friends of temperance in this city; which with energy, might be secured in a year or two, would place the licensing system, amongst us on a proper basis.

We are sorry to say, that the abettors of, and actors in this contemplated row, escaped punishment, because *sufficient evidence could not be found* to convict them by the Police constables—yet this wicked assemblage tried our streets in the day time. What a libel on justice! We are told that Mr. Garnett, the Police Magistrate, has decided that the law above alluded to, only requires Inn-keepers, *not to sell liquor on the Sabbath*, not to keep the bar-rooms closed. Now the religious community in which we live, and every friend of morals and sobriety, should protest

against such a construction of the bye-law. It is neither legal, nor is it sound in morals. The construction is in our opinion, quite absurd and injudicious. The person who framed the bye-law, had a double object in view. One was to prevent the sale of liquor on the Sabbath day at all. Another was to induce working men, and all others to spend that day at Church, or at home with their families; or in some moral way. These two objects could only be effected by closing the bars entirely. Every one knows that if you keep a bar full of liquor bottles open; staring the poor inebriate in the face, he will be tempted to buy, and the vender is too fond of money not to sell. Every bar should be closed, as much as every store in the city, on that day—Public morals require it, and man requires rest on that day—Taverns can exist without *selling poison* on the Sabbath—if it is wanted as a medicine the drug shops will furnish it. All this arises from the want of concentration of public opinion on the subject. Let us as Sons, locate a division in every ward in this city, and bring forth our hundreds of votes in the elections of 1852 and 1853, and in the year 1854, we will see Policemen act differently; and we will not see our most excellent citizens, wantonly insulted in mid-day, by a parcel of ruffians, urged on by *knaveish liquor sellers*.



Extracts from the Address of Brother William Rowland, late W. P., delivered before the Toronto Division, March 4th, 1851.

The Toronto Division of the Sons of Temperance, is composed chiefly of young men of enterprising and temperate habits in this City. They are actuated by a desire to extend the blessings of our order, and at the same time, to improve their minds with intellectual pursuits and enquiries—Several very interesting Essays have been read before the division, and discussions on intellectual subjects, in connection with temperance, have taken place. This division was formed, only so late as the 13th August, 1850, and it now numbers, we are told, about one hundred. The members have lately fitted up a neat new room, on Church Street, near the Court House, in which they meet every Tuesday evening. At the meeting of the division, on the 25th of March, Dr. Russell was chosen W. P. and Mr. Boyd R. S. When we say that the members are chiefly young men, we do not wish to be understood to say that they are all so. The division however was got up, in a most laudable spirit, by the young men of this city. Nothing is so creditable to them as this fact. The temptations in this city, held out to young men, to be dissipated, by the numerous Saloons, Restaurateurs Hotels, and Taverns are great. Youth is a time, when it is difficult to withstand such temptations. How creditable is it then in any community, to see young men band themselves together, for the glorious object of advancing temperance, morality, and knowledge! The variety that we wish to preserve in

this Magazine, renders it necessary for us to curtail many articles which we would otherwise give entire. There are several interesting addresses lying before us, which we can only allude to. After some preparatory remarks, the lecturer proceeded by giving a few extracts from Wadsworth's Temperance Manual, among which are the following:

"The first Temperance Society of which I find any account, was one formed by a German, in the year 1517; who seeing the universal use of intoxicating liquors, and its direful effects, established a society; the objects of which were to put an end to toasting, and the practice of endeavouring to ensnare individuals into intoxication. On the 25th of December, 1600, a similar society was formed in Germany, for the purpose of stopping the ravages of intemperance. Its founder was Maurice Landgrave of Hesse, and was named the Order of Temperance. The first of their laws was as follows: "Be it ordained, that every member of this society, pledges himself never to become intoxicated." While another ran thus: "That no member should drink more than seven glasses at one time, and that this should on no account happen oftener than twice in the day." The members of this society were bound only for two years.

Various other attempts were made by individuals and societies, during the 17th and 18th centuries, to lessen the amount of drinking, not by declining in toto; but to use the beverage more moderately, but all with little or no success; as the chief difficulty, was to ascertain the precise stopping point. The capabilities of toppers in those times, bore a striking similarity to those of the present age; viz—that while one man might be overcome with a half pint, another could with perfect ease stow away half a gallon, and thus moderate men would preach up temperance, while sipping their ale; while another might be declaring the sight of a drunken man abominable, when one more glass, would pretty surely finish himself as the best illustration of what he spoke.

But it was not till later dates, that men, seeing the awful amount of intemperance, and their eyes really awakened to the real extent of this evil, by the glaring facts founded on statistics, that any active measures were taken for their suppression.

In the State of Virginia, in 1807, a Temperance Society was formed. Another was also organized in Massachusetts, in 1821. And after these were formed, a rather remarkable one was organized in Morristown, in the State of New Jersey, having the following pledges submitted for adoption. "That no member should be allowed to drink more than a pint of liquor in one day." After much discussion however, it was fixed at half a pint per day, and this limitation, was considered as a triumph and a great advance in temperance!

In the year 1826, there appears to have been a simultaneous effort made, by the philanthropists of America, to establish societies for the suppression of intemperance. In 1827, until the close of 1828—1000 societies had been formed, embracing 100,000 members, but 1829 was rendered remarkable by the formation of these societies in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The first Temperance Society established in the United Kingdom, was formed in Belfast, on the 4th of August, 1829. The first general Temperance Society in Scotland, was in Greenock, on the 6th October, in the same year, and the first in England, was established in Bradford, on the 2nd of February, 1830.

In these societies, the pledge generally adopted, positively restricted the use of ardent spirits only, admitting the use of beer, cider, &c., but not to excess.

In Blackburn, however, another step was made forward with an improved pledge, in which they resolved not only to abstain entirely from the use of ardent spirits, except as medicine, and from using other liquors to excess, but never to use these other liquors in any Inn or house in which they were sold, except when necessary for refreshment in travelling, or transacting business when from home.

On the 22nd March, 1832, in Preston, another step was made onward, with the following pledge; "We, the undersigned, believe that the prevailing practice of using intoxicating liquors, is most injurious both to the temporal and spiritual interests of the people, by producing crime, poverty, and distress. We believe also that decisive means of reformation, including example, as well as precept, are loudly and imperatively called for. We do therefore voluntarily agree, that we will abstain from the use of ardent spirits ourselves, and will not give or offer them to others, except as medicines. And if we use other liquors, it shall at all times be with great moderation, and we will, to the utmost of our power, discountenance all the causes and practices of intemperance."

Although the nature of this pledge partook more of temperance than any of the former, yet it was observed, that although its members kept that part of the pledge which prevented them from the use of ardent liquors, yet it was noticed that the clause which admitted malt liquor to be taken in great moderation, was frequently violated. The reclaiming of drunkards, and the saving of little drop men, being the object of the society, caused the visitors and members of the committee to view with regret the violations that were daily occurring. This led to the conviction, that nothing short of abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, would produce a thorough temperance reformation; and consequently many of its most sincere members, abstained entirely from all intoxicating drinks.

The first really total abstinence pledge we hear of was at Preston, Lancashire in August 1832, and was signed by a John King, and immediately after this, a meeting was called, when the following pledge was submitted and signed; "We agree to abstain from all liquors of an intoxicating quality, whether Ale, Porter, Wine or ardent spirits, except as medicine."

It may not be uninteresting here to remark, that the word *total*, which has now become so universally adopted for total abstinence, was first used here at this time, by one of those who were among the first to sign this new pledge; viz. by Richard Turner, a reformed drunkard.

This then may be considered the point of time at which total abstinence began its reign, it was very soon perceived that this was the only safeguard against intemperance, and hence the old moderation societies became extinct, or were supplanted by the total. England which had been last in the temperance movement of the three sections of the Kingdom—here took a stand as the first for total abstinence, and the sister portions of the Empire soon followed in her wake. Ere long the intelligence flew to this side of the Atlantic, and the cry of total abstinence was taken up as the desired good. Societies were rapidly formed, and thousands flocked within its pale—there alone secure from the attacks of the perfidious destroyer.

I have thus delayed the object more particularly for this evening's discussion, until I could give a hurried sketch of the growth of temperance prior to our organization, otherwise we might fancy that temperance principles had originated more lately, whereas the way was prepared in a measure by the bold minds, and daring courage of those who first sought against opposition in every place, and from all ranks and grades of the community.

The lecturer then proceeded to shew the origin and progress of the order of the Sons of Temperance up to this time. We will probably give further extracts from this interesting lecture, in second April number.—*Ed. Son.*

MRS. NAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

Delivered to the Sons of Temperance, at the Soiree at Lambton, on the 18th March, 1851. Worthy Patriarch, and Sons of Temperance:

I feel delighted and gratified this evening, to have the honour to manifest in some degree, at least, a zeal to promote the cause, and to advocate the principles of your highly renowned and philanthropic society, the Sons of Temperance. And as the ladies in all ages, have been ambitious to excel, and ready to push on with unabated energy, every worthy and laudable institution, which has for its object, the amelioration of the human family. So like to the noble band of women, at the siege of Toulon, whose husbands were held captives without the walls, repaired to its gates, which were barricaded against them, in order to find admittance. The Emperor moved with compassion towards them, commanded that the gates should be thrown open, and permitted them to enter, and carry from within, what they considered the most valuable. The Emperor, anxious to know what they considered the most valuable, placed himself as an outside sentinel, and awaited their return, when to his gratification and astonishment, he beheld each lady trudging with her husband on her back. Although I, with my competitors of Lambton, have not been permitted to cross the threshold of your division room, because of the obstruction of your wisely appointed agents, (Sentinel and Password) yet, thanks to your By-laws and Constitution, we have been able to scan together from the efficiency of the general working of your society, that there is something most valuable to be found within its precincts.

So enamoured are we with the organization of your society, and persuaded of its obvious results for good, that some of us who have husbands without its pale, would not be ashamed, had we it in our power, to be seen in the same predicament with the women of Toulon, carrying our husbands to your Division room for tuition as Sons of Temperance. As the loadstone attracts the iron, so does every noble and worthy Son of Temperance attract the poor inebriate, and often proves instrumental in drawing him and his family from the course of wretchedness, ruin, and disgrace. For wherever Intemperance reigns, do we not see the wife brought in collision with the husband, the husband with the wife, and the children with the parents? and how appalling sometimes is the scene. However, we feel fully convinced, from the noble efforts which you are perpetually making to suppress the evil of Intemperance, that the ywill eventually prove most beneficial to mankind.

Sons of Temperance, it is with feelings of delight, that the ladies of Lambton have met you on this auspicious occasion, and for the interesting purpose of presenting you with a long premeditated, and what they consider a very valuable gift, a copy of the Holy Scriptures, and a cushion. And every sincere female, who has contributed her mite, to the obtaining of this sacred volume, begs your hearty and most welcome acceptance of it, trusting that while you consider it as a gift from the ladies, you may also esteem it a talent entrusted to your charge from God himself, for the improvement or neglect of which, you must give an account. We would entreat you to pray for the teaching of the Holy Spirit, that you may be enlightened whilst reading its Divine truths in your division room, that you may imbibe its principles, and disseminate its truths abroad in the world, and

let others take knowledge of you, that while you are aiming at an elevated standard of morality, you are also aiming at an elevated standard of piety.

The Bible will illuminate your mind, its precepts will guide you through every difficulty, its doctrines will support you under every trial, its promises will console you in many sorrows, and finally, it will enable you to pass through the valley of the shadow of death, and fear no evil. The ladies of Lambton unite with me, in wishing you every success and prosperity in all your undertakings, and may the great Patriarch above, guide you in the way of all truth, and at last give you, with all who are now here present, an abundant and glorious entrance into those mansions of bliss, which are prepared alone for those who love him.

REPLY—BY MR. VERT.

Respected ladies of Lambton and vicinity, I assure you that it is with pleasure I fill this situation this evening, in order that I may have the pleasure to reply to your address, confident that such a season will not pass over without some good results; for I may safely say, that in no instance of this kind, has it ever failed in my neighbourhood, where ladies have come up as an auxiliary to the Sons, but it has been made to tell on the community. The Sons have always fared the better for them, their numbers have been increased, the ranks of Intemperance thinned, the inebriate reclaimed, and a new tone and feeling given to society. Ladies, we hail your appearance amongst us this evening, as a token for good, yea, a dispensation of the all-wise Providence, who has heaved for His throne, the earth for His footstool, immensity of space for His temple, and all nature for His habitation. Ladies, we highly appreciate your services this evening, and thank you for the high encomiums you have paid to the order of the Sons of Temperance. We heartily rejoice that you have felt the good accruing from our efforts. Aware we are, since this monster vice, intemperance, took its footing amongst us, that the ladies must have been the greatest sufferers of the community, from the direful effects of its pestiferous vapors; but we are proud that we can hold forth the banner for immediate relief. We are proud that the ladies have got enamoured of our organization, and we highly extol you for your persuasion, stating its obvious results for good. And ladies, rest assured, your presence amongst us this evening, and the zeal you have displayed in the cause of temperance, will excite us to renewed exertions to fight more courageously in the moral suasion field of temperance reformation; for ladies, every true hearted Son of Temperance is no coward. We have waged war with king alcohol, and that without a truce, and although we are aware of his potency in his slaying of thousands and tens of thousands, and though he may be clad in a coat of mail not easily to be penetrated, and though the heavy musketry has been levelled against him in the Temperance Reform, and he still lives, yet well may he tremble, he is destined to fall, and fall he must; and as David was destined to destroy the mighty Philistine who defied the armies of the living God; so persuaded are we from the manifestation of God's favour towards us, that by the hand of the mighty phalanx, the invincible of our great moral reformation, the Bands of Promise, the Cadets, the Daughters and the Sons of Temperance, he must inevitably fall. So like the determined conquerors of old, we will never quit the battie field, till we put our foot on the neck of the conquered enemy, and cry victory, victory. And ladies, be assured that I speak the sentiments of the Lambton division, No. 94, when I say, we highly appreciate and prize the valuable bonds which you have now bestowed upon us, and in an especial manner, this splendid copy of the Holy Scriptures, which is able to make us wise unto salvation, and to give us a seat among the sanctified. I sincerely trust that there are none

amongst us, but honor and respect God's word, and take it as the man of their counsel, and be assured, ladies, that we will endeavour never to forget, at the opening of this blessed book, in our division room, the medium through which it was brought amongst us. We also will strive to adhere to your wise counsel, to carry the spirit of its principles abroad with us into the world, to disseminate its truths, and to inculcate its precepts. And now in conclusion, ladies, be assured you have the united thanks of every Son of Temperance in this house, for the manifest respect you have shewn our Order. And ladies, we pray that your life may be long, happy, and useful, and when the hour draws nigh, that your soul shall set on the lip, ready to take its flight, may it be escorted away by Angel bands, to the bright mansions of Emanuel's bliss, to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, for ever and for ever.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—On an after the 1st of March next, printed books, magazines, reviews and pamphlets (whether British, colonial, or foreign), may be transmitted by the post between England and British West Indies, Bermuda, Newfoundland, and Hong Kong (via Southampton), Malta (ditto), Gibraltar (ditto), at the following reduced rates of postage, namely:—

For each packet not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight 0s. 6d.
do. exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb. 1s. 0d.
do. exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lb. 2s. 0d.
do. exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 3 lb. 3s. 0d.

and so on, increasing 1s. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. Provided, however, that the following conditions be carefully observed:—1. Every such package must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets or parts thereof, where there are more than one, being sewed or bound together. 3. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth. 4. It must have no writing or marks upon the cover, or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 5. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing outside the packet or its cover the proper number of stamps. If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects.

FRED. DOUGLASS.—On Thursday last Mr. Douglass delivered an interesting address to his coloured brethren in the St. Lawrence Hall. The audience was not so large as on the previous evening. Mr. Douglass is an evidence in his own person of the falsity of the notion that the coloured race are incapable of high mental culture. We heard only a portion of his address but was much pleased both with his manner and his matter. He lectured again last night but as we sent our paper to press before his lecture was over, we can offer no remarks upon it. In our next number we shall give our readers a few extracts from the lectures of Mr. Thompson, and also from that of Mr. Douglass.—*North American.*

THE POST OFFICE.—Our readers will see by an extract from a New York paper, that arrangements have been concluded between the Postal departments of the two countries by which letters, &c., may pass to and from the United States prepaid or not as the sender chooses. For sixpence a letter may be sent after the 6th inst. from any part of Canada to any part of the United States, with one or two out of the way exceptions, and vice versa. The boon will be a great one to all, especially to newspaper publishers.—*North American.*

Foreign News.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 26th ult. She left Liverpool on the 15th. We have extracted some items from files brought by her which appear in another place. The political news is not important. Lord John's Government is said to be very weak and a dissolution is spoken of.

On Tuesday evening the 11th inst., in the House of Commons, he sustained another defeat upon the question of woods and forests. Lord Duncan moved a resolution demanding a reform in their management. This the government strenuously resisted. On a division, there appeared for the proposed reform 120; for the ministers, 119. So, what with their partial abandonment of the Papal measure, their defeat upon Mr. Locke King's motion of electoral reform, and this defeat, it is thought they will not be able to hold together until after Easter. The *London Times* inserts frequent keen and sarcastic remarks on the present position of the government.

The agitation on the part of the Catholics of both England and Ireland, against the proposed penal measures of Lord John Russell, continues unabated.

A large body of Hungarians and Poles—refugees from the late struggle in Hungary—had arrived at Liverpool for America. They are said to be a fine body of men, and their firm, quiet and orderly conduct in Liverpool, has, it is also said, shed a lustre upon their cause.

The weather in England was mild, Spring crops promising.

There is a slightly improved demand for wheat and flour, though we cannot quote any improvement in prices. Indian corn meal 14s. 6d. per bbl.

The American frigate *Saritan* was in Valparaiso harbor, sorely in want of music. We see she has advertised for five musicians, to apply immediately on board.

The Austrian army in the Papal dominions is to receive a reinforcement of 6,000 men.

The Austrian garrison at Hamburg is to be reduced from 5,000 to 4,000.

M. Dupin, the President of the Legislative Assembly has been confined to his bed by an attack of acute rheumatism.

The Carnival commenced at Rome on the 22d of February.

It is stated that a convention has been concluded between Austria and Denmark.

Accounts from Bologna state that nine persons have been executed in that town for murder and robbery.

The Neapolitan King has formed an army of 120,000 men, to aid Austria in her designs on the Italian continent.

It has been calculated that there are at present 40,000 persons confined in their apartments in Paris by the prevailing influenza, exclusive of those in the hospitals.

For the first time since the revolution, permission has been granted for the procession of the *bauf gras*, which took place in Paris on Sunday, three weeks ago.

The Austrian Cabinet is preparing to address a circular to the chief Powers of Europe. This circular will contain a lucid and satisfactory statement of the German policy of Austria.

Denmark proposed to enter into the Austrian Custom Union, abolish the constitution of March, 1848, and adopt a representative system of estates. In return, Denmark receives a guarantee for all her provinces.

Some little excitement has been created in Rome by a pretended plot on the part of the English residents, to assassinate the Pope. The plot was said to have been formed at the house of an English Protestant clergyman. The real concoctor was an old woman, a servant, who appears to have bamboozled the police to get a little pecuniary reward.

Several of the most influential members of the Assembly went to the Elysee to urge upon the President of the republic the propriety of seizing on the present opportunity (after the rejection of M. Creton's motion) to select a definitive ministry. The President refused; he declared that he was quite satisfied with his present ministers, and had no intention of changing them for the present.

The Emperor of Austria held a review at Vienna on the 24th ult. The young Emperor was surrounded by a brilliant staff of one hundred general officers. A concentration of Austrian troops is to take place at Semlin and Algraditzka, under the orders of the Ban Jellachich, to intervene, if necessary, in the Bosnian provinces. A small flotilla will cruise along the Dalmatian coast, making Zara its head-quarters.

The Swiss journals state that a sanguinary conflict had just taken place at Matten, in the district of Interlaken, between the troops and a band of insurgents, in the course of which two of the former and eight of the latter were seriously wounded. Several of the insurgents have been arrested, amongst whom are M. M. Seiler, ex-prefect; Michel, ex-director of the prison of Interlaken; Stachli and Ritschard ex-substitutes of the prefect; Branner, formerly judge of the district; Indermuhle, ex-secretary of the prefecture; Rubini, usher of the tribunal; and Shasser, a medical practitioner.

An attempt is being made in Aberdeen to send out another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

The *United Service Gazette* notes a curious nautical fact, namely, that a ship in the *Persian Gulf*, in the course of twenty months, had her copper encased with living coral to the thickness of two feet.

At the last Court ball at Vienna, a lady belonging to a high noble family, refused, rather disdainfully, to dance with a young officer, decorated, but not noble. The Emperor, observing what had taken place, exchanged a few words with his mother, the Archduchess Sophia. And then addressing the officer, said—“My mother wishes to waltz with you.”

Mr. Sheriff Alison, the historian, has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, by the casting vote of Colonel Mure.

A company has just been formed at Gothenberg, in Sweden, under the direction of M. Fahlmann merchant and vice-consul of Denmark in that town, for the purpose of getting up pleasure trips to London and Paris. Several of these expeditions have been already organized for the exhibition of London, and not less than 500 persons are inscribed for the first. On their way home, the travellers will be carried from London to Paris, and thence to Havre, where steamers will be in readiness to carry them to Sweden. The delay in London and Paris will not exceed ten days. All kinds of expense will be comprised in the first charge. The same company has also the intention of organizing pleasure tours, at a moderate expense, from France and England to the most picturesque parts of Norway and Sweden.

A late traveller among the Ionian Isles says, the first thing he met at Athens was a Greek girl selling “Morison's Pills.”

On Tuesday the Duke of Brunswick made a very splendid ascent in the Royal Nassau balloon, with the intention of making an aeronaotic voyage to Germany. We hear since the voyage soon came to an end.

Considerable excitement prevails in the papal States. Some manifestations have taken place in Rome, but they were but down by the French troops. The Austrians are on the alert. It is feared that a serious movement will take place in the spring.

RECEIPTS OF MONIES.

We beg to acknowledge the following receipts of monies for this Magazine. We will in each successive Number do so, and we would here say, that all who can had better meet together and remit in one letter their subscriptions, stating their respective names.

We have received from Br. Davidson, on account of members of the Churchville Division \$7. and from same on account of the Meadowville Division \$5. From Watford from Br. F. \$3. From Sharon from Br. McG. \$5. From Newmarket from Dr. O. F. \$5. Pine Grove Mr. Butler, Mr. McKee each 6s. 3d. Some other small sums have been received, and are duly credited from single subscribers.

J. Mc N A B,
Barrister, Attorney, &c.,
First Door North of the Court-House,
CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.

March 25, 1851.

MESSRS. BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

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

Garments Made to Order of every Description.

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

READY MADE CLOTHING;

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

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

DRY GOODS.

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

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS,

Gloves, Hosiery, 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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the Sons of TEMPERANCE, and to enable them to hold real and personal property, and for other purposes.

JOHN M. ROSS,

D. G. W. P.

Ontario District, No. 25. S. of T., }
Toronto, 18th February, 1851. }

1-1f

GARDEN

Agricultural, & Flower Seeds
for 1851.

WILLIAM GORDON,

Seed Merchant, 34, Yonge Street Toronto,

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

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

Laying out of Pleasure Grounds and Gardens

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

Agent for the Toronto Nursery.

Toronto, March 10, 1851.

4

CHARLES KAHN,

Surgeon Dentist, South side of King Street, one door west of Bay Street, Toronto.

April 8th 1851.

5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY, of the city of Toronto, will apply, during the next ensuing Session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act of Incorporation, to enable said Society to hold Real Estate, and for other purposes.

JOHN MCNAB,

Secretary.

Toronto, 15th Feb., 1851.

1-1f



NEIL C. LOVE,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST

(SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR.)

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

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

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

Toronto February, 1851.

1-7

SAMUEL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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

March 22, 1851.

3

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE HOUSE
BY CHARLES DAVIS,

Comfortable meals, and beds, furnished travellers. Good stabling for horses.

Feb. 22, 1851.

1-y

BRONTE TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

(LAKE SHORE ROAD.)

BY WELLINGTON BELYEA,

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

Feb. 24, 1851.

1-y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BY

JOHN ALLEN,

EAST MARKET PLACE,

(One door from the corner of Front-street.)

TORONTO.

BOARDING AND LODGING ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Hot Joints, Soups, &c., &c., Tea and Coffee

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1851.

NONQUON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

OSHAWA, WHITBY,

BY HENRY PEDLAR.

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

February, 1851.

1

BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS FOR CADETS.

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

March 6th, 1851

B. WARD, JEWELLER,

No. 7, QUEEN STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

Sons of Temperance supplied with Emblems.

February 24, 1850.

1-y

Greater Ba gains than Ever!!

AT

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

IN TEAS, FRUITS, &c.

E. LAWSON,

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

CONFECTIONARIES

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

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

Toronto, Feb., 1851.

1-ly

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

P. T. WARE & Co.

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

HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 24,

1

Sir Henry Halford's
IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

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

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

Toronto 13th Dec., 1848.

DR. URQUHART:

Dear Sir.—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to my bed, and the greater part of the time I could not move myself; some of my joints were complete-

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

Yours, truly and gratefully,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

S. F. URQUHART,

Eclectic Institute,

69 Yonge-street, Toronto. }

25 February, 1851.

1

THE
CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE
AND
LITERARY GEM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARLES DURAND, EDITOR: Office opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Market Buildings, up stairs.

J. G. JUDD, PRINTER.