

specting two poetic pieces from "A Friend." The sentiments and spirit are good, but the lines are hardly smooth enough for general reading.

— R. N. Cook, of Pine Division, is informed that in our judgment the Constitution and By-Laws of the Sons of Temperance, properly interpreted, are not contrary to the spirit and object of Christianity.

— Our excellent friend "W. F." of Wainfleet, has our hearty thanks for his exertions in behalf of our paper. A few more like him and our circulation would go far beyond the Ten Thousand.

Original Correspondence.

Jonadab Division and the Daughters.

A private Soiree, or Tea-party, given by the members of Jonadab Division to the Daughters of Temperance, in return, as I understood, for one that they gave some short time ago to the Division, came off at their Hall, Wolf Street, Quebec Suburbs, on Tuesday evening, 24th January. At 7 o'clock the hall was very well filled with the members and their families, and the Daughters of Temperance, who appeared delighted with the beautiful decorations of the room. Tea and coffee and all kinds of cake were profusely spread out on a table temporarily placed, where as many as could be accommodated at one sitting took their seats and refreshed themselves with those sweet dainties, as furnished by that well known and reputed caterer, Bro. Birch, to whom it is useless to make allusion, as he is happily associated in the minds of all, and who is deservedly titled a *good fellow*. The audience being so large, numbering over 100, the table was laid out and emptied three times. At the opening of the meeting the W. P. of the Division, Bro. Moore, took the Chair, and delivered a few happy welcoming remarks to the Daughters of Temperance, visiting Brothers, and strangers. F. W. Kellogg, Esq., the celebrated Lecturer on Temperance, entered, and was introduced by D. G. W. P., Brother Easton; and after the hearty congratulations and good wishes of the audience the worthy Lecturer took a seat on the platform, and being called upon to speak, he arose amidst the many and lengthy applauses, and spoke very fluently and ably on the rise and present state of the Temperance cause generally throughout America, its present position in Canada, the good effects arising from it in every source of life, and more particularly in the domestic life, and the evil and injurious consequences attending the use, either moderately or immoderately, of alcohol as a beverage; he eloquently and justly spoke of the cause being taken in hand by the female sex, and of the great advantage it would be to the cause if their influence and example were thrown into the scale. He complimented the Division on having such a respectable and large audience before him, and complimented highly the Daughters of Temperance, and interspersed the whole with a few very laughable and interesting anecdotes. He made himself very agreeable to those present, and his presence there was highly appreciated by the audience who during the evening expressed their gratification in having heard him, and who will not forget his salutary and beneficial remarks. I am certain that he has got, like in other places where he has been, the good wishes of all. Other addresses were delivered by D. G. W. P. Easton, Bro. Bowden, Hodgson, Howell, Watson, and Birch. The choir, formed by the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, under Br. Pearson, discoursed during the evening some pretty temperance odes and we were favored by a duet from Bro. R. Becket and Robinson, which received the highest approbation of the audience. Fruit was afterwards handed round, and at 11 o'clock the evening's

entertainment was closed, much to the regret of all, but leaving under the hope that their pleasure would again be renewed. Success to the Jonadab Division. No. 12, S. of T.; may they go on and prosper.

FIDELITY.

A Hint to Maine-Law Advocates.

I am not extensively read in Temperance literature, and, consequently cannot tell whether the following idea is original or not. If the subject has been discussed already, I have never seen it, and the notion has repeatedly struck me when reading arguments for and against the Maine Law. It is this:—Let two taxes, under the names of a *pauper tax* and a *criminal tax*, be imposed upon all distillers, brewers, and retailers of intoxicating drinks—the proceeds of the first to be devoted to the purposes for which poor-rates are levied, and of the other, to help to defray the expenses of jails and criminal prosecutions.

For the imposition of these two taxes, no Government legislation is required. The constituted authorities of every town and city have it in their power to impose them, as well as any other local rate.

I do not propose this as a substitute for the Maine Law. Maine Law advocates might still hold on their course, and advocate this at the same time; and, if this were gained, it would be a step in the right direction; it would be something gained—and something, too, of more importance than appears at the first slight glance. These taxes could be increased or diminished as the civic authorities saw just and expedient. The grand argument brought against the Maine Law, of personal freedom, could not be urged against these taxes, because every one would still be at liberty to indulge his taste in the bottle, only at a higher price than at present. And no one could call them unjust taxes; for this reason—no one does, nor can deny—drunkard, moderate drinker, nor teetotaler—that drunkenness is one of the most fruitful sources of poverty and crime; therefore, it is nothing more than the most strict justice, that those who derive either pleasure or profit from the practice should pay for the evils produced by it.

If this hint contains anything new, I hope it will be acceptable to the leaders of the Maine Law movement.

A HEARTY WELL-WISHER TO THE CAUSE.

[We publish the above without comment, except that our friend may rely upon it that the tax he proposes would be regarded as an oppression not to be borne.—ED. C. T. A.]

Eastern Township Branch Liquor Law League.

A meeting of the friends of temperance in the Eastern Townships, took place at the Chapel in Charleston, (Hatley), on Thursday, the 19th inst., and was organized by calling John M. Connell, Esq., to the Chair, and George E. Brown to act as Secretary.

After appropriate music by the choir, prayer was offered by Elder Hurd.

Professor J. V. Nichols, of Compton, addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and contended that moral suasion had accomplished all it could do in opposition to intemperance; "by it we could touch the sensibilities of the drunkard, but those man-traps—the grog shops—could only be reached by the strong arm of the law." Moral suasion had worked the boat up the stream, but, for the want of some means to secure what was gained, it glided easily down again." Mr. N. portrayed the evils of the liquor-traffic, and the inconsistencies of professed Temperance men, in his own peculiar style, and was listened to with great interest.

Mr. Elder, of Stanstead, said, the Townships were behind in the movement for a Prohibitory Law. Organizations for this object had existed in Canada West for some time, and, through