

by all. He was given by God to the chosen people in Horeb, and, in promise, to his servants to the end of time; nay, the Creator himself, when treading our earth in the form of man, accepted the service of this his own creature, and refreshed his exhausted (human) energies, by a draught from the well of Samaria. Can any thing be safer than to follow such an example?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—Having heard and seen much that is likely to be interesting to your readers in the course of my recent visit to Great Britain, and having in some respects acted as the representative of the Montreal Temperance Society, I beg leave to communicate a brief report of my journey.

I left Montreal on the 6th February last, and proceeded through Vermont, the valley of the Connecticut river, and Newhaven, to New York. By this route I passed through the State of Massachusetts where the 15 gallon law was, as it still is, in force; but, as wine, beer, and cider, are not included in the law, the bar-rooms presented as formidable an array of coloured bottles as any tippler could desire; there was to all appearance, however, little drinking of any kind going on in any part of the New England states.

From New York I sailed on the 13th February, by the packet ship *United States*, Captain Holdredge, one of the best on the line. I was the only cold waterman on board, but had to pay as much as those who drank all manner of liquors. I mentioned to my fellow passengers on the first convenient opportunity, that being a teetotaler I could neither join in their drinking usages, nor even in passing their bottles. Some officers of the British Army who were on board affected to be very anxious to know what a teetotaler was, and put a number of quizzical questions for the purpose of drawing me out. I need scarcely say that I desired nothing better, and gave them every information in my power, not only with respect to teetotalers, but drinkers through all their various stages. Whether I produced any favourable effect or not, I cannot say, but there was not a single individual on board intoxicated during the passage, a thing that many of the passengers who had been in the habit of often crossing the Atlantic said, they had never seen before. The crew were all engaged on total abstinence principles, and in place of their allowance of grog were furnished with small stores, such as sugar, butter, and tea. Captain Holdredge assured me that this was a general custom in respectable American vessels, and that it was far better, both for masters and men than the old way, the men being more comfortable and healthy, and the masters much better served. I know that the improvement in the appearance of the men, many of whom came on board drunk, was most rapid and striking after they were a while at sea.

After arriving at Liverpool, I proceeded to the west of Scotland. In Glasgow I found the Total Abstinence cause advancing with giant strides, the leaders of the movement being active, able, and conscientious. At a very interesting soiree held in the Trades' Hall, I was called upon to address the company, and gave a sketch of the progress of the cause in Canada, particularly that part of it which had reference to the superseding of the old pledge; for having been informed that opinion was divided respecting the two pledges, I was desirous of hearing declared testimony in favor of the teetotal one.

I here heard the eloquent and witty Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh; a young city missionary of most promising talents, named Morrison, and a number of other gentlemen who have been instrumental in doing much good. Public temperance meetings and soirees were of very frequent occurrence in Glasgow, and in addition to their own advocates, several of whom are clergymen, the Society procured the services of Mr. James Tear, of Preston, and Mr. Law, of Ceres, who lectured effectively, not only in Glasgow, but all over the west of Scotland. There was a Temperance jubilee held in Glasgow shortly after I arrived, during which, for many days, there were meetings held in different parts of the town, some in the Green, in the open air, and some in Churches, and public buildings. These meetings were generally attended by crowds of people, all apparently deeply interested in the proceedings. On the last day of the Jubilee, there was a great procession which had a very imposing effect. One of the meetings was exclusively addressed by reformed drunkards, of whom there are 700 in Glasgow. It excited much attention. The open air meetings are calculated to do much good, they attract many passers by, who would never think of going to

One of the most interesting meetings I ever witnessed was in the Glasgow Bazaar; John Dunlop, Esq. presided, and a number of distinguished temperance men addressed three or four thousand working men and women, who were willing to stand for hours (there being no seats) to hear the pleadings in favour of the temperance reformation. The exertions of the Glasgow Society are crowned with deserved success. Its numbers are rapidly increasing, having nearly doubled since the beginning of this year. It now contains, I believe, about 18,000 teetotalers, besides the old moderation society. And a decisive blow is struck in the western metropolis, at the drinking usages which have so long held Scotchmen in thralldom.

The Glasgow Society publishes a paper, which is not conducted so well as the importance of the cause requires, and sometimes admits paragraphs upon extraneous matters, which are calculated to cause dissensions among temperance men. This paper selects largely from ours, without giving it credit, farther than calling it *American paper*. In Glasgow there are a great number of temperance or teetotal coffee-houses and reading-rooms, and new ones are opening almost every week. At these establishments the charge for a large cup of excellent coffee is 2d, for a good slice of bread and butter or toast 1d, so that a person may breakfast for 3d, and see the principal newspapers and periodicals to the bargain. A very good breakfast of ham, eggs, coffee, &c., is 9d. to 1s.; a beef steak, potatoes, tart, &c., the same price; and many of these houses furnish excellent clean beds at 1s. per night. These charges are so moderate, and the places are generally so quiet and respectable, with the additional recommendation, that no gratuities are required by servants, that temperance coffee-rooms are becoming the favourite resorts of quiet economical travellers, whether temperance men or not; as many who never thought of joining a Temperance Society consider it a great grievance to pay for liquor whether they want it or not, which they think themselves bound to do, when they put up at a tavern. The charge for the use of the reading room is 1d. each visit, when no refreshment is called for, or 2s. per quarter. The articles of entertainment commonly kept are coffee, tea, lemonade, ginger beer, pies, tarts, fruits, steaks, ham, eggs, toasted cheese, and similar dainties. I am sorry to say, however, that in several of these establishments, more particularly in Liverpool and Edinburgh, smoking is carried to a disgusting extent; and I grieve to add, that several of the public advocates, particularly in England, are much addicted to this practice, although so closely connected with drinking usages. A moderate sized house, plainly but neatly fitted up, and superintended by a widow woman and single servant, can be made into a temperance coffee-house and reading-room any where; and I have no doubt such establishments would succeed well in this country, being required by country people coming to market, in the different towns and villages of Upper and Lower Canada. I was partly instrumental in establishing one in Aberdeen, and know that it can be done with a very small outlay of capital; and no license is necessary to render such an establishment respectable.

At Paisley, my native town, I was requested by the Society to address a public meeting, which took place in the Rev. Mr. Nisbet's church, and was well attended. I laboured hard to produce an impression upon my audience, some of whom were friends and acquaintances whose welfare I had at heart. A man who styled himself king of the drunkards, or teetotal Charley, addressed the same meeting in a rambling, but sometimes very amusing style. His chief object appeared to be to excite laughter. Whether such advocacy is calculated to advance the Temperance cause, which I regard as a solemn and important one, I shall not take upon me to decide.

The leaders of the reformation in Paisley, are zealous, pious, and successful; they have connected temperance more with religion than is commonly done elsewhere, and five of the town clergymen—four dissenting and one established minister—lend them most efficient assistance. There was a revival of religion and temperance with daily and nightly meetings kept up for a week whilst I was there. The Paisley Society consists, I believe, of upwards of 4000 teetotalers, half of whom joined since the 1st January last, a glorious earnest for the future progress of the cause.

I next visited Aberdeen, where I found a Total Abstinence Society almost in its infancy, yet struggling manfully with great difficulties. There is no place in the world, perhaps, where regular steady drinking is carried on to greater perfection than in Aberdeen,