liquor lies on the defendant. It is the duty of every Constable. Policeman or Watchman to arrest any intoxicated person-keep him or her in custody until sober, then to be taken before a magistrate, &c., to be examined on oath or affirmation, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence has been committed against the provisions of this act. If he refuse to take oath or affirm he shall be committed to jail until willing. If it shall appear that the law has been violated, the offender shall be arrested and convicted if guilty. 18. (marked 19 in the Bill,) Any Magistrate, &c., may summon witnesses; if they refuse to appear, they may be arrested; if they refuse to be sworn, they may be committed to the common jail, there to remain until consenting to be sworn. Magistrates, &c., to be protected as in other cases of summary process. 19. (marked 20) Every Justice, &c., refusing to act or neglecting to act, liable to a fine of One Hundred Pounds, and conviction in all cases works a forfeiture of office. 20. (marked 21) The using of false permits, or the lending of genuine ones with intent to violate the law, is a misdemeanour, punishable by fine not exceeding £50, or imprisonment not exceeding one year. 21. (marked 22) False swearing to be perjury, punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years. 22. (marked 23) Fees for services rendered under the act fixed low enough, and perhaps also high enough. Costs on appeal to be the same as those allowed in cases of a like nature. 23. (marked 24) No action or proceeding under the act to be rendered void in consequence of mere informality. 24. (marked 25) Repeals all former acts inconsistent with this, and the last clause defines or will define the time when the act shall take effect.

Now we only ask one plain question:—Can one good and sufficient reason be given why this law should not be enacted? We think not; and we carnestly ask our legislators to pass the Bill, and make it law. Interest and appetite may in some cases aver that it goes too far, but on every principle of natural law, love, and justice, we maintain that Mr. Cameron's Bill contains the very enactments our countrymen need—the very enactment asked for by the thousands of petitioners whose voices have already been heard in the halls of legislation. Let us not forget that the Eternal Lawgiver is on our side, and to him we must commit our cause. May he give us good deliverance and that "right early."

Since writing the foregoing we observe from the papers, that Mr. Cameron on the 22nd of March, moved the second reading of the Bill, He spoke at some length, Mr. Hartman moved the adjournment of the debate. We dare say our Quebec Correspondent will give the particulars in his own excellent style of detail.

## Presentment of the Grand Jury.

This able document, which like all that have preceded it for come time, gives continued evidence of the evils of intemperance. We will notice more at length in our next number.

## THE CADET AND ADVODATE.

TO OUR AGENTS AND FRIENDS.

At the same time that we issue this number of the Advocate, we send forth the first number of the second volume of The Cadet. Much as we have been gratified by past success in the publication of our juvenile Magazine, we are sure it may attain a much larger circulation by a very little exertion on the part of our agents and friends. As we publish The Cadet at almost a nominal cost, we do not hesitate to urge our numerous readers to aid its circulation. On the young depends our hope for the future, in the success and permanence of the temperance reformation. seemed important that the young should have a periodical of their own, and we resolved to issue one at a cheap rate. The matter of The Cadet is always distinct from that of The Advocate, and both are now held in high estimation, if we may judge from the commendations of the press, and the circulation attained by each. But for both we desire an augmentation of paying subscribers. The Cadet ought to have a monthly issue of 20,000. The Editor says "There are probably not less than 4000 Canadian schools in which the English language is taught. How easy it would be to get five subscribers from each school. Who will undertake this work? We ask all our young friends to subscribe, and re. member that there are several of your acquaintances who do not take The Cadet. Ask and urge these to join you. We ask all parents to encourage their children and promote their improvement by placing this Magazine in their hands. We ask teachers of day and sabbath schools to aid this enterprize by commending The Cadet to their pupils.

"As an inducement to exertion we offer one copy of The Canada Temperance Advocate for one year gratis to any person who will send us fifteen or more subscribers to The Cadet at the rate of one shilling each, cash in advance to accompany the order. We offer one copy of The Cadet gratis to any person who procures ten subscribers and remits ten shillings with the list of names."

"We start on the journey of another year says The Cadet with ample provision for the whole period. We have gone to considerable expense in procuring the choicest literature for the young that can be had on both sides of the Atlantic. When we look at the heap of good things before us we regret that we shall be able only to give a small part of it to our readers. The selections however will be of the best, and in our editorial paragraphs we shall keep the reader informed of things new and true, and we trust by vigour and freshness to make our monthly worthy the patronage we solicit."

So much in behalf of *The Cadet* we have thought proper to publish in *The Advocate*. Our work is eminently one of beneficence. There are many in all parts of British America who wish us success. Let each then start anew. For God, and our country's good we set up our banner. Inscribed thereon is Total Abstainance and The Maine Law. The battle is the Lord's—the field is the world—the victory is sure. Send on then your list for *The Advocate* and *Cadet*, and let us all harmoniously work for the public good.