

our meetings were entirely neglected; and here, permit me to remark, that there is no cause to which we can attribute this state of torpor in our society, so much as the neglect of our officers. You will, no doubt, readily agree with me, that much depends upon the exertions of such individuals in the promotion of the temperance cause. At the period referred to above, we came to the conclusion of endeavouring to resuscitate our fallen society; and, as many persons whose names were enrolled had violated the pledge, reorganization appeared inevitable; and on the 18th March, 1846, we dissolved the old society, and commenced to form a new one from its ruins—a step, which we have never regretted. We have had abundant reason to rejoice in our labours; though such have not been pleasing to some, yet have they been blessed to others; we can now with pleasure look around in the streets, and at our meetings, and behold those who once were likely to come to a drunkard's end, sitting clothed and in their right minds. Our monthly meetings are regularly and punctually attended to, though we cannot boast of public speaking, yet amongst ourselves we have contrived to do a little in this way. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention; we, at least, have found it so. We should be happy here, could we consistently do so, to record a vote in favour of our ecclesiastical friends in pushing on the car of temperance, but we dare not belie them; they must be all classed together, all denominations alike, save only with three exceptions. Since March, 1846, we have not been favoured with clerical influence in any of our meetings, and they have been numerous, not only in Richmond, but around the country for eight or 10 miles in different directions; yet we have more than once received professions of friendship and amity to the cause from such persons. But we want something more substantial; "be thou clothed," "be thou fed," is at best but cold and empty charity. Whilst speaking of our spiritual ulcers, perhaps it would be as well to cast a glance at those who hold the sway in temporal affairs. Our magistrates—what of them? For the past time we can only say that they have given no help in the way of temperance; and as to what may be expected from them for the future, the prospect is at best but doubtful; particularly so, when acquainted with the fact that more than one of our worthy J.P.'s are extensively employed in manufacturing the intoxicating drug, more deadly in its effects than all the other evils put together, which go to form the cup of affliction prepared for the lips of the sinner. Nay more, would you believe it, that we have actually, within the district of Dalhousie, men holding the commission of the peace, who do not by any means consider it derogatory to the high honour thus conferred upon them, to take out a tavern license, and thus have their names enrolled in the list of those licensed for the year, with all the idle and profligate of the land, the keepers of pothouses and low drunkeries, and which may, with no great impropriety of language, be termed "cages of unclean birds." How creditable to the dignity of that great empire in which we belong, to behold the letters J.P. attached to some of the worthy names composing such a list! Our society at present numbers 121, all of them in good standing. Besides this, we have an auxiliary society in the Township of North Gower which numbers somewhere about 60 members, and one in the Township of Beckwith, about ten miles distant, numbering between 50 and 60, so that through the whole we may safely say that our prospects are good, and we are determined to use our utmost endeavours in driving from our land the demon of intemperance.—Yours, &c., P. McELROY, Sec., Richmond T. A. S.

[We are much obliged to our correspondent for his communication, and are glad to find so good a spirit, and such determination

to be active, in some individuals in Richmond. Has our correspondent, or others of the committee, made any attempts to increase the number of subscribers to the *Advocate*? Possibly all the ministers in that vicinity would take it, and very likely many others. We commend to the notice of all the letter of the Rev. Mr. McKay, in our number of 1st June. We are well assured that no one will have any reason to consider as "Fool's Pence" the 2s. 6d. which the *Advocate* costs, nor will his labour who obtains subscribers be lost. He will have his reward in the consciousness that he is doing good.—Ed. C. T. A.]

CHAMBLAY, June 7.—I am happy to inform you that the total cause in this village still progresses, notwithstanding the unaccountable standing aloof of the higher orders, and the plots and schemes of the dealers in alcohol. Our meetings are well attended, and pervaded by a spirit of determined perseverance in the maintenance of that which has proved of such evident benefit to those whose homes and property were desolated by the practice of moderate drinking, consummated in the climax to which it inevitably tends. Most of our members remain firm in their adherence to the pledge, in spite of the efforts of the moderate drinkers again to enslave them; and such has been the influence of their fidelity on the community, that licenses are almost at a discount. The other evening, one of the most noted rum-sellers, named Young, came forward and signed the pledge, declaring his determination to give up the traffic and seek a more respectable employment. Indeed, the change which has taken place in the appearance of the reclaimed drunkard, and in the former moderate drinker, but now staunch teetotaler, in his family and circumstances, is so apparent, that the most open and secret foes to the cause are obliged to acknowledge the validity of the principle, while they yet plead for the necessity and respectability of the single glass. We, however, regard the change with a sacred and heart-cheering delight, and while we give all the glory, as is most justly due, to the Author of every good, we thank Him and take courage, feeling assured of the ultimate triumph of the principle for which we contend. The little marks of shyness we experience from some, we regard as the specious by-play of fastidious squeamishness, frequently displayed by those who inwardly acknowledge and bow to the purity of an upright principle, and yet refuse to pay the price of an open and candid confession of it, and consequent adherence to it. We long to hear of the aristocracy of Canada following the example so nobly set them by that of Great Britain and the United States, in coming forward to unite in, and advocate the cause of, virtue and the public good. It would present a most pleasing prospect of permanent prosperity were they, like the Ashleys and others, to take hold of ragged schools, temperance societies, &c.; and the priests would act more consistently with their sacred character were they, like good Father Mathew, to preach total abstinence as one of the fruits of faith in the Cross of Christ.—Yours, &c.,—JOS. T. DUTTON, Sec.

ENGLAND

TAIVISTOCK.—WORKING MEN'S DEMONSTRATION.—On Easter Monday, April 5th, a very interesting meeting took place in this town, at the Temperance Hall, which was numerously attended, including a large number of the fair sex. John Paul, Esq., was called to the chair. After singing a hymn, the Chairman then addressed the meeting, and gave his own testimony in favour of total abstinence. The following working men then addressed the meeting:—Edward Wetherell, town-crier, (late a miner); Hen. Spencer, carpenter; Thos. Wetherell, miner; Sol. Ellis, labourer; Henry Wetherell, miner; J. Hammett, saddler; Geo. Coram, mason; Henry Howswill, tailor; Thos. Jackson, blacksmith, and several others, gave excellent testimonies in fa-