

M. Cameron's Bill.

We are sorry that we are still without any reliable data whereof to judge of the provisions of the Canadian "Maine" Liquor Bill. Notwithstanding the many fears freely expressed that it will be so denuded of its main provisions as to leave little trace of the Hon. N. Dow's bill, and thus we will be put off with a mere apology for a thorough measure, we confess we cannot believe that Mr. C. will so betray our interests as to be cajoled into anything short of the "whole bill and nothing but the bill." The friends of this measure are prepared for the worse, but we cannot submit to our object being defeated by a "side-wind," as we would regard the measure hinted at by our Quebec correspondent. Let the Hon. M. Cameron bring up the measure known as the "Maine Liquor Law," whatever its fate may be, but by no means let himself be compromised with a half measure, and he will continue to deserve the support of all good temperance men; but we could not say so much if his attention is to be directed to anything less. We must have *the* bill, or no bill at all. We have had too much precious time lost tampering with this cancer, as Dr. Jewitt has it upon the body politic, whereas we should have cut it off long ago, and been for ever rid of it. We have been trying to regulate what in the nature of things never can be regulated. Let the doctors of the law then set themselves to apply no more the pruning knife but the exterminator, that this moral upas tree—the liquor traffic, may no longer spread desolation and death amongs an otherwise happy and prosperous people.

Our Prospectus for 1853.

At this early period appears the Prospectus of the Canada Temperance Advocate for 1853, being the 19th volume of this earnest worker in the cause of humanity and morality. We call the attention of all our readers and friends to the statements announced. We anticipate not merely the continuance of our present list, but a large accession of paying subscribers. To our respected Agents and those friends who have voluntarily aided our enterprise, we again make our appeal. While a cheerful support may be given to a local press, we cannot doubt the existence of a determination everywhere to support that paper which has for nearly twenty years waged war, against the evils of intemperance, and by its fearless exposures of iniquity, prepared the way for various forms of enterprise, and has produced the taste and necessity for temperance literature.

The prospectus in a separate form will soon be in the hands of our agents and other persons. We solicit an immediate effort for the maintenance and augmentation of our subscription list. Let every friend start with the resolution that no pains shall be spared that may be requisite to give us for 1853 **TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS**, and let every one be assured that neither pains nor expense shall be spared by us to make the **CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE** a trustworthy and intelligent representative, and leader of the Temperance cause in British North America.

THE MAINE LAW.

The petitions that are still out, and that have not been sent in to Parliament, should be completed without delay, and forwarded to the member of Parliament for such town or county, as the case may be, so that the people's voice may be heard. Friends of order, and of the real prosperity of Canada, be up and doing.—Now is the favorable time to make a right impression on the men who wield the political, the commercial, and in some respects the

social interests of this our country. Canada must be free from the baneful influence of Rum and its concomitants, and she will be free indeed. Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, Templars, Knights of Temperance, Daughters and Cadets—the matter rests with you. Shall we not have the Maine Law?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A small package marked "in haste" addressed to the Editor at his private residence is hereby acknowledged. The postage (nine pence) was not prepaid and therefore it was "refused" and of course falls into the hands of the Post-master General. If it contained anything valuable we are sorry to lose it, but if as we suspect there was not nine pence worth of any thing, the person who sent it will perceive that our caution is greater than his impudence, although it is very likely he has a large share of that, if not of worse qualities.

X. Y. Z., Niagara, displays much industry and natural talent, but is too long for our columns.

The following communications are still of necessity left over, viz.:—From Barton, Brome, Clarence, Trafalgar, and Saint Andrews. Also, two communications from "A Daughter of England." The communication from K. Cameron is under consideration.

Quebec Correspondence of Advocate.

SIR,—The Maine Law has not yet come up for discussion in the Assembly, and it is scarcely known when it may come up.—The Hon. Malcolm Cameron and Colonel Prince, the mover and seconder, are not at present in town, and a number of members, supporters of the law, are also absent; it is to be hoped, therefore, that until they come back, no discussion will take place. It is a very doubtful case as yet how the vote will go. I have been sounding, in order, if possible, to have given you something like a definite opinion as to the probable result in this letter, but it is exceedingly difficult to come at any conclusion; as far as I can judge, there will be a very small majority against the law, and if temperance men only stand to their colors, there are bright prospects for the next session. One effect of the agitation of this subject has been, to arouse members to the necessity of some stringent enactment, for the suppression of intemperance. You will have seen by the "orders of the day," which I presume you get, that Mr. Gamble, the member for South York, has introduced an "act to provide for the care of habitual drunkards, and the custody and disposal of their effects." This law, like the thousand and one other acts that have been enacted for the regulation of this irregularity, bears absurdities on its very face, and one cannot read it without being forced to the conclusion that nothing but the entire prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors will avail. Mr. Gamble, however, I believe, has introduced the bill with the best of motives, and with a conscientious belief that it will answer the purpose for which it is intended. He was formerly a distiller, but at a meeting of the inhabitants of his County, at which the Maine Law was discussed, and an almost unanimous opinion elicited in favor of it, he declared that, so far as he was concerned, the wishes of the inhabitants should be acceded to, and accordingly shut up his distillery, thus giving practical demonstration of his desire to rid the land of drunkenness. His bill provides that municipalities may issue a writ forbidding merchants, hotel-keepers, &c., from selling to any man who shall be an habitual drunkard. But as soon as the said drunkard shall have given signs of reformation, the municipality