

God has called me to preach, cannot be successfully enforced where the love of liquor prevails. The ungodly business of selling poison for drink is opposed to all religion, and a man who sees a dreadful moral pestilence around him, arising out of the sale and use of liquor, and determines to oppose it, may anticipate a little opposition. That to me is a sufficient stimulant to exertion, and in this place I have no doubt the revival of temperance will be productive of great good, both socially and religiously. To God I give thanks for what has already been accomplished, and trust in him for the future.

Melbourne, C. E.

Wm. Scott.

### GOOD NEWS FROM QUEBEC.

The inhabitants of St. Rochs Suburbs, Quebec, numbering about 18,000 persons, have already taken a high position as a temperance community; so much so, that in the year 1849, nearly seventy persons who were engaged in the traffic shut up their groggery departments, leaving about seven or eight that lingered in the line, and could not surrender their agencies. This year an attempt has been made by some of the residents of St. John's suburbs, and about 15 applications have been made for Tavern Licenses for this ward. Although the matter was done with as little noise as possible; yet the story came out, and a petition signed by above 350 heads of families was sent into the Corporation against the grants; but, not satisfied with this, a procession exceeding a mile in length went to the Town Hall, where the Council was sitting, and backed their petition by their presence. The matter was taken up by our indefatigable labourer in the Temperance cause, Angus McDonald, Esq., and the result of the night's debate, for it was kept up till nearly the "little hour." The result was, that not only were the fifteen applications refused, but the licenses of those already existing were withdrawn, and now St. Rochs will not have one licensed tavern through its whole parish.

J. H. C.

### Fredericksburgh.

From the society in this place we have had an encouraging letter. Through the perseverance of a few, who were determined, in the face of all opposition, to wage an exterminating war with the giant evil intemperance, and putting their trust in Him who is able to help, they succeeded in reusciating the society, which had become all but extinct. On the very first meeting, our correspondent says, after an excellent lecture from the county agent, Mr. Pomroy, thirty names were added to the pledge, and the eyes of a great many more were opened to see the danger of their course, and very soon we numbered ninety members. In the month of June last, we resolved upon organizing a Division of the Sons of Temperance, which was accordingly done in due form, and now numbers 30 members. In connection with the Division, we held a public dinner on New Year's Day, which was served up in excellent style by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and a goodly number attended; after which we adjourned to the School house, where we were met by a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of the place, and were addressed by several gentlemen. The attention with which the several speakers were listened to, evidenced the deep interest the audience took in the cause of Temperance.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The eleventh anniversary of the temperance society of the united Counties of Frontenac, Lenox and Addington, was held on the 24th of February, in Switzer's Chapel. It was the first great demonstration since the adoption of the new or revised con-

stitution, (a copy of which was published in the *Advocate* of the 15th Dec. last) and of course an unusual amount of interest was felt by the friends of the cause. The union of the Sons, and the old society contemplated and provided for in the constitution, was disapproved of by a few of the divisions of sons, and consequently we were deprived of their assistance. This detracted somewhat from our enjoyment on the occasion. But the hearty and efficient co-operation received from numerous other divisions, and the cheerful assistance received from individual whole-souled sons, made us almost forget that some of our fellow laborers in this great field of moral reform were absent from us.

The business part of the meeting commenced at ten o'clock a. m., and was characterized by a free and able discussion of the various matters under consideration, but especially by the cheerful forbearance manifested towards each other by parties who differed in their opinions; and upon the whole there was a more cordial feeling and orderly conduct manifested on the occasion than at any similar meeting we ever witnessed.

The public meeting commenced at two o'clock p. m., and addresses were given by R. Thompson and R. Aylesworth, Esqs., and by Reverends Joseph Reynolds and G. D. Greenleaf, to a very large, attentive and respectable concourse of people. The addresses were of the right kind, and could not fail producing good impressions. We want more such magistrates and ministers. A large number, perhaps a majority of the congregation, were young people. It has seldom been our privilege to feast our eyes on such an assemblage of youth and beauty, and the intelligent interest manifested by this portion of the concourse could not but inspire hope for our rising country.

Aroused and excited by the ravages of the enemy, and inspired by past success every heart seemed resolved to push the battle to the very gate, and grapple with the monster in his hitherto impregnable strongholds, feeling that this is not a war of treaty or compromise, but of extermination. While my pen is on the paper, suffer me to say that the Maine Liquor Law is exciting great interest in this part of the country. We have just recovered from the first surprise of that sweeping measure, and while contemplating it calmly, a general impression has been made that our only hope is in the adoption of a similar measure. Our eyes turn towards it as the eyes of a traveller turn towards an oasis in the burning desert. There are thousands in our country who can be saved by no other means. O, what a living sunbeam would it throw into hundreds of families, if the means of procuring this moral and physical upas was cut off!

Why should we despair of success? Are not our legislators as Moral, and as Wise, and have they not as much respect for human Rights as the Legislators of any other country? Let this subject be kept before the country by lecturers and the press, and we shall soon be able to consign the monster to "his own place."

Since writing the above, the committee held their first meeting, and a resolution was unanimously passed recommending the immediate agitation in every locality of a measure similar to that of Maine.

MITCHELL NEVILLE, Sec.

King, Feb. 7, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—You will perceive by this, that I have again taken upon me the agency of your paper. Mr. Samuel Robertson has left this place, and as I cannot find another at present to whom I could entrust it, you may as well replace my name back to your Agencies. My reason for withdrawing in favor of Mr. Robertson, was my leaving the village of Brownsville, to a distance of three miles, and I thought his situation in the village would have been permanent, and useful as an agent for your paper.

In canvassing for subscribers to your paper this year, I find no complaints as regards its merits, or its price; but the lowness of the price of wheat, causes money to be scarce, so that there is a general and contagious complaining. Still, with the valuable assistance of our Old Temperance friend, Mr. Isaiah Tyson, to whom I am much indebted for the following roll of names, I am happy to say, that our list is not less than in former years.—Yours, &c.

JOHN GRAHAM.