

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, nor Traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of Entertainment, nor for persons in our Employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

We deem it advisable thus especially to call the attention of the friends of the *Advocate*, as well as of the cause generally, to the terms of the forthcoming volume, and which will be found in the last paragraph but two of the Prospectus. And we do so that none may have cause to complain of insufficient notice, should the paper be discontinued at the end of the year. In next number will be found a list of Agents, and the Post-office arrangements are now so complete, and the facilities of communication so great, that no one can be at a loss to send his name or his money, either directly to this Office, or to one or other of our numerous Agents: hence we feel ourselves at perfect liberty to adopt the plan of sending no paper to any but those who have sent their subscription in advance, or a definite order, for the next volume.

These are the only satisfactory and reasonable terms we can think of, in justice to ourselves, in which a work of so much labor, and involving so much expense, should be undertaken; and we are satisfied that no Teetotaler can find fault with them. The *Advocate* is his own paper, intended for his benefit, as well as those whom he should be interested in taking with him on the same road to health and happiness. No one can be expected to aid us in this work, but the Teetotaler: none but he can appreciate our labors, and we cannot but hope he will do so; and, therefore, we go forward for another year, if spared in health, in undiminished confidence on the friends of order and sobriety, that they will come up in yet greater numbers to our support. Very many contribute no more, in the course of a whole year, to the cause, but the small sum we ask for the *Advocate*; and surely, if that is the case, it is but a small return for the good the principle may have done them; at all events, it bears no proportion to the importance of the work and the benefits it confers on their fellow-men.

We offer to all who exert themselves to increase our subscription list, for the next volume, according to the following scale, one or more copies of the work entitled "THE BOTTLE," or "THE SEQUEL TO THE BOTTLE," both of which works have been printed in tract form, on good paper, with the illustrations, and neatly stitched in a tinted cover:—

For 5 Subscribers to the <i>Advocate</i> ,	1 copy of either
" 15 " " " "	2 " " "
" 20 " " " "	3 " " "
" 25 " " " "	4 " " "

Or one copy additional for every five additional subscribers over 25. It must be understood, however, that the subscription money must be sent with the order, or the payment guaranteed within six months, by known individuals, Divisions, or other Societies. Agents or friends complying with our terms, will please state with their orders which of the above works they prefer, and they will be sent to the parties free of charge.

John B. Gough on the Maine Law.

SPEECH AT CINCINNATI.

Mr. Gough remarked he had not come there that night to discuss particularly the Maine Law, but he would give his opinions upon it. Annihilation was the only remedy for intemperance. It was asserted by many, that no one had a right to oppose the traffic, and the previous exertions of temperance societies had been so employed. This was an egregious error—the traffic, and the traffic alone should be warred against. He would prove what he asserted; proving the truth of assertions, not mere vituperation, is what makes men angry. He said, from the very bottom of his heart, he hated the traffic; he had been a drunkard, and would prefer all manner of misfortune to a return to the degraded condition; and yet would rather be the lowest, vilest, idiotic drunkard, than a liquor seller. So strong an assertion required fortification with reasons; he was a coward and a slanderer if he did not give them.

The dealing in liquor was a useless trade; the dealer could get nothing more than his "board and clothes;" he could own nothing properly called his, but the small piece of ground which should be his grave. He might amass wealth, but what good would it do for him? He could only leave it to those who cared for him not a fig.

The seller of liquor was a pauper—a pauper inasmuch as he received support from the public without any return; which was the true definition of a pauper. He meted out to his customers disease, and death, and madness, and murder, and received curses, broken hearts, blasted hopes, and fiendish depravity as his recompense. No class of the community was more humbugged than the wine and liquor drinker. Young men gloried in drinking sparkling champagne worth two dollars a bottle; when it was cider sifted through charcoal, and cost the manufacturer fifteen cents. Most liquors in this country were made by a chemical process, and never saw the land of their pretended importation, unless sent hither to insure deception. At the great World's Fair, where almost every possible production of human art was exhibited, not a single drop of liquor was visible, though millions of dollars were employed in its manufacture. This fact he considered one of the signs of the times.

No better proof of the effect of the Maine Law was needed, than the simple knowledge of the decreased number of the inmates of the penitentiary, the alms-houses, and the houses of correction. These, within a short period after the passage of the law, had diminished over fifty, and in some instances over seventy-five per cent.

He hated the liquor selling business for the effect it had upon the seller. He might be naturally generous, humane, and sympathetic, but his soul-damning trade would convert the gentle blood of his better nature into gall. He might play the philanthropist to an unfortunate man who fell before his door in a fit; to his customers, however, those by whom he lived, he was as ice and adamant. No agonized