

various uses and modes of action of the system, yet an audience could not so well understand, owing to various technical terms etc., generally necessary to be used. But when the lecturer has a skeleton of the human frame before him, and can point out the parts as he describes them, the audience receive instruction, and ideas are at once impressed upon the mind. So it was here. We have here, said I, "a living skeleton to anatomize," furnished not by tectotalers, but by the distiller himself; and look, my friends, said I, at what our neighbor, the distiller, can do for those who are his dupes. This had a thrilling effect. We urged again and again, the distiller to bring forward his accompaniment—but in vain. I then stated that an objection raised against us frequently is, that we are injuring the country, and that farmers don't get so much for their grain as they otherwise would. I invited the distiller to come forward, and show that he was really a disinterested advocate for anti-TECTOTALISM: could he state to this meeting, that he opposed us for the good of his neighbors, or for his own selfish, base and sordid interests. I challenged him to produce a single good he had done in the neighborhood—to shew one family that had been made comfortable by him or his concern. While, upon the other hand, it was well known that many had been made miserable, and some ruined, by their too frequent visits to the Temple of Alcohol. I here stated a fact, which came under my own observation, in relation to that neighborhood, to shew that a distillery was a disadvantage to a neighborhood. Last summer some emigrants, lately arrived, called upon me, making enquiry about a location, or where they might settle down and purchase in a good neighborhood. An individual mentioned this very place, and among the advantages stated, was that of school-houses, where there are preaching every Sabbath, and a distillery also. The emigrant said, that is quite enough. I would not take a gift of a farm so near a distillery; it casts a blight over any neighborhood, where found—and all the school-houses and preaching will be scarcely enough to keep the people from sinking under such a mighty evil. At the close of the address, there were thirteen names added to the society. I then took advantage of that opportunity, to urge the necessity of the community reading good works upon the subject, and recommended that valuable periodical the *Canada Temperance Advocate*; the Secretary has commenced getting a list of subscribers and money, which he will hand me in a few days, and I promised to forward all to you. At the close, I gave an invitation to any opponent, to meet me then or at any future visit, and that I should gladly enter the lists with him and break a glass in the tectotal cause. It is a great pity that the societies generally, do not keep up their regular monthly meetings; if they did, and made some effort to obtain speakers, much good would be done.

Yours very truly,

MATHEW MAGILL

Columbus, Whitty, January 1850.

Sir,—A temperance meeting was held here on the 17th inst. to hear lectures, and transact general business on the renewal of subscriptions to your paper.

[Our correspondent must forgive us for omitting a portion of his letter, as it has evidently been written under misapprehension or misrepresentation, and would, no doubt, involve the *Advocate* in a controversy with the Sons of Temperance as to the comparative merits of their organization with that of others. We desire to avoid this, as we are convinced that the Sons are zealous tectotalers, and we regard their Order, as one of the members of the great temperance family. And though we may

not all see eye to eye, in the exact means to be employed in every society to suit peculiar circumstances, yet we are satisfied that all are engaged in the same good work, and, in their own way, seeking the attainment of the same good end. Considering the obstacles to be overcome, as well as the importance of the object to be consummated, we would not lift a finger to divide the efforts of the tectotal band, or divert their attention by more matter of detail.]

The concluding part of our correspondent's letter is well worthy of attention:

The successful working of the cause depends upon its firm hold upon the whole of society, as well as the simple machinery by which it is worked. With these impressions I conceive no plan so good and so well calculated to reach remote settlers, and supply deficient talent, as teaching total abstinence in our schools, lessons in reading books, and lectures delivered weekly at least, thus being imperative upon all our common school teachers. If universally adopted, this plan would not only tend to impress our principles more deeply on the minds of our youth, but fortify them against the temptations to which, on a change of residence, they are more or less exposed, and in a few years produce armies of tectotalers and talented lecturers. When our youth, so educated, enter the world as men, there will be no cavils about the license system, no placing the responsibility upon this party or that party; no want of means by our Legislators to provide a substitute for any deficiency in revenue. The plan would give time to all parties to work, though slow but sure, and would better qualify our youth to order those societies already established.—Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH SCURRAH.

Waterford, Jan. 31, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—It is very pleasing for me to state that the cause of temperance is on the advance in this place. Much interest has been manifested the past year, owing, in a great measure, to the regularity of our monthly meetings. A deeper interest has been felt by many, especially by those who have stood aloof as lookers on, watching the steady movements made; very many have been induced to come forward boldly, and unite in the good cause of total abstinence.

Our Society numbers now two hundred and eighty, and nearly every meeting increases the number. Much credit is due to our worthy President, J. L. Green, Esq., for his unremitting attendance, and his zealous efforts in bringing in the once degraded inebriate. Our other officers and speakers also deserve many thanks; upon the whole, we are a united band, determined if possible to destroy the ranks of the enemy, and only wish our Legislators would lend their aid, in the suppression of this soul destroying vice—Intemperance. Yours, &c.,

CHARLES MERRITT,
Sec. & Treas.

On Friday, we visited Port Dalhousie, and attended the Temperance Soiree. This party was by far the pleasantest we have attended this season. The company was large and respectable. The meeting was presided over by our old friend Squire Pawling. Two choruses attended, and sang alternately. The Glee Club, of St. Catharines, maintained their character well, and were loudly applauded. It seemed as if every person in this large assemblage had left home intending to make himself happy, and contribute to the happiness of others. The address of the Rev. Mr. Rycroft, in behalf of Temperance principles, was truly eloquent, and told well. Several signers to the pledge gave indication that the object in view—the promotion of good, sound Tectotal principles—was in some measure accomplished. We thank our friends for their kind invitations to these different meetings, and hope to see many