

may only be a beginning of our campaign, but it strikes us that, generally speaking, our friends are beginning right. A special Committee of the House of Assembly has already been appointed; and as the matter is in the hands of a long-tried friend of the Temperance cause—the Hon. M. Cameron—we anticipate good results from the labors of that Committee. Let our friends read, study, methodize, write to their parliamentary friends, and petition the Houses, and we shall not labor in vain, nor lose what we gain.

INTERESTING MEETING AT ST. JOHNS.

The undersigned visited St. Johns, with a view of addressing the schools, and giving a lecture in the evening. The children of three schools were addressed, and requested to give notice of a meeting to be held in the evening, at Mr. Gibson's School-room, at half-past seven o'clock.

A lecture was delivered at the time and place above mentioned, upon the importance of Temperance and moral improvement. A written document was then read in the following words:—"The Christian Union for doing good."

"We, the undersigned, promise, by Divine assistance, that we will abstain from every thing hurtful and unnecessary, and do to others as we would wish them to do to us, making the Bible to be the rule of our faith and practice; also, we engage to give all that we can save by economy towards promoting good designs."

The above pledge was signed by forty last evening, mostly young people. Should they keep this pledge, and thus save one half-penny each day, the amount would be sufficient to enable them to take a number of useful papers, and in a few years form a good library and reading room.

Dr. Franklin, when serving his time in Boston, for gaining a knowledge of the art of printing, drank water while his fellow-laborers drank beer; he thus saved money sufficient to purchase many books, and assist in many good designs. Those who use strong drink or tobacco, might save three times the amount above mentioned, and greatly improve their health. It is hoped that all who are now foolish by expending their money and injuring themselves, by things unnecessary, may sign the pledge above mentioned. In many Cities in the United States, a commencement of the Christian Union has been made, and if the Ministers of religion, and Teachers of the rising race in every place, will recommend this important institution, much crime and suffering will be prevented.

THOMAS O'GOOD.

Montreal, June 11, 1850.

(To the Editor of the Canada Temperance Advocate.)

DEAR SIR,—Believing that the existence of the Independent Order of Rechabites in Canada, as well as the objects of such an organization, are comparatively unknown to the majority of your readers, I take the liberty of communicating the following information for publication in the columns of your excellent journal, should you deem it worthy of insertion therein.

The name of the Order is taken from a body of people called Rechabites, (see Jeremiah xxxv.) "who drank no wine," and as the members of this Order "drink neither wine nor strong drink," it is considered a very appropriate name.

The more important object of this Association is Mutual Benefit in the exercise of Temperance, Fortitude, and Justice; securing sympathy and relief in times of sickness and distress, and in

the event of death, the decent observance of the necessary funeral obsequies for the brethren and their wives; and is based upon, and seeks the extension of the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Persons of good moral character, free from all bodily disease or infirmity that would tend to make them burdensome to the Order, not under the age of 18, and who may have signed a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, are eligible to membership.

The government of this Order is vested in three distinct bodies, known as Primary Tents, District Tents, and a High Tent.

Primary Tents, composed of not less than ten members, have the entire management of their own internal affairs, and are left to determine all matters for their own good government, which do not contravene the fundamental objects and laws of the Order. Each Tent is the guardian of its own interests—possesses full power to test all proper plans for its improvement, and can command all the means for complete success. Independent in action, though not isolated or disconnected in spirit—all are held in union by the attraction of sympathy, and a love for the same great ends, "Temperance, Fortitude and Justice."

The general powers of supervision and legislation, which are reserved to the High Tent and District Tents, are as limited as they could safely be, to render the operations of the Order systematic, effective, and progressive. All of the requirements are easily performed, and plainly defined, and if they are cheerfully complied with, it is sanguinely anticipated that the Order will be enabled greatly to extend its principles of "Truth, Temperance and Benevolence."

The Tents in Canada are connected with the Order of the United States of America, which is of vast benefit to members in the event of removal to the great Republic.

The following is the form of application for Charter to open a new Tent:—

Date: " " "

To

The D.R.S. of Montreal District, No. 13, I. O. of R.
Sir,—We, the undersigned, being desirous of uniting with the Independent Order of Rechabites, respectfully request the Montreal District to grant us a Charter to open a new Tent, to be called — Tent, No. —, I. O. of R., to be located in —, and under your jurisdiction.

We bind ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the Constitution of the Order and General Laws of the District.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, £1 5s.

All such applications (post-paid) emanating from persons resident in Canada East, and that part of Canada West extending as far up as Kingston, should be addressed to the undersigned, who will be happy at all times, to afford such information on this subject as may be sought for.

WILLIAM HODGSON, D.R.S.,

Montreal District Tent, No. 13, I. O. of R.

Montreal, May 15, 1850.

Pelham, 25th April, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I am at your service once more, with the compliment of a few additional subscribers to the Advocate, and hope this may not be the last time I shall have occasion to thus address you. The advancement of every great reform depends much on the means employed to enhance its interests, and hence, I have much pleasure in being instrumental in promoting and extending the circulation of the Advocate. That the cause to which it is devoted is one of paramount importance, no rational mind will