

up to the brim and he saith unto them drow out now and bare unto the governor of the feast now hear was speris maid and tank in a publick cumpeny by our blessed savior or rather made by the saviour and drank by the govner of the feast and shall we by law forbid men there right that god all mighty has garentee to them let us not judg one anothr any longer in meets or in drins or with regerd to an holy day my dear sur time would fail to point out all so I will close in a few words I sende you these lines with the prospectious hoping tha you will receive them as from a friend hoo wishes you wel and louges to hear of return back to the true republ. can principles again.

JESSE EDWARDS.

Original Correspondence.

Letter from Mr. Kellogg.

Pictou, May 27th, 1854.

For the last four weeks I have been travelling in Upper Canada, and I certainly think it the most delightful and flourishing portion of British America. The whole country is exceedingly beautiful, and in natural advantages, every way ranks with the most highly favored portions of the continent. The lands are fertile and well watered, the climate temperate and healthy, and the increase in wealth and population almost unparalleled. When the numerous railroads are completed, and the vast resources of the country fully developed, the population will be numbered by millions, and if proper attention is paid to their physical and moral culture, they must in wealth, happiness and social comfort, equal any people in the world. England cannot call these Canadas a "Colony" much longer; but if the connection between the two countries continues, it must be considered as a partnership, rather for mutual profit and advantage. Why cannot Queen Victoria visit this splendid portion of her empire? Let the Grand Trunk Railway be completed as soon as possible, and then the people of Canada should invite Her Majesty, with Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, to come over and make the tour of these wealthy and powerful provinces. She would return with enlarged ideas of the Empire over which she reigns.

But my speculations on these subjects are of no importance, and so I will leave them and say a few words about the good cause we are engaged in, and to the advocacy of which your paper is specially devoted. There is less doing here for the promotion of the Temperance Reform than I expected; I have visited some of the principal towns and cities, and delivered 20 lectures under the auspices of the League, and expect to deliver 10 or 12 more before I go into summer quarters to recruit for the fall campaign. Few public meetings, comparatively, have been held the past winter; but the League has commenced operations in good earnest now, and will employ several able advocates to visit every portion of the province the coming autumn, and address the people in behalf of a prohibitory law. The G. D. of the Sons of Temperance held a Session in this place the present week, and I understand the reports from the Subordinate Divisions are of the most cheering character. The G. D. voted a donation of £200 to the funds of the League, and appointed a Committee to co-

operate with them. They also recommend the Subordinate Divisions to apply a portion of their funds in the same way, and without doubt most of them will do so. Everywhere the people are anxious to hear about the Law, most men viewing it as the only measure worth discussing, and the only efficient remedy for the evils of intemperance. From every quarter we hear good news of the progress this Law is making in public favor and estimation. Its popularity in the United States is astonishing, and in England and Scotland it has been received with unexpected favor. I have recently read with deep interest the proceedings of a great meeting in Edinburgh, since the passage of the New Public House Act, the benefits of which are confined to Scotland, and by which the sale is allowed but fifteen hours out of twenty-four during the week, and prohibited entirely on the Sabbath. The speakers were all men of distinction, and handled the subject with great ability. The traffic is evidently becoming more and more disreputable in Scotland. Treasurer Dickson said—"he would not say there were no respectable men in the spirit trade, but he thought it was not a trade for respectable men to follow." He also read some extracts from the letter of a publican to his landlord, soliciting a reduction of rent. The spirit dealer says—"The New Public House Bill which comes into operation in May, will very materially decrease my business. Instead of opening at six o'clock in the morning, I will not be allowed to commence business till eight o'clock, and on Sundays when more business is done than on any other two days of the week, I will not be allowed to open at all. All this you will at once see not only seriously diminishes my income, but also serves to reduce the value of the shop. In these circumstances I trust that you will kindly allow me some reduction in my rent. I assure you that at present I feel the pressure very much, and will feel it to a much greater extent after Whitsunday. I may only add that were it not a matter of great necessity I would never have made this application." Comment on this is unnecessary. All the speakers spoke of the Maine Law with enthusiasm, as one that must sooner or later be adopted by the whole civilized world. Rev. Dr. Guthrie, in a speech replete with wit and eloquence, gave the publicans fair notice that this was the beginning of a movement that would end with the entire prohibition of the traffic. He declared the Maine Law as the *Terminus of the Temperance Reform*, and said "he could see it now, though he could not say how far we were from it." The Rev. Doctor stated that he was at a party of noblemen and gentlemen recently, when Lord Elgin was present. The conversation turned on the history and progress of the Temperance Reform, and the effect and operation of the Maine Law. Lord Elgin said—"I believe that it is destined to work a very great change on the face of society. I wish the cause the utmost success. They have adopted it in New Brunswick, and I am watching its operation with more interest than that of any cause now under the sun." This is good news for us. Let the friends of Temperance do their duty, and the next Parliament, elected by the people of Canada, will enact a Prohibitory Law. There need not be a doubt of it.

I am Sir, yours,

F. W. KELLOGG.