

her husband is thereby deprived of this necessary tool; and, notwithstanding, he cannot but be aware that the liquor obtained on it is fast killing two persons, (for he also is intemperate) who might otherwise be useful and happy members of society. This same glazier, one of the Volunteers in the Third Battalion, with his pay, bought a quilt, almost the only covering he had on their heap of straw, which is in a garret without fire, and, incredible to relate, this man RIN, or some of his neighbours, has it now in his possession for liquor. It may be further remarked that the glazier drunk out the balance of pay before stopping. This unhappy couple have a girl twelve years old, who is obliged to go a begging for her support, and to assist her parents to carry on their drunkenness.

We have other facts respecting the doings of tavern-keepers, and unless a change takes place in their conduct, they will be made public, and held up to just execration. It is in vain to expect of men so lost to shame and the dictates of humanity, that they will be deterred by any other means than a public exposure of their doings, and we would be wanting in our duty as public advocates of the temperance cause were we to fall in making it. And let not RIN, or any man whose conduct is hereafter exposed, say that we are invading private rights in bringing to light his deeds. He is a public man, licensed by our incompetent magistracy, and therefore amenable to public opinion, and liable, in his rum-selling capacity, to be brought before its bar.

E. C. DELAVAN, the great pillar of temperance on this continent, having distinguished himself no less by his unwearied personal labours, than his munificent contributions on its behalf, has visited England to promote the cause there. "We understand, says an English paper, it is his intention, in conjunction with those tried advocates of temperance in the old country, R. G. WHITE, Esq., of Dublin, J. DUNLOP, Esq. of the Glen, near Greenock, Mr. JOSEPH LIVESEY, of Preston, and others, to make a six months' tour of England, for the purpose of gaining statistical facts and information connected with this great national question; and at the same time to make a grand effort towards concentrating the influence of all parts of the country into one common focus, for the purpose of bringing the importance and vastness of this subject more prominently before all classes of the community, by disseminating, through the agency of the press, a flood of light upon the mighty evil which afflicts our land." We anticipate great results from their efforts.

We perceive, from the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, that a number of passengers in the *Great Western*, on her last voyage to England, drew up a paper, to be presented by Capt. HOSKINS to the Directors of the *Great Western Steam Navigation Company*, recommending an important improvement as regards the distribution of intoxicating drinks on board that vessel. It appears that at present a charge for wines and other liquors is included in the fare, so that each passenger may call for them at any time, and in any quantity, without any additional payment. It is proposed, however, that the charge for "wines, &c." be separated from the fare, so that those only who use them shall be under the necessity of paying for them, and that the same regulations on this head shall be adopted in the *Great Western*, as are observed at present, in well conducted hotels. Fifty-seven names are appended to this paper, amongst which we find the names of Lord

ARTHUR LENNOX, M. P., JOHN B. ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., Albany, &c. It is added that Capt. HOSKINS, and the Agent of the Company in New York, are in favour of the proposed change. This is the first step in "the march of improvement,"—intoxicating drinks are put out of the cabin; the second, or the third will be, to put them out of the ship.

NEW PAPER.—Another labourer in the cause of Temperance has lately made its appearance—the *Rhode Island Temperance Gazette*. It takes the high ground of total abstinence. We hail it therefore as a brother. It is ably conducted, and we doubt not it is preparing the way for the introduction, into Rhode Island, of a measure similar to that which has been adopted in Massachusetts.

Progress of the Temperance Reform.

Brown, December 22, 1838.

SIR,—With great pleasure I write the following lines to you on the subject of Temperance in this place. You are most likely acquainted with the progress of Temperance here through Mr. C. Knapp, who was formerly Secretary of the Society. On the 21st of October last, Mr. Knapp put a notice into the hands of the Rev. Richard Jones, Wesleyan Minister, requesting him to publish from the pulpit its contents, which were that a meeting of the Temperance Society, and others friendly to the cause, was to be held on the Friday evening following, for the purpose of reorganising the Society. According to the notice, about forty persons assembled; and, after some discussion on the subjects of Partial and Total Abstinence, the meeting was divided on the question whether the Society should be reorganised on the old system, or on the plan of Total Abstinence, and it gives me great pleasure to state that a majority appeared for the latter. A Society was immediately organised, with a Constitution similar to the one in Montreal, with Mr. Donald Kennedy for President, John Cochran, Vice-President, C. B. Knapp, Treasurer, and myself Secretary. Our Committee of Management was also appointed. Committee and public meetings of the members have since been held; and although we have, as a Society, met with great opposition from a quarter which we did not anticipate, our members continue to increase; for, at the time the Society was organised, we only numbered sixteen, and we now number twenty-three. It was resolved at our last Committee meeting, that a copy of the proceedings of the Society, since its commencement, should be furnished to you for insertion in your next *Temperance Advocate*, but as they were lengthy, and would be troublesome to you, as well as fill too much of the *Advocate* up, I have endeavoured to give you all the information in my power, and in as condensed a form as possible. Now wishing a further and continued increase to our numbers, and prosperity to the cause everywhere, I remain, your's most respectfully,

HENRY BISHOPICK.

To James Court, Esq.

From the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*.

ENGLAND.—PERMANENT TEMPERANCE DOCUMENTS.—The proprietors of the *Isle of Man Temperance Guardian* have made arrangements to publish the whole of these valuable reports in successive numbers. About two thousand copies have already been subscribed for.

LIVERPOOL.—A new temperance journal upon the principles of total abstinence, has been established at Liverpool, under the management of Mr. Ackland, called *The Philanthropist and Total Abstinence Gazette*.

"There are within the new borough of Liverpool about thirteen hundred licensed victualling houses, and also about eight hundred beer shops. It has been found that the rent of public houses is above £50 per annum, and the rates and taxes on them are at least £10 per annum more. To maintain the families and pay wages and maintenance of servants will cost about £70 each house; making an aggregate cost for the support of each house of £130, or a total of £169,000. This must be paid from profits on