

greater numbers to our support. Very many contribute no more, in the course of a whole year, 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 himself; at all events, it bears no proportion to the importance of the work, in the benefit it confers on his fellow-men.

THE TENNESSEE ORGAN.

We are indebted to some unknown friend, for a number of the above paper; we have put it on our list of exchanges, and would hope that Messrs. Campbell & Nelson will do the same for us. The *Tennessee Organ* is published at Nashville, United States, seems to be an ably conducted paper, and is the organ of the "Sons," of the Grand Division, of Tennessee. The number now before us, contains very encouraging accounts of the progress of this branch of the teetotal movement; in which P. S. White, P. M. W. P., has acted a prominent, and, as was to be expected, successful part. The following just tribute is taken from the letter of a correspondent:—

"The visit of this distinguished brother to our State, will be long and gratefully remembered by all those who have had the pleasure of listening to his eloquent addresser. In three short weeks, he has completely roused the dormant temperance feeling, and re-kindled the fires which were dimly burning on our altars.

"Bro. White commenced his labor of love in this city on the 18th ult., and delivered seven lectures, at various times, full of convincing and powerful argument, pathetic appeals, and humorous anecdotes. His last effort was the crowning one of all, and every auditor regretted that his labors were ended in Nashville. During his stay about sixty persons were initiated into our order, and are 'letting their light shine.'

"Bro. W. has left an indying impression at every point at which he lectured. His is indeed the *eloquence of truth*, and although his style is easy, pleasing and impressive, yet it is the *self-forgetting earnestness*, in the presentation of truth, that moves the mighty ocean of mind before him. Like the true philanthropist, he seems to pander to the corrupt passions and the sordid interests of men. To do good, is the consecrating motive of his labors. Nor does he stop to ask who this will please, or that offend.

"Hearing him, with one exception, day and night, from the time he left Nashville till he reached Pulaski, we are somewhat familiar with his style, and acquainted with his great powers of mind. He seems, as by intuition, to comprehend the character and circumstances of those whom he addresses. And, O! how he gives it to those in high places, who lend the influence of their example to the drinking customs of the country! How he gives it to the clergy and church members who stand aloof from all teetotal organizations, and stealthily use intoxicating liquors as a beverage! But he rejoices in the fact that from twelve to fifteen thousand ministers of the Gospel have joined our Order, 3700 of whom are acting chaplains in our Divisions.

"Many pleasing incidents occurred on the trip, which we have not space at present to relate. We must state, however, that at one place, a physician, on leaving the door, said to a friend, 'I can't stand that. I go home to break my bottle, never to take another drop into my mouth—*never*.'

"Bro. White leaves us with ten thousand thanks for his visit, and with the fervent prayers of thousands who were enchained and delighted with his voice—all wishing him health, happiness and prosperity."

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING FOR 1850: Edited by T. S. ARTHUR. New York: NASS & CORNISH. Square 12mo, pp. 320.

When the Apostle Paul said that he "became all things to all men, if by any means he might save some," he recommended a principle of action, in reference to benevolent and Christian en-

terprises, which deserves the most serious consideration. Assuredly he did not mean that it is 'awful' "to do evil that good may come." But his object was to show, by his own example, that in order to do good in the most effective manner, and to the greatest extent, we should be prepared to accommodate ourselves to the habits, tastes, and even the prejudices of the objects of our solicitude; though always with due regard to propriety and right. Yea more, he inculcated the duty of making sacrifices, and renouncing lawful gratifications, if, by so doing, offence might be prevented, the weak strengthened, or the erring reclaimed. He did this because Christianity teaches men to live, "not to themselves," but to their Heavenly Master; and his life, it is well known, was a continued series of acts of benevolence and self-denial. He "pleased not himself."

A Christian should often say, 'If by any means I can save some.' He should study human character, and the peculiar aspects of the social system with which he is identified, with a view to the appropriate adaptation of his efforts. His aim is to persuade men to virtue and religion, and his measures may be greatly diversified, since there is an almost infinite diversity of thoughts, and feelings, and modes of life, to be brought under beneficial influence. Remonstrance will succeed in one case; error must be employed in another; while in a third instance, the gentlest entreaty is required. Sometimes it is necessary to have recourse to the strict rules of logic; on other occasions it is found desirable to enlist the affections, and there are not a few on whom reasoning and persuasion will produce no effect, but who will yield if you can convince them that it is to their interest to adopt the course recommended to them. All these things are to be taken into account by the philanthropist.

They are taken into account. It is most gratifying to observe the manifestations of ingenuity in the benevolent schemes of the age. Among them we reckon the publication now before us. It enlists art and elegant literature in the cause of temperance. This is a very praiseworthy project, and we wish it good success.

The "Sons of Temperance Offering" is a well-printed volume, splendidly bound. It has an illuminated title page of elaborate execution, and nine engravings, which, though not quite equal to those which adorn the English Annuals, will bear comparison with the best specimens on this side of the Atlantic.

With regard to the literary department, it is sufficient to say that it is edited by T. S. Arthur, Esq., whose reputation as a writer is well established, and who has furnished the volume with several pieces of sterling worth. His coadjutors have zealously aided him. There are sixty articles, of which thirty-three are in poetic numbers, and most of them the productions of ladies. We copy the first as a fair specimen.

THE FOUNTAIN.

BY EMMA HENFEL.

Springing through the throbbing sunshine,
Meeting high its ray;
Gladd'ning every bud and blossom,
With its glittering spray;
Played a fountain, freely, gladly, tiring never all the day.

Striving still to reach the branches,
Arching o'er its head,
Flowing back with rainbows laden,
To its sparkling bed;
That with gems of brilliant brightness seemed forever fed.

And the flowers, bent low near it,
Seeming brightest there,
Where it sent its cooling freshness,
O'er their blossoms fair;
Flinging out their richest fragrance, as a tribute for its care.