

System, and other topics formed the subjects of the different discourses. About half past six, the Rev. W. Sutherland, a sincere friend of the poor man, and an unflinching advocate of temperance, was announced. The Rev. gentleman delivered a splendid discourse on "Education in connection with Temperance," which met with signal marks of approbation. The chief speakers were Bra. Cope, Malcolm, Campbell, Douglass, A.H. Pattengell, Civil Engineer, and the Rev. W. Sutherland. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman, the different speakers, and Band, and suitable replies made. A petition to the Township Council was ordered, praying them not to permit the Inspectors to grant tavern licences during the year 1854, at any rate not to increase their number, and if any were granted at all, to raise them as high as two hundred dollars each, the sum to be applied in building a town hall, or laid out in other township improvements, or appropriated to common school purposes.

This division is worthy of all praise. Since its organization, it has distributed about 1500 temperance tracts. It also has a rule, of holding at least one temperance public meeting a month, sometimes two or three; and supports a Temperance Society for those who have objections against the Sons of Temperance. It has now about seventy members in good standing, and is in a very prosperous condition. Lectures upon art and science are occasionally delivered in the division room. The useful exertions of this Division are acknowledged by friend and foe in its immediate neighborhood, and in its ranks may be found the united talent and virtue of the people of Ekfrid. J. G. G.

Mr. Kellogg in St. Andrews and Lachute.

Sir,—Thinking that some account of the Temperance cause in this place and vicinity may be interesting to you and the public, I give you the following account.

When I came to this place, in November last, I found that the Divisions of the Sons, Daughters, and Cadets of Temperance were in a healthy, active, working state; and also the Divisions at Lachute, Point Fortune, and Chatham. The visit of Mr. Kellogg, and his lectures, has evidently given a new and powerful impulse to the good cause. In this place, he gave four lectures in the Congregational Chapel. The house was well filled with attentive hearers. At Lachute he delivered two lectures; at Point Fortune, one; at Chatham, two. These lectures were well attended, and all were highly satisfied with the lecturer.

Arrangements having been made by the different Divisions of Sons in these places, a meeting was held last evening in the Congregational house of St. Andrews, and it was a noble demonstration of the cause. The body of the house was crowded to overflowing, and many remained in the entry, and some left for want of room. Mr. Kellogg spoke nearly two hours. It was one of his happiest lectures, and evidently produced a thrilling interest in the hearers. We consider it a highly favorable circumstance that the Montreal Temperance Society were able to secure so efficient a lecturer as Mr. Kellogg. His whole soul and talent are evidently engaged in the work. He very interestingly brings evangelical religion into his lectures.

We consider that the way is now prepared for the people to sign the petition to Parliament for the Prohibitory Law, which is to be immediately attended to. The number of signers to the Teetotal Temperance Pledge in the above-mentioned places, during Mr. Kellogg's lectures, is nine hundred. Amount collected at St. Andrews, £6 2s 4d.

We sincerely desire that the Montreal Temperance Society may be able to secure Mr. Kellogg's labors as long as practicable. This country needs so efficient a lecturer. We look forward with anticipation that your demonstrations in Montreal will be the most glorious that Canada has ever witnessed.

P. V. HISBARD.

Facts from Blenheim North, C. W.

Having been somewhat of a traveller in the United States and many of the back townships of Canada, and especially by the northern parts of Blenheim, I have been a close observer of the ravages of Capt. Whiskey and other gentlemen of like occupation. And as I know that your journal is famous for upholding the temperance movement, I would just venture to give you a slight description of the proceedings of the drinking community of the north of Blenheim, and the township generally. I would first remark, that although the temperance party generally prevails, yet it sometimes happens that the *Alcoholites* gain their points either by fair or foul means. In January 1853, I am informed, and to the praise of both parties be it spoken, that at their town meeting they elected five councillors, four of whom were teetotalers; the consequence was that instead of 8 taverns as formerly, there was but one licensed to sell by the glass. But, sir, the rummies not being prepared for such a movement, took out shop licences and sold the article by the quart; and being greatly exasperated by the conduct of the councillors, they endeavored to force them to retract what they had done by abuse and ill language; but finding them men of staunch principles, they then had recourse to a mock prayer-meeting at one of the taverns, [can this be true? Ed.] and as my informant told me, they there called upon the Maker of all things to grant them their desire. I was in Blenheim about the same time, and heard them challenged from a temperance platform to deny the charge; and although many of them were present, they all remained silent. Their ringleader hung himself on the 11th of April, with a quart of whiskey by his side, leaving a wife and family to deplore the loss of a drunken husband and father. This affair, as you may imagine, stopped for a time their drinking parties; but so like things of the same stamp, it was soon forgotten, and the rummies again celebrated their nocturnal orgies, and made up for their loss of time. And although due caution was exercised, they were not able to detect them selling by the glass, until nearly the close of the year, when one in the north of the township was fined ten pounds and costs; and at last this same individual with another of the same craft, came to this town and began to disturb the peace of the community, for which they were both locked up, and would eventually have been sent to Guelph had they not made reparation.

January '54,—after the scenes of '53, you would have supposed that the rummies would have grown wiser,—they elected 5 councillors as before, three of whom were dram drinkers; and although Solomon says, "in the midst of councillors there is wisdom," they displayed theirs by overturning the proceedings of the councillors the year before; and now instead of one tavern there is going to be 7, and with them seven times the amount of evil; but of this I will communicate to you at a later period. I would just mention that one of the inspectors the day of election was so drunk that he laid on the tavern floor, which house he will likely be called upon to inspect. I am credibly informed that on 12th January a fine dinner was prepared in honor of one of the magisterial wheat buyers; but as I was not there, and living some distance from where it was held, I shall not be able to give a description of the dinner, but just tell you that there was a great deal of shameful drinking, among what are called the Upper Ten, of which many disgusting particulars might be given. One man, I am told, got his head broke by the tavernkeeper with the tea kettle, and then the presiding officer had occasion to use his surgical skill. I would, in conclusion, remark, that although there is one Division of Sons and a Section of Cadets in Galt; and in Blenheim 3 Divisions of the Sons, 2 Sections of Cadets, a Union of Daughters, and a large Teetotal Society, yet I greatly doubt the accomplishment of any lasting good until we have the **MAINE LAW IN CANADA.** A. B. C.