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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, nor Traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of Entertainment, nor for persons in our Employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

VOL. XVIII.]

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 23, 1852.

No. 5

Young Men's Total Abstinence Association.

The anniversary meeting of this Association was held in the American Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Feb. 9th—Mr J. A. Mathewson, the President, in the chair. Rev. A. F. Spalding opened the meeting with prayer; after which, the corresponding secretary, Mr C. P. Watson, read the

REPORT.

As mentioned in last year's Report, it was the intention of the Committee to engage that excellent lecturer F. W. Kellogg, Esq., to give a course of Temperance lectures in this city, but, owing to that gentleman's departure for England, this plan was impracticable. We rejoice to hear that Mr Kellogg is at present very successfully advocating the Total Abstinence principle in some of the first cities in England.

Four public temperance lectures have been given during the year, under the auspices of this Association. The first of these was delivered in the month of March, by P. LeSueur, Esq., in the Baptist Church. In October, the celebrated Mr Gough was engaged by the Committee to deliver two lectures in Zion Church, and in December, Mr Townsend gave, in the lecture-room of the Wesleyan Church, Great St James street, a lecture on the temperance question considered in connection with physiology and phrenology.

The Committee are glad to state that the above-mentioned churches were most readily and gratuitously granted to this Association on those occasions.

At the Grand Temperance Convention, held in Saratoga, in August last, this Association was represented by their delegate, P. LeSueur, Esq., who, on his return home, presented, at a public meeting in Zion Church, an able Report of the proceedings of that Convention.

It is with great pleasure that this Committee announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements with the far-famed temperance lecturer Dr Jewett, to deliver a course of lectures in this city on the subject of total abstinence, and that he has already arrived among us for that purpose. May Almighty God, who alone can make our labors in this, as in every good cause, successful, be pleased to grant that Dr Jewett's visit to this city may be made a great blessing to multitudes. May many an inebriate be, through his instrumentality, freed from the thralldom of the monster vice, and may many more be induced to throw away for ever the ensnaring cup, determined neither to touch, taste, nor handle the accursed thing.

The following persons were elected, at the annual business meeting of this Association, the officers for the following year:—President—James Adams Mathewson; Vice Presidents—Rev. F. H. Marling, Rev. A. F. Spalding, Messrs P. Wood and James W. Taylor; Corresponding Secretary—Charles P. Watson; Recording Secretary—F. E. Grafton; Treasurer—Geo. Childs; Directors—Wm McWatters, H. Morton, John Paterson, Wm. Hibbard, Wm. G. Milne, Robt. Irwin.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to avail themselves of this public opportunity to deny, most emphatically, the charge, which is not unfrequently brought against temperance societies, that they consider total abstinence societies as a substitute for the gospel, or as being, in any point of view, equal to it. All that this Committee would claim for total abstinence from every thing that can intoxicate is, that through God's blessing it has been, in thou-

sands of instances, a handmaid to religion,—an auxiliary to the gospel, by bringing many under the influence of the Christian ministry, who, while slaves to intemperance, never attended the public worship of God, and, had they done so, were not at all likely to have been benefited by it.

This Committee, therefore, while thanking God for the abundant encouragement he has been pleased to vouchsafe to all connected with this great moral enterprise, feel more determined than ever, in humble dependence upon the Divine blessing, to persevere in their efforts till the glorious cause of temperance shall over-spread and bless the whole earth.

Mr. Childs moved the first resolution:—

Resolved. That the Report now read be adopted and printed, and that this meeting rejoice, and devoutly recognizes the hand of God, in the measure of success which has attended the efforts of this and kindred associations.

Mr. Baylis, in seconding the resolution, remarked that this Society is looked upon as a very small or simple agency in accomplishing the work it has undertaken, and went on to show from a variety of instances, from History and the Scriptures, what mighty things had been accomplished by the most simple agencies, and he invited the young men of Montreal to come up, and lend their aid in carrying the cause onward to its accomplishment.

Mr. Boyd read the 2nd resolution:—

Resolved, That the view of the extent and prevalence of intemperance in this city, and the dangers to which young men are especially exposed from the use of intoxicating liquors, this meeting urges upon them the adoption of the principle of total abstinence, and further regards it as a call to more persevering and united effort to promote the Temperance Reformation.

He pointed out the dangers to which young men were subjected by the use of intoxicating drinks. They would not believe in the consequences of indulging moderately in this vice. He desired them to look at the degraded and staggering through our streets—to the criminal at the bar, etc., and asked if these believed when they were young men that such would have been their end through the use of intoxicating drinks.—He brought arguments to show that the use of strong drink produced loss of character, poverty, loss of reason, and what was of higher importance than anything else—the loss of the soul.

Mr. E. T. Taylor seconded the resolution. He viewed with alarm the number of licensed and unlicensed grog shops with which the city abounded, and he asked what must be the effects of such a state of things on the community? The answer was to be found in the last report of the Chief of Police,—some of the particulars of which he related.—Does the use of intoxicating drinks produce any advantage? He answered in the negative by a series of arguments and illustrations. He then addressed himself as a young man to the young men of Montreal.—He wished

them to define their position—to choose whether they take the side of vice and crime, or virtue and humanity. He trusted they would choose the latter, and give their aid in helping on the Temperance Reformation.

Mr. John Wood read the 3rd resolution:—

Resolved, That as past legislation and efforts have failed to remove the evil we deplore, this meeting rejoices in the recent enactment, by the state of Maine, of a law for exterminating the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and from the happy effects resulting from it, recommends the Temperance community, at once to prepare the way for such a law in Canada.

He was in favor of legislating on the traffic. He would exterminate it. The liquor seller could not see what the legislation had to do with it. True—neither could he see through a sovereign. But when a bad half dollar or a Yankee flash note was presented, he could see through that. If the legislature interfered with this business there was a cry that they interfered with their liberties. Why this talk about liberty? liberty to do what? To sell poison to the people. No man, he maintained, had a right to do so. Government tries to prevent evils, and is not this one of the greatest evils? Government taxes us to punish crime. Better to tax us for the prevention of crime—for it is better to prevent crime than to check it after it exists. Government licenses that which produces crime. It acts like an old law in England. If a criminal commits murder when he is drunk, they wait until he is sober, and then hang him. Government must put a stop to the selling of liquor—they must exterminate it, for they have failed in regulating the traffic. Some say the Maine law goes too far; and that Government has no right to legislate on the matter. But we say, if Government has a right to support the traffic by licensing it, it has also the right to suppress it. It is time the government should come to this, for we have had nothing to thank the Government for in suppressing the vice of drunkenness, private effort has done all that has been done. Tavern keepers say if they don't sell, others will, people will buy wherever they can get it. This is just what we want. Government must suppress the traffic so that the liquor cannot be got. They will have it, therefore, we want to keep it from them.

Mr. P. LeSueur seconded the resolution. In so doing he gave a graphic sketch of a disorder which has afflicted old mother England, and all her children. Her children on this side of the water tried various means of getting rid of the disease, but in vain, until sister Maine had discovered the remedy, and, by casting out the spirit entirely, got rid of it at once, thus setting an example that all others should follow, and if they should do so, the disease would soon cease throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Dr. Jewett followed. He did not intend to give a regular speech, but he would say a few words, which had been suggested by the proceedings of the evening. He read the following from the report: "The Committee desire to avail themselves of this public opportunity to deny, most emphatically, the charge, which is not infrequently brought against temperance societies, that they consider total abstinence societies as a substitute for the gospel, or as being, in any point of view, equal to it." He was surprised that any should make such a remark. Who is it that says so? It is those religious men who like a little drop of wine. It was hypocritical to say so. If these gentlemen were to ask those who promote benevolent institutions, what most hinders them? The answer would be, strong drink! Ask the missionaries what most retards their labors? They would point to the cargoes of New England rum, and the unseemly numbers of drunken sailors landed on their shores. Is it to be expected

that even heathens should receive a religion from Christians who send out such things? Ask the seamen's friends society, established to find a home and a refuge for sailors, ask them what hinders them most in their labors, and they will answer strong drink and grog shops. Ask the Bible Society the same question, and they too will answer, strong drink! and thus we might go through the whole catalogue of benevolent institutions, and still the answer would be strong drink.

Those that make the charge that we are putting Temperance in the place of religion, are not intelligent men—they do not keep up with the times, or they would know better. I wish these men would show their zeal for the cause of religion, by aiding these young men here engaged in the Temperance cause. He believed the men who made these objections were honest men, but they had got a wrong idea. Another cause of the injury done to the Temperance cause by religious men, is the introduction of sectarian principles. He, Dr. J. was in one place where the Temperance society got split up into parts, and they had a Methodist Temperance Society a Congregational Temperance Society, &c., but in this broken up way they could accomplish but little good. He got them to unite again, into a Union Society, and now they are going along well and doing much good. We are laboring in a cause to go before the gospel—we are, as it were, the John the Baptist preparing the way for the gospel. In proof of this, where Temperance has triumphed, in a great many instances it has been followed by revivals, and many were added to the churches. It so happened in the town he belonged to. A resolution was passed instructing our select men to prosecute all selling of liquors: in consequence a great revival took place. And yet we are told that we put Temperance in advance of religion. He believed the gospel to be the final remedy for all sin. But the gospel is not always the immediate remedy. Here is a man almost dead through drunkenness—the lamp of life burns feebly within him—he is utterly degraded and in the depths of sin—what will we do? Send for the minister? No, send for the Doctor; and he gives him a dose of *opium*. Now he is recovered, send for the minister. It would have been utterly useless to send for the minister first in this case. Here is another. He is laying on the roadside speechless—or can't speak a sensible word. What are we to do? Send for a christian elder? It would have no effect on him. You must use a physical remedy. Take him to the pump—pour plenty of water on his head—duck him thoroughly and walk him about for exercise. When he gets sober, then take him to church and give him a good Temperance lecture, and you may do him good. The Doctor said, with all respect, he was second to none in his respect for the gospel. The Temperance Society was objected to because there were infidels, and all kinds of men mixed up with it. Now suppose one of these objector's houses was on fire, would he send to the church for aid? No, he would not think of such a thing. He would send for the fire engine—and it was no matter to him though the engine was worked by Infidels, Jews and Mahomedans if his house was saved. He would never stop to enquire what their religion was. When we bring on our cold water engine—O horror! the workers are all composed of Infidels, &c. &c.; and they could not think of joining us. One of the speakers made allusion to the evil spirits, and that put him in mind of how they had acted in Galilee. When they were in the men, they were cutting and tearing themselves, and living among the tombs, and were so exceeding fierce that no man could come near them. Would the ladies dare to pass through a street after nightfall which was lined on each side with groggeries. No, they would be afraid to come near it for fear of the

spirit that dwell in these tombs. Did our Saviour let these spirits of Galilee alone? No, and the spirits knew what they might expect, for they cried out let us alone—do not torment us before our time. Our liquor dealers know, too, what to expect. They say to you as the spirits said to our Saviour, do not torment us before the time, &c. We must command these spirits to come out. Our Saviour did not say to the spirits of Galilee, "Please come out." Oh no, he commanded them to come out. There was another point of similarity between the fate of the Galilean spirits and the modern ones—When they had to come out in Maine, they too ran down a steep place into the sea. He urged that the cause was that of every man, woman and child. It was time that the simple approvers of the good work, should take the you out of their expressions in regard to it, and substitute we; and not be continually saying—what are you to do now Doctor? but say, what have we to do Doctor? And this subject he illustrated by sound argument and good illustration. He desired his audience to look at the telegraph in the hands of man, and what he had done with it; and still say that we can't shut up the gin shops. Look at the rail-road—the great iron horse doing the dirty work of thousands—and then say, that we can't shut up the gin shops! We can do it. We must through aside the word can't. There were two classes of evils in the world. Over one class we had no control, it came through the providence of God, such as storms, pestilence, the plague, earthquakes, &c., these no human hand could stay. To them we can only bow in perfect resignation and humility. The other is the evil of intemperance. It is the work of wicked men. We know how it comes and how it effects its work. We can see the grain carried to the distillery, we know what they are going to do with it—they are going to destroy it—and then send it forth into the world to burn and consume every good thing there. This evil influence was set in motion by human hands, and human hands can crush it. The Doctor had been through the city of Montreal, and he had observed two systems of education going on. Boys went into our schools and came out of our colleges with degrees and titles honorably earned. There was another system going on which he termed the downhill system of education. They went into these schools well clothed, &c., and soon got through them and into college, and came out with their degrees of rags and wretchedness. The Doctor concluded by urging the importance of the claims of this Association upon the attention of the community.

Important Movement in Picton.

(From the Picton Sun.)

At a convention of the friends of Temperance held, pursuant to notice, at the Court House, in the town of Picton, on Friday, 26th December, 1851; after reading a portion of Scripture and prayer, James McDonald, Esq., Sheriff of the County, was called to the chair, and Cecil Mortimer, Esq., and Rev. William Reid, were appointed Secretaries.

Delegates from the various Divisions of the Sons of Temperance and other Total Abstinence Societies, Magistrates, Municipal Councillors, and Ministers of the Gospel, in all numbering 73, were severally reported.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

1. Moved by Rev. Gilbert Miller, seconded by W. S. Williams, and

Resolved,—That our position now is, that we cannot innocently retain any other relation to the traffic in intoxicating drink than that of simple and strenuous opposition;—undermining it on the one hand by the most vigorous scheme of moral influence, and clearing it down on the other, by successive prohibiting statutes, approaching as rapidly as possible the point of entire legal proscription.

2. Moved by John P. Roblin, Esq., seconded by Calvin Pier, Esq., and

Resolved,—That in the judgment of the convention, public opinion in this county is not prepared to abolish at once and immediately all the public houses within the county;—but that it is the opinion of the members now present, that an effort should be made to put a stop to the tipping by neighbors in the several public houses; and that, therefore, application be made to the Municipal Council of the Town of Picton, praying them to pass a Bye Law to prevent the innkeepers in the Town of Picton from selling any spirituous liquors to any person living within the limits of the corporation, and that application be made to the various Township councils praying them to prevent innkeepers in country places from selling spirituous liquors to any person living within a distance of three miles from their respective houses.

3. Moved by John P. Roblin, Esq., seconded by Rev. W. Reid, and

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this convention, that petitions should be circulated for signatures throughout the county of Prince Edward, and that such petitions be presented to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting, praying that the issuing of such licenses to, and regulation of shops for the sale of spirituous liquors, be placed under the control of the various Municipal councils within the Province.

4. Moved by Cecil Mortimer, Esq., seconded by John Rose, Esq., and

Resolved,—That a permanent convention forthwith be organized, bearing the name of "The Prince Edward Abstinence Convention," and governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

This convention shall meet annually on the Thursday next but one after the first Tuesday in January, in every year, commencing with the year 1853, and it shall be composed, firstly, of delegates from every Division of the Sons of Temperance in the county of Prince Edward, each Division being entitled to send four delegates. Secondly, of delegates from every Ward Total Abstinence Society, each Ward Society being entitled to send two delegates. And Thirdly, of all such Ministers of the Gospel, Magistrates, and Municipal Councillors as are pledged to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, either as being Sons of Temperance, or as being members of the Ward Society.

The officers of the Convention shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year.

The standing committee shall consist of the above named officers, together with six other members of the convention, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year. The standing committee may make Bye-laws for the regulation of its own proceedings, and during the recess between each annual meeting of the convention, shall exercise the powers of the convention. Five members shall form a quorum, and meetings of the standing committee may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary on the requisition of any two members.

In each Municipal Ward in the county, a Total Abstinence Society shall be forthwith organized, and it shall be the duty of some one or more of the lecturers appointed by this convention to hold one meeting for this purpose in each Municipal Ward during the course of the present winter. At this meeting the lecturer or the chairman (if the said chairman be already pledged to total abstinence), shall administer the pledge of total abstinence to all those present over the age of ten years, who may be willing to take it, and shall forthwith sign the same, which pledge shall be in the form hereinafter mentioned, and those who have taken the pledge shall then proceed to elect from among their number, a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and Treasurer, each of whom shall be made of the full age of 21 years. The designation of the Society shall be the Total Abstinence for ——— Ward, township of ——— or town of Picton. Every such Ward society shall hold its annual meeting for the election of two delegates to the convention on the first Monday in the month of December, and quarterly meetings on the first Mondays in the months of March, June and September, and any two of its officers shall have power to call a meeting at any other time. Any member who has broken the pledge, may be expelled by a two third vote of the members

present at any regular meeting. Every such Ward Society shall have power to frame rules and regulations for the government thereof. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of each Ward Society to notify the Recording Secretary of the Convention of the appointment of delegates;—to prepare a list of the members remaining in connection with such Society at the close of each quarterly meeting, distinguishing the same under the three heads of males over 21 years of age, males under 21 years of age, and females; and within one week from the date of said meeting to transmit the said list, authenticated by the signature of the President or the Vice President, to the Corresponding Secretary of the convention. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of each Ward Society to pay to the Treasurer of the convention on or before the second Monday in the months of March, June, September and December, all monies belonging to the convention fund which may have come into his hands.

It shall be the duty of the President of the convention to act as public prosecutor and informer in all information against persons infringing any of the regulations now in force or hereafter to be in force under or by virtue of the Acts 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 65, and 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 120, or any other laws hereinafter to be passed for the suppression of intemperance, and that in the event of any prosecution failing for want of evidence or any other cause, the costs thereof shall be defrayed by the Treasurer out of the convention fund.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of the Convention to conduct the correspondence of the Convention and of the Standing Committee, and to prepare the Quarterly Paper of the Convention, which shall consist firstly, of the list of the male members of the Ward Societies over the age of 21 years, and the list of the various Divisions of the Sons of Temperance arranged alphabetically under their proper heads,—and secondly of such other matter as the Standing Committee shall judge necessary for the information of the members of the Ward Societies and the Sons of Temperance. Of these Quarterly Papers a sufficient number shall be printed to furnish one copy to each member of the Ward Societies, and each Son of Temperance in the County, and the said copies shall be furnished gratis to the subscribers to the Convention fund, and the price to non-subscribers shall be fixed from time to time by the Standing Committee.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep the minutes of the Convention and Standing Committee, and to prepare the annual report.

We the undersigned do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, nor for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of the money belonging to the Convention fund, which shall consist firstly of the voluntary contributions of the various members of the Ward Societies and of the various Sons of Temperance in the County;—secondly of the half of every fine recoverable under the Acts 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 65, and 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 120, on the information of the President of the Convention, and lastly of all donations and bequests which may from time to time be made to the convention. The Treasurer shall pay all orders signed by the President and Recording Secretary.

Any clause in the Constitution may be amended by a two third vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Convention.

The members then proceeded to ballot for officers, thereupon the following were chosen:—

President—John P. Roblin, Esq.
1st Vice President—Calvin Pier, Esq.
2nd do—James Macdonald, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary—Cecil Mortimer, Esq.
Recording Secretary—Rev. William Reid.
Treasurer—Jotham Raynor, Esq.
Standing Committee—Rev. J. A. Williams, Wilson Bentley, Esq., Rev. Gilbert Miller, John Rose, Esq., Caleb J. Williams, and Daniel Leavens, Esqs.

5th. Moved by Calvin Pier, Esq., seconded by Wilson Bentley, Esq., and

Resolved—That Rev. W. Reid, John P. Roblin, and Cecil Mortimer, be a committee to draft a petition to parliament in accordance with the resolution.

6th. Moved by Rev. J. A. Williams, seconded by Rev. W. Reid, and

Resolved—That this Convention recommends to the various Divisions of the Sons of Temperance and other Temperance organizations throughout the county, the establishment of libraries in connection with their Division or organization as a means of increasing their efficiency and usefulness.

7th. Moved by Rev. W. Reid, seconded by Rev. G. Müller, and

Resolved—That the Standing Committee be instructed to take the earliest possible opportunity of arranging a plan for the delivery of lectures periodically in every Municipal Ward in the County, and to appoint the place and time of meeting.

8th. Moved by Cecil Mortimer, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. A. Williams, and

Resolved—That it be recommended to each Division of the Sons of Temperance, and each Ward Society to procure donations and annual subscriptions from their various members in aid of the convention fund.

9th. Moved by Rev. J. A. Williams, seconded by Rev. W. Reid, and

Resolved—That the officers of this Convention and members of the Standing Committee resident in Picton, be a committee to prepare and issue an address to the County, embracing the various topics to which the attention of this Convention has been directed, and also to prepare the application mentioned in the second resolution.

10th. Moved by Rev. W. Reid, seconded by C. J. Williams, and

Resolved—That it is highly expedient to have a Temperance House in the Town of Picton, and that a Committee be appointed to consider the whole matter of the establishment of such a house, and report to an adjourned meeting of the Convention to be held on the last Thursday in January next. Committee, Messrs. C. Mortimer, J. P. Roblin, W. Bentley, A. W. Herrington, and W. T. Yarwood.

11th. *Resolved*—That the proceedings of this Convention be inserted in both of the newspapers published in the Town of Picton, and in the Montreal *Temperance Advocate*.

Alcohol's Doings.

We could fill our paper with the painful details of the work of the destroyer, but we apprehend this is not needed; every one in his own neighbourhood can supply these facts, and by the application of a very simple rule in arithmetic furnish to himself the awful aggregate in the whole country. It is well, however, now and again, to point to particular instances, that the enormity of the evil may not be lost sight of. A correspondent furnishes an instance of this kind, in the following:—

Richmond, Carlton County, Dec. 26, 1851.—The day usually observed in commemoration of the birth of our blessed Redeemer has just passed away, and again do we hail the return of day; but oh! how cold and chill our atmosphere, the frost king seems to rule triumphant, holding within his iron grasp all things susceptible of his relentless power. Whilst indulging in the foregoing reflections, at an early hour this morning, I received information, that during the past night a man had been frozen to death, which, upon further enquiry, I found to be too true. Yes, sir, that bacchanalian sovereign, Bacchus, has been honoured this morning with another sacrifice. True to their purpose, and unflinching in their loyalty, his votaries are still determined to prosecute their work of death. Suffice it to say, that I immediately repaired to the spot, and was summoned to attend the inquest. After the view of the body, the jury adjourned to hear evidence; and, after a patient investigation, returned the following

VERDICT—"That the deceased, William Northcot, met his death at Richmond, between the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th December, 1851, at the distance of about 60 yards from James McLean's tavern, in the said village, by being frozen

to death, caused by the effects of intoxicating drink obtained at the said tavern."

Comment on the above would be superfluous; the foregoing verdict is of itself sufficiently explicit on the subject. The day of retribution is fast drawing on; surely there is a fearful responsibility, and that responsibility must rest somewhere—but certainly not with those who do not touch, taste, or handle. Although our number here is fast declining, and our society in a manner defunct, yet may we hope for better days; our principles must yet prevail, and TRUTH and JUSTICE rise triumphant. P. M'E.

Albion, Dec. 29, 1851.—Another awful calamity, from the effects of strong drink, occurred on Christmas night, in the township of Mono. A tavern that was kept by an aged person named White, was burned to the ground, and everything which it contained, and awful to relate, the old man was consumed in the flames, and it was with difficulty the rest of the family were rescued, most of them being in a state of intoxication at the time.

W. R.

A correspondent in Oakville, under date Jan. 16, furnishes the following:—

On Monday the 15th December, 1851, at about half-past five o'clock, an individual left the village of O., to return to his home which was distant about a mile and a half. Having his team with him, he of course seated himself upon his sleigh, thinking to be the more successful in reaching his home. The faithful animals succeeded in reaching home in safety, going direct to the barn. But this poor miserable and unfortunate man, who was in a state of insensibility, instead of going to his house, which was but a short distance off, took another direction. He had participated too freely of the poison at the tavern, and had become unconscious of his proximity to his home; a few steps in the right direction would have taken him there, but he unknowingly turned his back upon it, and every step in advance but took him farther away from it. In attempting to cross a creek, the ice gave way, by which the large bone in his right leg was broken in two places. On partially recovering, he crawled on his hands and knees through snow, over logs and fences, in the vain hope of finding his home, from about seven o'clock in the evening till five o'clock on the following morning, dragging after him his broken limb, and on bare hands, during one of the coldest nights of one of the coldest Canadian winters we have had for a quarter of a century.

As a very natural consequence, his limbs were badly frozen from the knee downwards; his boots had to be cut to pieces before they could be taken from his feet, and the right leg in particular presented a picture too horrifying for description; his hands and nose suffered in like manner. But we cannot pursue the sickening details of this melancholy illustration of the tyrant's power. He was found in the morning by a neighbor, in an unconscious state, and medical aid procured. Amputation was thought necessary for the preservation of life; but this was impracticable from the rapid approach of the last enemy. Poor man! he lived but a short time—all efforts to save him were vain—alcohol had done its work too well.

Our readers will, no doubt, be able to apply the lesson so evidently taught us in this melancholy history, nor is it necessary that we should recapitulate its painful details to enable them to do so; only let us fancy for a moment the condition of the man creeping through the snow on his hands and knees, with a broken limb, on a piercing cold night, covered with drifting snow, not knowing which way to turn for shelter, and we have a picture

so appalling as to cause the most callous to the sufferings of others to stop and look at the cause, and to ask himself what has done it? No intelligent man can be at a loss, either, to discover the cause. Moderation has done it. This man was not among the number of those who saw that he should sign the pledge, and totally abstain from such a habit—"he could take it and want it." But, like many others, he was overtaken. Aye, overtaken; and who of you, moderation men, would like to be so overtaken? But if you continue to hug your moderation (?) principles, you cannot tell now how it will end with you. Be warned, then, in time, before the habit has so bound you as to lead you captive at its will, and thus make you an easy prey to alcohol's insatiable appetite. All must admit, that think on this subject, that drunkenness, and all its concomitant evils are the legitimate offspring of moderation. In the case we have been commenting upon, there was once moderation begun; but where did it end? It has been so with thousands of others who have met with a similar fate. Oh that our country and our world were free from this drinking class of the community, for we would then soon be able to congratulate ourselves upon the happy prospect of mingling with each other in a temperance world. Therefore, we ardently hope that the sad tale which we have been narrating may prove a timely warning to those who are now on the way that leads to drunkenness, and induce them to give up their cups, or otherwise they may, at some future period of their life, realize the truthfulness of that emphatical poetic declaration—

"Touch not the cup—it is death to thy soul."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are glad to learn from the following letter, that the cause in Bytown is in a thriving state:—

Bytown, Dec. 19, 1851.—The principles of total abstinence are rapidly spreading in this community. We have, a large and flourishing Division of the Sons of Temperance, numbering about 125 members—a Division of the Cadets of Temperance—a Union of the Daughters of Temperance, just organized—and two total abstinence societies. There are also many persons who are not in connection with any of these associations, who are strict teetotalers. Few instances can be found, in which parents encourage or even permit their children to touch the unholy cup. People are becoming ashamed of those things in which they once gloried. During the last nine months, the Sons of Temperance have received into their ranks, many who were once amongst the strongest pillars to the customs connected with the use of ardent spirits as a beverage. Those who continue their supporters, are beginning to totter under their burden, and will undoubtedly, before many years elapse, heave it from their shoulders into the gloomy depths of oblivion; or be themselves crushed by it, into the dark abyss of perdition. Old usages are the life of the traffic in intoxicating drinks; for there is nothing in them to recommend them to the selfish or benevolent propensities of men: when those usages become obsolete or annihilated, the traffic will die.

To whatever part of this town we look, we behold men walking erect and free, who were once bound down by the galling chains of intemperance; we see prosperity, health and peace, where there was once misery, sickness and contention. The peace and order which prevailed at the late election in this town, may be attributed to this fact, and you will be gratified to know that the individual we have elected to represent us in Parliament, is favourable to the cause; still, though a vast change for the better has been effected in the moral condition of society, much yet remains

to be done. There are drunkards still amongst us, some of them biting their chains and longing for deliverance—others hugging them to their breasts: it is our duty to snap their fetters in pieces—we are bracing ourselves for the task—all the good, the philanthropic, the patriotic, are with us—but better still, God is with us, we must succeed—may it be speedily.

F. D.

Albion, Dec. 29, 1852.—Our locality is situated about seven miles north of Bolton, on the highest point of the country, which goes by the name of Mount Pleasant. We have a pretty good temperance society, and have been holding monthly meetings the past year. Success has attended our efforts, and we are determined to use every means to banish strong drink from the neighborhood. We are glad to hear through your excellent *Advocate* the good that is being done, through the exertions of the various orders of temperance. Your paper is always welcome to the few that take it, and we pray that success may still attend your labors, and that your paper may yet, as in time past, be a blessing to thousands of our fellow-creatures.

W. R.

Toronto, Jan. 1, 1852.—The *Advocate* is, I believe, the cheapest and best temperance paper in the Province. You, sir, richly deserve the thanks of the whole temperance public of Canada; only for your zeal in the cause, we might this day have been years further back in the temperance cause. I believe the circulation of the *Advocate* has done more good than any of us are aware. I am happy to inform you that the Sons, Daughters, and Cadets, are all doing well in our city. Our celebration here, 18th June last, was a magnificent affair. The Sons and Cadets were publicly invited, and took a part in the celebration of the opening of the railroads here last fall. Their influence is now being felt more than at any former period. Our old tried temperance men and Sons, through our elective institutions, are finding their way to posts of trust and honour, as Aldermen, Councilmen, School Trustees, License Inspectors, etc. I firmly believe, if the licensing of taverns, etc., in our city, was wholly under the control of a vigilant temperance board, assisted by the police, it would be a saving to our city, in a financial point of view, of fivefold more than the paltry pittance received for licenses, which I view as the price of blood.

J. W.

Clyneborough, Jan. 1.—Feeling confident you will be happy to receive any intelligence respecting the progress of temperance, I beg to give you a short account of what we have been doing in this village,—consisting of about 18 dwelling-houses, 1 grist mill, 2 stores and a tavern. It is 24 years since I came to this place; the temperance cause was at a low ebb—no meetings were held,—in truth I may say the Society was broken up. After consulting with some of the old members for several months, and urging them to duty, we at last resolved to hold a public meeting and remodel the Society. The first meeting was held in March, 1851, at which, to our astonishment and encouragement we received 25 names. Since that we have kept up our monthly meetings, which have been very numerously attended, and our success has amply rewarded our exertions—we now number 118, in good standing. In the same month, a Division of the Sons of Temperance was opened with only 8 charter members. The progress has been slow but steady, numbering now 27 members in good standing. I am not aware that the *Advocate* was taken previous to this time, except by one individual, a staunch supporter, who has since left the place. I therefore felt it to be my duty, to atone in some degree for past remissness, to strive to obtain some subscribers for your invaluable paper.

W. M.

Crowlandville, Jan. 4, 1852.—Nothing of note has occurred in the history of the temperance cause in this locality, except the steady progress of our order, and a diffusion of our principles throughout the community. I draw this conclusion from the fact that I have not seen an individual intoxicated in this village during the holidays, nor for some time previous. The fact is, it is becoming unpopular to “drink and carouse,” as in former days; and those who were in the habit of spending days and even weeks about the taverns, do not spend that number of hours there. The rum-sellers, consequently, do not receive *shillings*, where they formerly received dollars. They are also becoming ashamed of their employment, particularly since that terror to rum-sellers, if I may so speak, lectured here. I allude to Wm. M. Murrell, the London Sailor, who delivers his lectures in a new, interesting, and I may say, sailor style—comparing man to a ship, life to an ocean, &c. It appears to me that a rum-seller who could go on in his ruinous occupation after listening to Mr M.’s lectures, must have his conscience “seared as with a hot iron.” Upon the whole, it is gratifying to know that the cause is progressing rapidly; and may our watchword be *onward and upward* till we the victory obtain.

G. W. C.

Buttontown, C. W., 6th Jan. 1852.—I cannot but express my own thanks, as well as those of the old subscribers, for the attention which has been paid to the punctual postage and regular delivery of our paper in years that are gone by, and I do believe that has been one motive, and not a small one either, which has influenced others to become subscribers this year; at all events, I can, with unshaken confidence, assure those to whom I recommend the paper, with all its other excellent qualities, such as its being the cheapest paper in Canada, (perhaps in the world,) its columns teeming with truth, yea, profitable and entertaining truth, as well as sound morals, &c., also the satisfaction of knowing that we shall not experience disappointment in its delivery.

G. G.

Penetanguishene Road, Jan. 7, 1852.—With much pleasure I perceive you intend to continue your very useful paper, the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. That such a periodical is needed in the Province, no argument is required to prove, since intoxicating drinks of various kinds are both made and vended, whereby our fellow-men are ruined, both body and soul. Indeed, its bad effects have been seen in this locality. The temperance society in this place continues to make some little progress. Our meetings are held quarterly, which is as often as is practicable. We obtain a few signatures to the pledge, which encourages the society to hold on its way; but they are principally from among the youth. We should feel much gratified if more of those who are farther advanced in years would join with us. Yet when we consider that it is those who are young now who will shortly fill the situations of the fathers in society, we are persuaded that much good will result to the community at large, in time to come, through the efforts we are now making. The office-bearers for the present year are: Peter White, Esq., President; W. H. Partridge, Vice President; and Joseph Thomas, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. T.

Erm, Jan. 9, 1852.—In a recent communication from this place, from W. Taylor, Esq., we learn that two new Divisions have been recently opened in that neighborhood. He says:—

As President of the old society, (the Total Abstinence Society,) I feel it a duty devolving on me to advance its interests as much as possible. As a Son of Temperance, I look on both societies as having one great object in view—the direct overthrow of the use of all intoxicating liquors—and do sincerely hope that both societies will stand firm by each other to pull down the strongholds of the de-

mon Intemperance, that no jealousies shall be suffered to exist between them, but that they shall see that their interest is one from the beginning to the close of the great battle with the vile destroyer.

The temperance cause is advancing rapidly; we hear of it having new accessions daily to its numbers from all directions; divisions of Sons of Temperance springing up here and there throughout our beautiful country; a deeper hold than ever before manifested, has been, and still is, sinking into the minds of the people, on the great subject; they look on with surprise at the great work of moral reform going on in the temperance department, and so many increased exertions on the part of all those who are pushing forward the great work call forth increased surprise among that part of the great mass of the people who should be one with us; and not only so, but may their consciences awake up to a sense of duty, so that they soon shall be constrained to respond to the call, "come over and help us." To effect this, we should always be united—union is strength.—United as one band, we will stand, and go forward; but if we suffer the enemy to make inroads upon us, soon shall we be scattered to the four winds, without any settled standard to rally round.

Blenheim, Jan. 11, 1852.—At the request of our Committee, allow me to lay before you a condensed statement of the progress of this society during the past year. We cannot but feel thankful for what has been accomplished; and the cause is doing well, both as regards its progress and its results. It is scattering its blessings far and wide with an unsparing hand, bringing in its train social order and domestic peace and quietness. The past year, 92 names have been added to the list, from which deduct 41 for withdrawals, expulsions, and removals, the increase will be 51, making a total of 394, which encourages us to renewed exertions.

M. R.

Penetanguishene, Jan. 17, 1852.—Under this date we have a long and interesting communication, from which we take the following extracts:—

Sometimes, while meditating upon the slowness of the progress of our cause, I content myself by saying, "Tis true, we must wait with patience;" but again, "We must not wait—there is no time to wait." A single view of the misery of thousands of our betrayed countrymen and fellow-citizens, begs us, with burning eloquence to march onward, that the wife who now sheds tears of burning grief may have a sober husband, and children that now writhe under the heart-rending curse of being told their fathers are drunkards, will then be freed, raised high in the scale of moral and intellectual beings. Out of 18 families in this village, 6 are employed in the godless and hellish manufacture and traffic of intoxicating beverages—4 grogshops, from which come an unceasing stream of body and soul-destroying lava; 1 brewery, from which comes a continual stream of liquid fire; 1 merchant, who, of course, would not like to disgrace himself by shooting a man with a musket, but will send that home with a man which will do far worse, by not only taking away his life, but sending forth streams of contention, degradation, and death around the domestic circle. The Sons are established here, and have made considerable impression. The original society is also in operation, and backed by many good temperance men. Yet, alas! how few in comparison with the great number who wage war against us! In spite of opposition, I am happy to state that we are fast gaining ground. On witnessing a man, the other day, spend 2s. 6d. on whisky, the thought struck me, "Could not that money have been better spent?" The answer was at hand,—"Take the *Advocate*." It is evident that he received no benefit from the expenditure, to say nothing of the evil it did, or may do. Would he receive any benefit by taking the *Advocate*? Yes: the benefits are too numerous to particularize—he would have the principles of vir-

tue and true temperance inculcated, besides a large store of useful knowledge, ever to be found in its pages—these are inestimable benefits. Did he receive any pleasure from his drink? If he did, it was momentary, and of a poor kind, but it is doubtful if he did. Would he receive any real and true pleasure by taking the *Advocate*? Yes: if he is a philanthropist, he will have pleasure in reading accounts of the progress of a philanthropic cause—reading accounts of the happy effects of our progress—of the moral and social elevation of his fellow-man—pleasure, too, in reading the able editorial remarks &c., which unceasingly fill its columns. This is not momentary pleasure, and of a poor kind, but lasting pleasure of a superior kind.

J. W. E.

Bolton, Jan. 26, 1852.—Our cause is progressing with large and powerful strides. Our Division, opposed last year with deadly hostility, is now riding triumphantly into the enemy's camp; and I do think that, should the cause progress at the same ratio as at the present time, throughout the Provinces, the Maine Law may be successfully tried. We were informed, at our late tea-party, by a speaker from one of the townships bordering on Lake Huron, that the question "License or no license," was made a test question at the recent municipal elections, and resulted in favor of *No license*, and the consequence was, that in three townships there was only one licensed tavern, and he (the speaker) had reason to believe that his license would be taken from him before the end of the year. But our law is still very imperfect; for while our municipal authorities had the power to prevent the sale of the poison in taverns, they had no control over it in groceries, and we all know that it is even worse to have it sold in groceries than in taverns. But we must have it entirely rooted out. Let the law be so worded as to give the people the sole control of this matter, and we have no fear of the result. Our Sons are progressing rapidly, and we have a section of Cadets, and soon, I think, we shall have a Union of Daughters. G. B.

Bowmanville, Jan. 20, 1852.—The R. S. of the Division in Bowmanville, Mr T. Windatt, has favored us with an interesting account of the state of the cause, and Order of the Sons of Temperance in that locality. Temperance principles have taken deep root in this place, the fruits of which are seen in the prosperity and enterprise of its inhabitants. The merchants and farmers of Bowmanville competed successfully at the World's Fair in the article of flour and oatmeal, for which, prize medals were awarded. We are glad to find that the teetotalers in Bowmanville, as well as many other places throughout western Canada, are now beginning to see the necessity of seeking for the passage of a law similar to that now in force in the State of Maine. Our correspondent says:—

In proof of the respectability and influence these principles have acquired, we may state that four out of our five township councillors are either Sons of Temperance or pledged teetotalers, and the fifth, we believe, fully convinced of the correctness of our principles. The old temperance society has greatly declined in this locality, but still there are a number to be found belonging only to that organization, who practise and faithfully advocate the principles of total abstinence. But these principles are maintained chiefly through the influence of the Sons of Temperance, aided by the Daughters and Cadets. Our Division numbers at present 126 members, with continual accessions. We have had some difficulties and obstacles to surmount, and some few unfaithful ones we have been obliged to cut off. We have still one of those filthy establishments they call a distillery in our midst. I know it is said by some that it maintains the credit of the place, because of the superior quality of the article made in it; but if we judge of its quality from the effects it produces upon those who count it good, and upon all who are affected by it, we should pronounce it bad—bad indeed. But our mouths are

stopped. We are told there are at present some forty or fifty oxen fattening upon its excrements. We think if they are fattening, which seems to be the case, they have the decided advantage some way over those who bottle at the other end of the establishment.— We would advise our toper townsmen, who seem to need a change of diet, to try the other spout. But we hope the time will soon come when these fortresses of iniquity will be demolished and society freed from its body and soul destroying power, and when that grain God has caused to grow for the supply of children's bread shall not be used in the manufacture of that which destroys the best feelings of the father, and renders him unfit for the performance of those friendly acts which make the family circle happy and desirable. Nothing short of the Maine Law will accomplish what we want in Canada. I am glad to see the *Advocate* and other temperance journals in the Province taking such a bold position against the license law. Agitation should be the order of the day. Truth properly exhibited before an enlightened community, never suffers in comparison with error. Our Municipal council, last year, limited the number of tavern licenses to seven. We are now circulating a petition to the council, to permit none this year. If we do not succeed, we shall, at all events, define our position, and prepare for a future contest.

Caledon, Jan. 17, 1852.—The first annual meeting of the Centre Road Temperance Society was held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30. The chair was occupied by Mr Samuel Johnston, our worthy President, and the exercises were begun with prayer by Mr Ferguson of Eramosa, who afterwards addressed the meeting in a masterly and eloquent manner. The attendance was large, and all seemed to be exceedingly pleased with the exercises of the evening. We have prospered far beyond our expectations during the past year, and much good has been done through our instrumentality. Our monthly meetings have been regularly kept up, and well attended. Our membership has been steadily on the increase, and we are now able to announce that we have 120 consistent members. Drinking, quarrelling, and fighting were so common, in our village, in former times, that it went by the name of "the Devil's Five Acres." A great change, however, is taking place, and we do hope that Mr Smith, author of the *Canadian Gazetteer*, will be able to give us a better character, when he publishes a second edition of his "Canada, Past, Present, and Future." These, and other circumstances, have given us a strong hold on the respect, if not the affections of the community, and we would desire to thank God and take courage.

T. D.

Amherst Island, Jan. 17, 1852.—The Sons are working well here. The Division was formed about six months ago, with 15 charter members, now we number nearly 50. In that number we have some who were among the greatest drinkers on the island, and they stand well to their pledge.

W. G.

Ingersoll, Jan. 27, 1852.—We thank Mr R. Wright, who is A. P. of the section of Cadets in that place, for the following information:—

It is with pleasure that I can say we have got a Division of the Sons of Temperance in this place. Our Division is in a prosperous state. It was organized the 5th of March last, and now numbers upwards of 90 members, in good standing, and we have a section of Cadets. There are about 40 belonging to the section.

Zorra, Jan. 28, 1852.—While writing on business, I may as well inform you that we are doing something in this place for the promotion of the cause of temperance. We have no regular lecturers, and, to supply the deficiency, we make a virtue of necessity, and turn lecturers ourselves; and homely as our addresses, and feeble

as our efforts are, we rejoice that they are not altogether in vain.— Our first meeting was in October or November, when we formed a society called the Zorra and Nissourie Temperance Society. Since then, we have had regular monthly meetings, which are generally pretty well attended, considering our scattered population. Our present number is seventy-three, some of whom have been teetotalers before, but many of the youth of our land, who, till quite recently, have been in the habit of drinking, more or less, and some taken from families of intemperate habits. In conclusion, allow me to say that the *Advocate* is a welcome visitor, and is always hailed with delight in every house it enters in this vicinity, and I have frequently heard it said by its readers, that they sometimes got one number worth the price-of the volume.

G. C. GRANT.

Fingal, Feb. 2, 1852.—We have now several temperance journals going the rounds and claiming our support, but there are a few that will support the one that has borne the heat and burden of the day—the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. It has done good, and I hope, with the blessing of heaven, you and it may live to do more good yet to the world. As regards the Sons, it would take a better pen than mine to tell, or begin to tell, the good the order is doing here and in neighborhoods around us. Some have joined that never could be induced to sign the pledge, and who, not ten months ago, were worshippers of Bacchus, and now bless the day that the Sons organized a Division in the village, and are now sober, respectable, and industrious citizens.

EDWARD WILLSON.

Malahide, Feb. 2, 1852.—We learn from W. E. Murray that the Silver Creek Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the south of this township, on the 1st of April, 1851, and now numbers 33 members. The meetings are held on Saturday evenings—Jurett S. Clendenning, W. P., Andrew Murray, R. S. Although this Division is small, its members exert a salutary influence in the neighborhood.

OWEN'S SOUND AND HORNSBY.

We trust our correspondent who dates from Owen's Sound will acquit us of blame in not having given the substance of his communication before now. We can only say, in excuse, that there are constant claims on our space which we find it difficult to meet. It appears from the letter before us, that the Sons established themselves in Owen's Sound, last spring, and are doing great good, although, thereby, the active operations of the old society are retarded. Last September, a celebration was held, under the auspices of the Sons, and was delightfully encouraging. The Guelph Band, after a fatiguing journey, were on hand, and materially added to the interest of the occasion. The scenes of the occasion were ominous to the rum-sellers, and their overthrow was regarded as only a work of time. Useful and appropriate addresses were delivered; yet, says our correspondent, truly, "a vast and gigantic work remains to be done ere the accursed demon is totally subdued and banished." But we trust that the increased efforts of which Mr Newcombe speaks, will be effectual to the repression of intemperance; but, as he says, "it is evident, however, to any one acquainted with the nature of the case, that nothing short of a total annihilation of the traffic," and the license system, "will be fully sufficient to banish intemperance from the land." "Maine has done nobly—may her example be speedily followed by others." We shall be glad again to hear from our Owen's Sound correspondent at his convenience, and hope not to delay so long the reporting of his facts and views.

Another correspondent dating from Hornby, Esquimaux, informs us that twelve years ago, a society was formed, but, after meeting with much opposition from various quarters, it and another, not far thence, fell into decay. On the 1st of April last, a Division of the Sons was formed. They struggled hard for a time, but, by renewed exertions, have recently been flourishing. In the said township, there are four other Divisions, "all in a prosperous condition." All of these have held soirees, which were well attended and useful. The one held at Stewart town on the 5th February, was particularly interesting. About 400 sat down to tea, and were afterwards addressed by Rev. Mr Baine, of Galt, and several other ministers. The proceeds were applied to the erection of a Temperance Hall.

We thank our Hornby correspondent for other information he communicates, and shall make use of it when it may be practicable and useful to do so.