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THE CANADA

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. XVII.]

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1851:

No. 3

The Bottle.—Chapter III.

Poor Agnes! It was new and strange work for her this pawning of clothes to replenish the bottle, and get enough food to keep starvation from entering their comfortless home. Darkly fell upon her young spirit, a shadow of the wretchedness that was hurriedly approaching.

On the day after she had been to the Jew's, the bottle was again empty, and there was not a crust of bread in the closet. Again she went to the pawn-broker's with a garment—it was her mother's silk gown—and the Jew advanced two dollars upon it. The mother had expected to get at least five dollars on the dress, and she vented her disappointment in a way to make the poor child feel that she was to blame. The father scolded, and swore so terribly, that little Lotty shrunk into a corner, where she sat, looking at him fearfully over her shoulder. Agnes went into another room to give tearful utterance to the grief of her young heart, alone.

More than half of the sum received on the dress was spent in liquor, Agnes having to go out, almost daily, with the bottle, to get a fresh supply.

Soon, nearly all the spare clothing in the house had disappeared. Table and bed linen, the accumulation of years, was all gone; and most of Mrs. Latimer's and the children's best garments were in the hands of the Jew. Starvation was beginning to look them in the face.

"Do, James, try and get something to do," the wife said to her husband one morning, speaking in a fretful voice, as they sat eating their breakfast of dry bread. "It isn't right for an able-bodied man like you to be lazying about, and his wife and children on the brink of starvation. I know, if I was a man, I would find work somehow, if it was at sweeping the streets."

Hints, broad hints, had before been given; but they had done no good. Latimer would make some ill natured response, and declare that he had looked the town over for work, without being able to get anything to do.—With an angry imprecation he now arose suddenly from the table, and left the house.

The rebuke of his wife smarted him, because he felt that it was justly merited. Under the impulse of his feelings he called at a shop and asked if they did not want a hand.

"Yes, a steady, sober hand," was answered.

"Won't I do? There isn't a better workman in town."

"We want a sober, steady hand, upon whom we can depend," said the person to whom he had applied. "Do you call yourself such?"

"I do," returned Latimer.

"Then your looks very much belie you; that's all."

"Will you take me?"

"No, I believe not. We want a steady, sober hand, we employ no other. There is not a customer of old Morrison's in our establishment."

Latimer turned away, feeling rebuked and humbled, cursing himself, old Morrison, the bottle, and everything else;

and took as straight a course to the tavern of the man who had lured him on to ruin, as he could take. Morrison was standing behind his bar, as his victim came in; but now, he did not look smilingly upon his old customer, nor move forward, and assume that attitude and expression which says so plainly, "What'll you take?"—but remained leaning with his back against the shelves upon which were arranged his decanters, each with a lemon between by way of ornament, and to suggest the idea of punch.

"Give us some brandy, landlord," said Latimer, as he came up to the counter.

But Morrison did not move from where he stood. "Give us some brandy, I say, old fellow! Why don't you move? Is that the way you serve customers?"

Morrison, without moving from where he stood, placed his hand upon a door that opened towards him, and moving it so that the back became visible, pointed, meaningly, to sundry chalk marks thereon.

"Never mind, put another brandy down. I've just got a job of work, and will pay off the whole score on Saturday."

"Work? Have you got work at last?" enquired Morrison, his face relaxing a little from its sternness.

"Be sure I have. A first rate, steady job, at good wages."

"I am very glad to hear it." And, as the rumseller said this, he handed over the brandy bottle. "But take my advice, Latimer, and don't steam it quite so hard as you have been doing. Ease up a little, or it will be all over with you. I've been most afraid you were a gone case, as it was."

"Me?" And Latimer laughed low in his throat. "Don't be afraid of that, landlord; I'm as good a man as ever I was."

"I don't know, but you are. Call and see me again. Don't forget your old friends."

"I never do that, landlord," said Latimer, filling a second glass of brandy and then taking a seat by the stove, where he soon fell asleep under the influence of the strong potations he had indulged.

As Morrison stood and thought, after his victim had placed himself by the stove, he began to doubt the story of his having got a job of work. When he saw his head begin to fall loosely from its equiposed position on his neck, his doubts confirmed themselves, and he came round from his usual place behind the bar, and taking Latimer by the shoulders, roused him up with a rough shake. The man awoke swearing profanely.

"Why don't you go to work, if you've got a job?" said Morrison. "Do you expect to pay off your score by sleeping in my bar-room?"

Latimer's mind was too much in oblivion to understand what the landlord meant.

"Work?" he said, in a tone of bewilderment.

"Yes. Why don't you go to work?"

"Work? I've got no work. Wish to Heaven I had."



AN EXECUTION SWEEPS OFF THE GREATER PART OF THE FURNITURE—THEY COMFORT THEMSELVES WITH THE BOTTLE.

W. H. WOODS, A. C.

Work? You're joking, landlord. You got any work? I'll take half out at the bar."

"Haven't you got a job of work?" asked Morrison in an angry voice.

"Me?" replied Latimer, still but half awake. "Me? No, indeed, I've looked the town over. I can't get any work."

"You lying, cheating rascal!" exclaimed Morrison, in a sudden, ungovernable fit of passion, dragging the half-intoxicated man from his chair, and throwing him towards the door. As he staggered away, he followed him up, and opening the door, pushed him with a torrent of oaths into the street. Latimer fell upon his face, but like many drunken men who fall, sustained little or no injury.

Instead of returning to abuse Morrison, which was the first impulse of his mind, he went reeling home.

Sad work had been going on there, in his absence. His landlord, whose repeated demands for money had not been satisfactorily answered, and who had already commenced legal proceedings against him, to which no attention had been paid, had issued an execution upon his furniture, and he found the officers of the law about removing the principal part of his household goods to satisfy the arrearages of rent.

"Hallo! What does all this mean?" he said, as he came in, staring at the men who were executing the law's behest, and then at his weeping wife and frightened children.

"It means," replied an impracticable looking old fellow, "that we have seized, and are taking your furniture for rent."

At this, the drunken man became furious, and swore that he would knock them right and left if they dared to put a hand upon any thing. He would see the landlord, he said, and make it all right.

"Do you know," said the stern-looking old fellow, "that you are interfering with the officers of the law in the regular discharge of their duties?"

"Who cares for the officers of the law? Every man's house is his castle, and no one dares enter it. Clear out now, in quick time, or I'll make daylight shine through you."

And as Latimer said this, he seized the post of a bedstead; but before he had time to lift it from the floor, the old fellow took him by the collar with a vice-like grasp, saying as he did so—

"You'll go to prison for this, my lark. Come! We'll soon settle you."

Seeing her husband in the hands of the officer, and hearing the word prison, Mrs. Latimer started forward with a cry of alarm, and Agnes and the other children crowded around the officer, seizing hold of him, and imploring him with tears not to carry off the wretched husband and father.

"Oh, sir, pleaded Mrs. Latimer, "let him go—let him go! He is not himself!—he did not know what he was doing! Oh, sir, let him go, and he will not interfere any more."

After some parley, the poor wretch was released from the tight grasp of the officer, and he shrunk off and seated himself by the fire.

While Latimer was away that morning, his wife had pawned her wedding ring and a small breastpin that had belonged to her mother, and the instrument of all their misery was again full. This she brought out, and while the agents of the law stripped the furniture from the house, she sat down listlessly beside her husband, and they comforted themselves with the bottle!

Poor children! It was a heart-aching sight to see them. No mind-obscuring draught dimmed their perception of the misery that surrounded them. Every thing stood out in its shapeliest reality. Even to little Lotty, they were all crushed down with a most heart-oppressing sense of evil.

At last the men who had intruded themselves, finished their dreadful work, and departed. How sad and desolate was the home they left behind; sadder and more desolate to the little ones than to the parents, who still comforted themselves with the bottle!

The Tavern Keeper's Family.

About fifty years ago, a young man named Morven, who had been butler in a nobleman's family, in the north of Scotland; came to the large city of A ———, and opened a Hotel. His house soon became celebrated as being the most handsomely furnished, and for having the best served table of any hotel in the length and breadth of the land; his cellars were furnished with the richest wines, and the best of all kinds of ardent spirits, and such was the flow of company to his house, that he soon became able to purchase the building which he at first only rented.

After a short time, he married the daughter of one of the most respectable merchants in the city. He still continued to increase in wealth and respectability. Year after year, he continued to add to his house in size, comfort and elegance. And when his family (which consisted of one son and four daughters) began to grow up, the son was sent to Oxford, and the daughters to the best boarding school in England. But, a gradual change had been coming over the horizon of their prosperity and happiness. Mr. Morven had several times been seen in a state, which at least testified his satisfaction with the quality of his own liquor. And Mrs. Morven who had once been beautiful, amiable and highly accomplished, was now frequently obliged to lay down in the afternoon, under the pretence of fatigue or weakness, but those who know her well, strongly suspected it was a too frequent application to the wine bottle, which was the cause of all her affliction.

When their daughters returned from school, they were received into the best class of society the city afforded. Their son also returned a finished gentleman; but they had neglected giving him a profession, intending that he should in time take his father's place. In the mean time, as he had nothing to do, he amused himself in the company of all the idlerspendthrifts about town; he betted at horse races, and soon became addicted to every species of gambling. His parents remonstrated with him on his folly and wickedness in spending so much time and money, but it was of no avail, he still continued his course of dissipation, until he got involved in a serious quarrel, caused by liquor and gambling, which obliged him to leave the country; he still, however, continued to draw considerable sums from his father; at last they ceased to hear from him, and after a great deal of fruitless enquiry they ascertained that he had been killed in a drunken brawl, in a low gambling house in London.

About this time their youngest and most beautiful daughter returned from school; and for a time, things seemed to look up a little in their own eyes. As yet the public had seen nothing of the misery which was slowly, but surely, coming upon them. After their days of mourning were expired, the Misses Morven again entered society, the gayest of the gay. Some very discerning people did not fail to remark the inequality of spirits which often appeared in the three eldest, but they failed to trace it to its true source; but again a change came over them, the youngest (Miss Jane) gradually withdrew herself from society. But for what? let us view her in her privacy. She had time after time, too, seen her mother intoxicated. Yes dear reader, her fine and gentle mind had been shocked, by seeing her who had given her birth, in a state of beastly intoxication. She felt degraded, and almost over-

come, but she determined to confine herself to home, and endeavor to guard her mother from the eye of the public. To add still more to her grief, her father was frequently in the same state, and her sisters, one and all, were in the habit of resorting to the wine bottle, in order to raise their spirits; and although they laughed at her for her abstemiousness, she persevered in a resolution she had made, never to touch the accursed thing. She used every endeavor, art, and entreaty, to persuade her sisters to form a similar resolution, but all to no purpose. Her entreaties were generally met either with scorn, or the usual weapon of pride, "O, there is no fear of me becoming a drunkard." How often have these very words been the precursors of ruin? "There is no fear of me," being in the mouths of all who are really fond of a glass; from the youth who has just begun to tittle, to the gray haired toper, all are instigated by pride to believe that there is no fear of them. But to return to our story, Mrs. Morven gradually became more and more addicted to liquor, her eldest daughter, assumed the office of housekeeper, and poor Jane still continued to watch over, and guard her from every eye. Even their most intimate friends had no idea of the extreme to which she had gone in intemperance. But Jane's cares were suddenly brought to a close, by the death of her mother, which took place after a few days illness, brought on by an excessive fit of drinking. Jane's grief was intense, but it was nothing to what it became. When relieved from her attendance on her mother, she became aware of the great changes which had taken place in her father and sisters. The former had to be assisted to bed every night, and the latter could not be said to be sober. Miss Morven was engaged to a physician, an excellent young man with a rising practice; and Jane hoped that when her sister was removed from her father's roof, where there was so much temptation, that she would give up the evil practice, and become a reformed character. Months flew past, and Miss Morven's wedding day was set. Poor Jane had witnessed much in her sister, during that interval, shocking to behold; she had often debated in her own mind, the propriety of allowing her to get married, without informing her intended of the great appetite she had imbibed for strong drink. She was not, however, called upon to decide, for during her absence the doctor had called, and no one being there to screen her sister, he found her in a state of senseless intoxication, and waited only to assure himself of the fact. Next morning he wrote to her declining all further connexion with her, at the same time hoping sincerely that she would reform, and informing her that he would not divulge the cause of their intended union being broken off: she might therefore give it out to the world in any light she pleased. It needed but this to precipitate her ruin: in a few weeks she, too, was laid in a drunkard's grave, but the world called her the victim of the perfidy and insincerity of man. Jane now took the entire management of the house; and endeavoured to persuade her father to sell the hotel and retire to a house where they could keep private boarders, but no, he would not listen to such a proposition. Poor girl, she endeavored to do the best she could, but she saw plainly they were fast approaching the precipice, over which they must all soon fall. It came sooner than even she anticipated. Her two remaining sisters had for a time kept a fair exterior to the world, but it became whispered that they were in the habit of indulging pretty freely in the intoxicating draught. One respectable friend after another dropped their acquaintance. We could not follow the wretched girls through all the stages of their degradation, but they fell so low, that they were both carried home on a barrow by the police on the same evening. This was too much for poor Jane, she rushed from the house, and was never again seen in life. Next morning her body was found near the mouth of the harbor by some fishermen. It was supposed she had drowned herself in a fit of temporary insanity. She the youngest, the most beautiful and the best was now gone; all control was removed

from over them; their drunken revelries and debaucheries now became so notorious, that no respectable person would enter into the house. Article after article of the furniture was sold to supply them with the means to carry on their orgies, until nothing remained except the bare walls. At length the house itself was sold, and they were turned to the street, with scarcely enough of clothes to cover their nakedness. Where now is the gentlemanly Mr. Morven, and his once beautiful and accomplished daughters? Where now is that splendidly furnished house, with every comfort and luxury which wealth could purchase or ingenuity could supply? Behold all that remains of the former in that tattered, miserable, shaking old man, and these two bloated, disgusting, dirty looking women. The latter is now in the possession of others who may be destined ere long, to tread the same course, for when was prosperity ever known to continue with those who trafficked in the abominable stuff?

Advice to all Teetotalers.

1. Do not on any account violate your pledge.
2. Try to understand the principles of teetotalism.
3. Choose the virtuous as your constant companions.
4. Make restitution for the injuries you have done.
5. Contract no debts under the cloak of tee-totalism.
6. Never report your brethren's faults in their absence.
7. Restore those who fall in the spirit of meekness.
8. Beware of pride and a contentious spirit.
9. Beware of selfishness, and consider the poor.
10. Exercise patience towards the poor drunkard.
11. Visit at least seven drunkards every week.
12. Convince by persuasion instead of violence.
13. Save the rising generation from intemperance.
14. You ought to redeem all your mis-spent time.
15. Give up the practices of smoking and snuffing.
16. Attend the meetings as often as possible.
17. In your addresses avoid all personal attacks.
18. Do not introduce politics for they are unprofitable.
19. Religious sectarianism should also be avoided.
20. Deal not in false and exaggerated statements.
21. Live, and train your children in the fear of God.
22. Increase in charity, intelligence, prudence & piety.

Beware of Moderation in Intoxicating Liquors.

1. Moderation describes neither *quantity* nor *strength*; is unathomable as the abyss, and uncertain as the wind.
2. It is the great deceiver of the nations; promising health and long life, yet destroying more than war, famine, or the plague.
3. It is the first instalment of inebriation, usually followed, by a ready disposition to pay the rest.
4. It is the popular leaven which is threatening to leaven the whole lump.
5. It is a sweet morsel in the mouth, but gravel in the belly.
6. It is the A B C of drinking, the picture book, tempting the young and thoughtless to learn the lessons of intemperance.
7. It is a regular quack medicine, making splendid promises but performing no cures, and yet demanding full pay.
8. It is the starting point to the workhouse, the prison, the asylum, the gazette, and the gallows.
9. It is the doctor's easy chair, lined with yellow, white, and brown, in which all the patients feel quite happy.
10. It is a light fingered gentleman, who feels every corner of the drawer, and the very bottom of the purse.
11. It is an inclined plane of rapid descent, smooth as marble, and slippery as glass.
12. It is a beautiful serpent, whose fangs and deadly venom are concealed by the dazzling of its coils.
13. It is hypocrisy personified; an affected outside sobriety, but all agitation and uncleanness within.
14. It is a ship on a troubled sea, without anchor, rudder, or compass.

15. It is the landlord's birdlime, by which he secures his victims and shuts them up in his cage.

16. It is a delightful avenue, lined with beautiful flowers, charmed with melodious sounds, but leading to the caverns of the dead.

17. It is an ignis fatuus, tempting its fatal flowers over trembling bogs, and tumbling them down a frightful precipice.

18. It is the license which says to the stillage, the barrel, the bottle and the jug, "by prescriptive right you are here."

19. It is the whirlpool of ruin in which thousands have sunk to rise no more.

20. It is the enemy's flaming sword, by which he keeps up a perpetual war with the temperance reformers.

21. It appears as an angel of light, assuming a smiling countenance, but is in reality, the minister of desolation and death.

The Evils of Moderate Drinking.

The evil of drunkenness all acknowledge, but are there evils in moderate drinking? It would be supposed not, were we to judge from the conduct of those who practice it. Certain it is, there are none which, in their estimation, counterbalance the pleasures and supposed benefits. Let us consider such as these are.

1. There is a waste of property. If there is an expenditure without necessity or benefit, it may be set down as waste. Thousands in our land, who were once moderate drinkers, are so no longer. They are as healthy, as vigorous and as happy as they were on the system of moderate drinking. They might have been all that they now are, through the whole of life. All, therefore, which they once expended on wine and strong drink was a waste. It may have procured them momentary enjoyment; but if they have not now enjoyments the same in kind, they have happiness equally great, without, as will appear in the sequel, accompanying misery.

2. There is a waste of time. Time is money and time is power. Man accomplishes what is before him only by a constant and wise improvement of his flying moments. Moderate drinking, especially that which is periodical, and which requires a cessation of labor and change of place, is not accomplished without waste of time. The morning dram, the eleven o'clock strengthener, the wine at dinner, the afternoon and evening indulgence, swallow up moments which might be devoted to important purposes. Hours, days, and years, have thus been worse than wasted in a single life.

3. There is a waste of influence. If influence is not valued as a preventive from all use, still it must be prized as a preventive from drunkenness. But the moderate drinker has no influence over the man who goes to excess. He may say, "Beware of drinking too much," and the inebriate will reply, "I drink only what I need; you do the same;—I need more than you, or you can bear more than I." The inebriate, measuring himself by the moderate drinker, never feels condemned. Reproof falls forceless to the ground. An example of moderation hurries him on to destruction.

4. There is a waste of health and comfort. Say what he will, the moderate drinker is never as healthy, nor, permanently, as happy as if he were a total abstainer. He is unduly excited. He drinks for excitement. If he drank to quench thirst, he would drink water. But he drinks for excitement, and therefore he seeks that which has the power of exciting; and, as he rises above his ordinary level, so he must fall again; and though the fall be not great, yet, oft repeated, it deranges the system and produces disease. And, though small at first, it increases by indulgence; and the excitement and the collapse, constantly alternating, are soon productive of evil in every portion from the heart to the extremities. Fretfulness, impatience, discontent, loss of appe-

lite ungoverned passion, loss of selfcontrol, gather as the fruit. The moderate drinker applies to the cause of all his troubles as a certain remedy; but it mocks him in the appliance. He is nothing better, but rather worse. "Oh," says one, himself of deep experience, "the tale of ills of what is called moderation has not yet been told. The nerves of a man who drinks beer, wine, or spirits are never healthful. He knows this from woful experience; hence he cannot get on without his accustomed draught or dram. That sense of exhaustion is an awful proof that the poison has taken effect. That tremulous hand, that swimming of the head, that ringing in the ears, that irritable temper and impatient spirit, are all symptoms that the nerves and brain have been subject to foul play. Then those headaches, those bilious attacks, liver diseases, heart palpitations, irregular pulsation, flatulent and spasmodic seizures, that dryness of the tongue, are sad demonstrations that the laws of nature have been violated. The prodigal who, for years, will have to pay the usurer 50 or 60 per cent. for the sums that he is now wasting on his pleasures, is slightly mulcted, compared with the man who obtains mental or physical power from the bottle or the tankard." Envy not, total abstainer, the happiness of the moderate drinker.

5. Moderate drinking exposes to drunkenness. Inebriation may become its terrible result. All drunkards were once moderate drinkers. They were made drunkards by being moderate drinkers. The excited system craved more and more until the nerves yielded in the conflict, reason was dethroned, and the entire man was prostrated in the dust. No man could be bribed so to expose himself to a plague, or to loss of character, or of fortune, as is the moderate drinker exposed to drunkenness. And if the evil of the exposure is to be tested by the evil of the portended result, no language is sufficient to express it.

6. Moderate drinking supports the liquor-seller and keeps up a generation of drunkards. The liquor-seller is not supported by drunkards. If none but they bought and drank, the liquor-seller would soon go to the poorhouse. Four-fifths of the mighty evils flowing from the traffic in intoxicating drinks, are chargeable to the moderate drinker. If he were out of the way, every liquor-seller would shut up and drunkenness would die out. Moderate drinking keeps up the trade; and keeps up that dreadful army of drunkards, which crowd the gate-way to hell. No man can tell where it begins or where it ends. It is deceitful as the serpent, blinding the mind through the appetite it creates. And hence a hundred different men in a hundred different stages, from the first glass to downright drunkenness are all, in their own estimation, moderate drinkers. And all, standing on this broad platform, cry, No danger, while a third, perhaps, are past rescue. With no more certainty does a generation of children furnish one of adults, than does a procession of moderate drinkers become, in a few years, disfigured with drunkards, who drop, one after another, prematurely and wretchedly, into the grave.

7. Moderate drinking is the sole plea for license. No legislators would ever license men to sell to drunkards. They license men to sell to moderate drinkers; out of whom are made two-thirds of the paupers, criminals, and madmen of the state. If every moderate drinker would say, he did not need the license and would remonstrate against it, the whole licensed traffic would cease. Moderate drinkers are the men to whose appetite the importer, the distiller, and the vender look for support. They would dread ten thousand times more, the withdrawal of all moderate drinkers than of drunkards. The Washingtonian reform gave them but little trouble so long as they saw a crowd of moderate drinkers, gathered from all the gay and voluptuous circles, crying, There can be no evil in moderate drinking.

8. Moderate drinking quenches the spirit of piety, deprives God of the glory that is his due, and prepares souls,

without number, for the pit. *Wine takes away the heart.* It neither, in moderation, excites devout emotions, fits the preacher to preach, or the hearer to hear, or the worshipper to offer a spiritual sacrifice, or make melody in heart to the Lord. It does all the reverse. So thousands, converted and reformed, have testified; and so thousands will continue to testify while the church is deluded. And hereby God is dishonored and souls perish. While the sinner writhes under a sense of the plague of his own heart, he feels better as he drinks. While the Christian is reproved for his backslidings, he feels better as he drinks. While he is urged onward to earnestness in religion, he feels he has enough as he drinks. And while the Christian minister warns men to "stand firm from the wrath to come, he is, as he takes his wine, though ever so prudently, the song of the drunkard. His influence is broken. He sows to the wind. It is often far easier getting a drunkard to the house of God than the moderate drinker. There is no yielding of his soul to moral or spiritual influence, and often the most stubborn infidelity and hardness prevails within him.

9. Moderate drinking is a fearful shortener of human life. It may be that but little is taken, yet

"Swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates and silvers of the body,
And with accursed poison, it doth infect
The thin and wholesome blood."

Every part feels its influence. It warms the feet. It rouses the stomach. It propels the heart. It excites the brain. It quickens the tongue. And every part is injured. The balance of circulation is destroyed. Excitement and collapse become the law of existence; and if the overwrought machinery is not wasted before its time, as it often is, one disease after another is engendered and all diseases are often rendered more incurable. The moderate drinker has deprived himself, in part, of the power of resisting the cholera. The blood of the beer drinker, oozing out of the smallest wound, gives evidence of corruption and often bids defiance to medicine. Let two Life Insurance companies be formed, one on the principle of total abstinence, and the other insuring moderate drinkers, and a marked difference will exist in the lists of mortality. During eight years, the deaths in the London Temperance Provident Institution have been less than half, in proportion, of all other companies in the kingdom. Five hundred distinguished medical practitioners in Great Britain have declared, that the use of ardent spirits as an article of diet, especially among the poorer classes, was the direct cause of an incalculable amount of disease and death. As the declaration was shown to the eminent Dr. Farre, he said, "It is strictly so in regard to the destruction of life. Alcohol destroys life by the destruction of the balance of circulation, by excitement and subsequent collapse, or the disorganization resulting on the re-action therefrom." And Dr. Gordon, of the London hospital, not long since stated that, from accurate observation on his own patients, he knew that seventy-five cases of disease out of every hundred could be traced to drinking. Most of the bodies of moderate drinkers which he had opened in Edinburgh, were found diseased in the liver, and these symptoms had appeared also in the bodies of temperate people whom he had examined in the West Indies. He more than once says, "The bodies whose liver he had found diseased, were those of moral and religious people."

Moderate Drinker! whoever you are, look at these things. God has placed you in the world with noble capacities for long life, for usefulness and happiness. He has given you all things needful, richly to enjoy. And what are you doing? For a momentary gratification or a compliance with the laws of fashion, taking that into your system which fearfully shortens life, quenches the spirit of piety in your soul, and may bring you to the drunkard's grave. What are you doing? Wasting property, time, influence, health, comfort,

and upholding a traffic which riots in the blood of thousands and millions. Pause and reflect. The voice of God bids you pause. The voice of conscience, the voice of a world influenced by you to the right or wrong, the good or the evil, bids you pause and put away the destructive practice.—*Jour. Am. Temp. Union.*

Questions for Liquor Dealers.

BY PRESIDENT WAYLAND.

1st. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is spreading disease, poverty, and premature death through my neighborhood? How would it be in any similar case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from selling poison, or from propagating plague and leprosy around me?

2d. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is debasing the minds and ruining the souls of my neighbors? How would it be in any other case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from the sale of a drug, which produces misery or madness; which excited the passions and brutalized the mind, and ruined the souls of my fellow men?

3d. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which destroys forever the happiness of the domestic circle — which is filling the land with women and children in a condition far more deplorable than that of widows and orphans?

4th. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is known to be the cause of nine-tenths of all the crimes which are perpetrated against society?

5th. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which accomplishes all these at once, and which it does without ceasing?

6th. Do you say that you do not know that the liquor which you are selling will produce these results? Do you not know that nine hundred and ninety-nine gallons produce these effects for one which is used innocently. I ask then,

7th. Would it be right for me to sell poison on the ground that there was one chance in a thousand that the purchaser would not die of it?

8th. Do you say that you are not responsible for the acts of your neighbors? Is this clearly so? Is not he who furnishes a murderer with a weapon considered as an accomplice?

If these things be so—and that they are so, who can dispute?—I ask you, my respected fellow citizens, what is to be done? Let me ask, is not this trade altogether wrong? Why then should we not altogether abandon it? If any man think otherwise, and choose to continue it, I have but one word to say: My brother, when you order a cargo of intoxicating drinks, think how much misery you are importing into the community. As you store it up, think how many curses you may be heaping together against yourself. As you roll it out of your warehouse, think how many families each cask will ruin. Let your thoughts then revert to your own fireside, wife, and your little ones, then look up to Him who judgeth righteously, and ask yourself, my brother, is it right?

Important Movement Conducive to Temperance.

It will, no doubt, be cheering to Teetotalers to find that the following are among the regulations, as to refreshments, in the Crystal Palace, now in the course of erection for the Industrial Exhibition, of 1851.

Three areas are to be fitted up for the sale and consumption of refreshments, which are not to be taken out of the areas:—

Area No. 1 (in the centre of the building) for ices, pastry, and sandwiches, patties, fruits, tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa,

ginger-beer, spruce beer, and similar drinks, a list of which must be approved by the Executive Committee.

'There must be no seats.' No cooking whatever will be allowed, and no heating apparatus can be used except for the purpose of warming water and making tea, coffee, chocolate, and similar beverages.

'The contractor at each refreshment area, must supply fresh filtered water in glasses gratis to visitors, and keep a sufficient supply at each area, of the articles specified as above.

'No wine, spirits, beer, or intoxicating drinks, can be sold or admitted by the contractor.'

The Admiralty regulations which follow, will also be regarded as movements in the right direction:—

It is stated in the *United Service Gazette* for November, that the Admiralty have at length determined to allow no person to be entered on board Her Majesty's ships, or be employed in the service as a 'messman.' The reason assigned for this regulation is, that their lordships have fully satisfied themselves that most of the extravagance, and all of the intemperance, with its concomitants—ruin, disgrace, degradation, and loss of position in the service and society—are attributable to the practice of the gun-room mess of large ships, appointing a regular 'mess-man,' from whom any quantity of spirits or wine could be procured by paying for it.

We read, also, in the *Portsmouth Naval Gazette*, that the Admiralty have prepared a circular, declaring that officers of the fleet shall not, in future, be allowed to purchase spirits duty free.

Sons of Temperance.

We extract the following, from a Report, which we find in the *Watchman* of the 13th, signed R. Dick, giving a very interesting and concise account of a tour he has made, apparently at the suggestion of several Divisions. We would gladly put in the entire report, but as the greater part of it seems to be intended for the Divisions, more especially, under whose instigation he has undertaken the tour, we omit these parts.—

During the year 1850, I have organized the following Divisions, and in the order named; Stouffville, Streetsville, Churchville, Newcastle, Oakville, Thornhill, Milton, Georgetown, Stewartstown, Williamsburgh, Richmond Hill, Markham, Lambton, Port Credit, Springfield, Mimico, Wellington Square, Brougham, Holland Landing, Whitechurch, Newmarket, Caledon, Orangeville, Norval, Columbus, Uxbridge, Olive Branch, Guelph, Erin, Bradford, Barris, Smithfield, Concord, King Berlin, Galt, Toronto, Burwick, Cumberland, Rising-Star, Cummingsville and Bolton; Forty-three Divisions in all. Also, the following named Sections of Cadets:—Ontario, Streetsville, Whitby, Brougham, Brampton, Selom, Guelph, Prince Albert and Bradford; nine Sections in all making a total of Fifty-two organizations consummated during the year.—Unions of the Daughters of Temperance are now demanded in many places, where I have had the pleasure of advocating the Order; Additional Divisions and Sections are also demanded.

In promoting these three organizations during the year, I have delivered 304 public Lectures, and Addresses—attended all the meetings of our grand Division—attended 620 meetings of subordinate Divisions and Sections—answered 112 letters of enquiry, and in addition, sent 131 communications on the business of our order.

In securing these enumerated items of labor, ten nights were spent by me wholly without rest,—14 till between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning—27 till between 4 and 5.

The whole number of Divisions which I have organized is Fifty-nine.

In closing this report, permit me to acknowledge in the most grateful manner, the almost universal courtesy, and the zealous and efficient co-operation which has cheered me onward, and crowned the efforts of the year with so much success; and placed this section of the Province far in advance of every other, in the enjoyment of the high advantages of the Order of the Sons of Temperance; 40 Divisions being now established in the Home

District alone, and twenty more in the townships immediately adjoining; all, extensively diffusing knowledge, joy, peace, and comfort, the value of which no pen can estimate.

While contemplating, however, the present and prospective results of our Forts as Sons of Temperance, in the uprooting of the deep-seated customs and habits of ages, and the establishment of universal sobriety, let us, with one impulse of grateful emotion, devoutly acknowledge our dependence upon the Divine Source of all good, lest the baseness of our ingratitude turn all the blessings of his hand into a withering curse.

Rechabism.

The Grand Tent of the G. M. & C. E. T. O. R. met at Sherbrooke on Wednesday last. There were about 25 delegates in attendance, representing most of the Tents in connexion with the Encampments, which now number 23. During the past year, it appeared from the reports that the number who have connected themselves with the order and taken the total abstinence pledge, has been smaller than in 1849, while a number have withdrawn, and others have violated the pledge and returned to the intoxicating cup, like the sow to her wallowing in the mire. This was to be expected. It is hard for those who have once been enslaved by strong drink, to free themselves from the snare, especially when there are so many who lay in wait to put the bottle to their lips, and rejoice in their downfall. But while there was so much to lament in the fall of some, there was more to encourage and rejoice the hearts of the friends of temperance in the knowledge of the fact that great numbers who have been reclaimed through the instrumentality of Rechabism, have stood firm and resisted temptation both from within and from without.

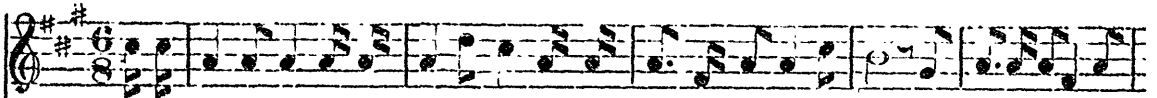
The time of the Tent was principally taken up in discussing measures for the suppression of the use and sale of intoxicating drinks,—the great object which the society has in view.

Resolutions were adopted, recommending to each of the subordinate Tents to use their influence to induce Rechabites and others to refrain from signing any certificate recommending any person to keep a tavern for the sale of intoxicating drinks: To petition the Legislature not to repeal the License Law passed at the last session, but to amend it so as to give the people, through the Municipal Councils, the power to grant or withhold licenses for the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors: Also to take measures for the suppression of unlicensed grog shops. It was also recommended to procure suitable persons to deliver public addresses during the winter, on the subject of temperance.

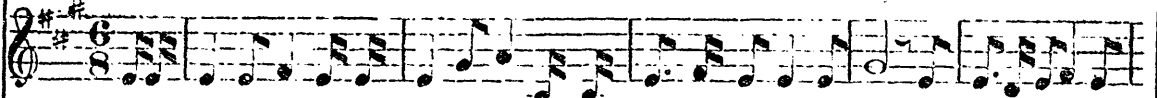
A Noble Little Temperance Girl.

We were highly pleased with an incident, a friend related to us, about his little girl. He had taken his wife and little daughter to the exhibition of the New York Institute. While there, one of the officers of the Institute, noticing the little girl, and being pleased with her lively and social turn, took pains to accompany her about the fair, and to point out to her objects that might interest her. He left her for a short time, and visited another part of the building. When he returned, he went immediately to the little girl, and offered her his hand, to lead her about the hall again. But no, she would not go with him. "Why," said he, "you have not seen half the pretty things yet. Come, and I will show them to you." Still she refused, and clung, as if affrighted, to her mother. Surprised at such conduct, her mother remonstrated, and bade her be polite to the kind gentleman, "Mother," said the little girl, drawing down her mother's ears, "another, he smells of rum!" And nothing could induce her to go near him again. Was she to be blamed, children?

OUR FLAG.



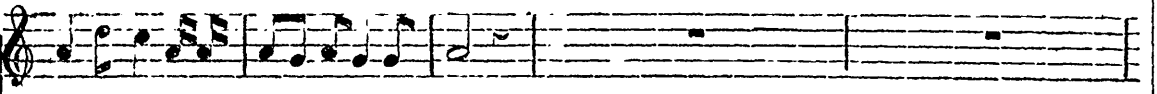
1. Fling a - broad its folds to the cool - ing breeze, Let it float at the mast-head high; And gath - er a-round all



2. That ban - ner pro - claims to the list - ning earth, That the reign of the ty - rant is o'er, The gall - ing chain of the



3. Then on high, on high let that ban - nor wave, And lead us the foe to meet, Let it float in triumph



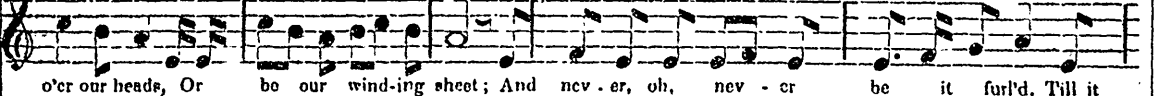
hearts re - solv'd, To sus - tain it there or die, An em - blem of peace and hope to the world, Un -

Pia.

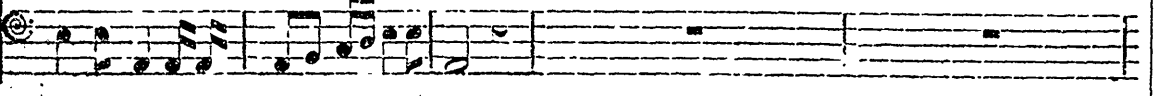


mon - ster run, Shall en - slave man - kind no more. An em - blem of hope to the poor and lost, O

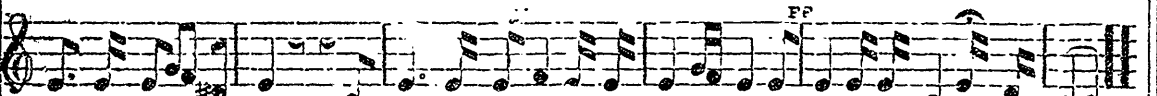
Pia.



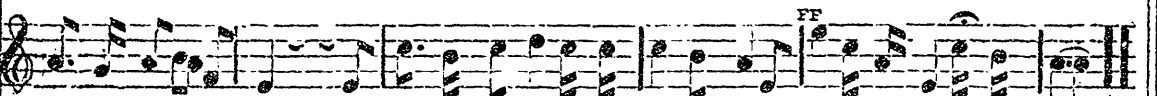
o'er our heads, Or be our wind - ing sheet; And nev - er, oh, nev - er be it fur'd, Till it



stained let it ev - er be; And say to the world where - e'er it waves, Our flag is the flag of the free!



place it where all may see; And shout with glad voice as you raise it high, Our flag is the flag of the free!



wave o'er earth and sea; And all man - kind shall swell the shout, Our flag is the flag of the free!



Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

Fifteenth Anniversary of the Montreal Temperance Society.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Montreal Temperance Society, was held in the American Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, the 27th ultimo, J. DeWitt, Esq., M.P.P., in the chair. The spacious edifice was crowded to overflowing; many had to go away, from the impossibility of obtaining entrance. The meeting was impressive and encouraging. It is very gratifying to find, from the Report, that the Committee are now free from debt. It may not be generally known that this debt has been the accumulation of several years, arising from the efforts of the Committee, more especially for the Province generally, in the publication of the *Advocate*, sending out lecturers, &c., which the donations and subscriptions were utterly inadequate to sustain.—Nevertheless, the Committee continued to labor on until they found themselves inadequate to the task; for the two past years especially, their efforts have been completely cramped and paralyzed by it. But now, that it is removed, it is to be hoped that they will take hold of their appropriate work with renewed vigor.

Hitherto the Committee have not only done the work, but also to a burthensome extent, furnished the means for their operations. This is not as it should be, and we would hope that the Christian public are now so fully convinced of the necessity of the Society's operations being thoroughly carried out, as to supply the necessary funds—the Committee on their part, as has been their wont, rendering an annual statement.

The following Report was read on the occasion above referred to:—

THE REPORT

The Committee, which is now drawing its labors for the year to a close, has no long report of varied and continuous efforts to offer. The multiplication of other Temperance organizations, has, in a considerable degree, divided the responsibility which used to rest upon this Society; and the debt in which it became involved by its former efforts prevented any new undertaking which should occasion expense.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Earnestly desirous, nevertheless, of devising some measure by which the Temperance cause might be advanced, without pecuniary sacrifice, your Committee, as far back as February last, invited the justly celebrated Temperance lecturer, John B. Gough, to deliver ten lectures in this city, guaranteeing him, of course, the usual return which he worthily reaps from his labors. Mr. Gough could not, on account of his engagements, visit Montreal at that time, but, with a deep solicitude for this city, which he has frequently expressed, he agreed to come in September, although pressed by solicitations from various parts of the United States.

The result of that visit is too well known to require description here. Mr. Gough conquered much of the prejudice which has so long existed in the minds of many of our most influential and worthy citizens against the Temperance cause. Audiences came to hear him, such as were never seen at Temperance meetings in Montreal before, and, so far as we have learned, the result was an amount of satisfaction at his mode of advocating the cause, and conviction of the soundness of his arguments which was, by the parties in question, perhaps little anticipated. This most gratifying result was as much due to the candor of Mr. Gough, and the

pains which he took to distinguish between the systems he condemned, and the individuals involved in these systems, as to his great abilities and convincing arguments.

Mr. Gough delivered twelve lectures in this city, the greater part of which were in the *Conté Street Free Church*, kindly granted for the series. A lecture to the military was, by permission of the commanding officers, most of whom attended, given in *Gosford Street Church*, the results of which, in the garrison, were very cheering, upwards of 200 of the soldiers having signed the pledge. There was also a lecture to the children of the various schools of the city, and a farewell lecture on Mr. Gough's return from Quebec, both in the *American Presbyterian Church*. On the latter occasion, notwithstanding the large size of the edifice, it is estimated that scarcely half of those who came could find admittance, and much disappointment was expressed that a larger place could not be obtained.

The results of Mr. Gough's visit were satisfactory in every point of view.

1st. His advocacy of the cause did as much, probably, as had been done in any previous year, to convince the public mind of the danger of using intoxicating drinks, and of the safety and pleasantness of renouncing them.

2nd. His arguments and appeals were calculated to communicate earnestness and vigor to every other good effort, inasmuch as he continually elevated a high standard of self-denial, philanthropy, benevolence, patriotism, and Christian duty.

3rd. His labors resulted in the immediate accession to the Temperance ranks of about 1000 persons, many of them influential, and not a few of them youths; and after paying Mr. Gough liberally, and all other expenses, there was a surplus of £72 left in the treasury towards defraying our heavy debt. We might add, as not the least important item in this list of benefits, that Mr. Gough has assured the Committee that he will allow no other engagement to interfere with his devoting three months to Canada, beginning in September next.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At last Anniversary meeting, a resolution was adopted recommending the formation of a Young Men's Temperance Society, which began, by the zealous efforts of Rev. Mr. Cox and others, to be carried into effect that same night. This society has since been organized, and with the zeal and energy characteristic of youth, has held many public meetings throughout the year.—They have, in fact, been the working society, and into their hands this committee has willingly resigned the duty of getting up Temperance meetings in the city and suburbs. May they go on and prosper!

FINANCES.

Besides the surplus derived from Mr. Gough's lectures, the Committee have made an effort among themselves, and an earnest appeal to the public to relieve them from the balance of that once formidable debt, which they contracted in the service of the Province, and this appeal has, as will appear from the treasurer's report, been most liberally responded to; so that this Committee may once more be said to be free from debt.

THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

This old and valued organ of the Temperance cause in Canada, though no longer under the management of your committee, is regarded by them with peculiar interest, and they have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the enterprising and able manner in which it is conducted. Its circulation is very large, but if the heads of families, throughout the Province consulted the true interests of their families, a copy would, we are convinced, be found in every home in Canada.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.

The information within our reach does not enable us to review the condition of kindred societies in this and other countries

Suffice it to say, that we believe many of these organizations have been active and efficient during the past year.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We cannot close this brief report without laying the result of past experience before this meeting, and our successors in office, in the shape of recommendations for future efforts.

1st. We would revive and reiterate the recommendation of last annual report to employ a Temperance colporteur or visitor, whose duty it should be to visit from house to house, distribute tracts, labor especially for the reformation of the inebriate and generally promote the interest of the cause. And should the means of this society not be adequate to pay for the whole time of a suitable agent, perhaps they might be able to arrange for part of the time of such an one in case he were employed by some other society in this city.

2nd. A more extensive use might be made of the press, by each committee or society carefully preparing appeals, circulars, petitions, &c., bearing on the subject, and procuring them to be inserted in their local papers.

3rd. The gratifying interest taken in the Temperance cause by our legislature, as manifested in the great alterations made in the license laws, should be an encouragement to persevere, by petition and otherwise, in seeking for adequate legal protection from the burdens imposed on the public by the liquor traffic.

CONCLUSION.

The Temperance cause, whilst it directly or indirectly aids all other good causes, derives in return new vigor from their success, and should be prosecuted in the same spirit of dependence on Almighty God, which characterizes their management.

It is, therefore, one of the most satisfactory considerations, connected with a retrospective view of this Society's labors, that it has been so conducted; and, perhaps, this may account for the fact, that it has continued steadily to hold its anniversary meetings, and present reports of its labors for fifteen consecutive years—a permanence which has, we are sorry to say, characterized but few Temperance organisations in this or any other country.

The Montreal Temperance Society, in account with JOHN DOUGALL, Treasurer.

—Dr.—

To paid expenses of annual meeting, rent of Temperance Hall, &c.,	£4 16 3
— In full of account, for publishing Temperance Advocate, printing tracts, furnishing paper, &c.,*	176 12 11
— W. Miller & Co, in full of account, for paper for do.*	30 13 9
— Ramsay, Patton, & Young, in full, for fitting up Hall.	6 4 0
— S. Mathewson & Son, for Oil, &c., for do.	1 18 9
	220 5 8

—Cr.—

By Balance from last account	1 10 11
By received collection annual meeting	13 11 2
— proceeds of J. B. Gough's lectures, less disbursements,	72 10 8
— for above sold, on account of consignments, and for arrears of Advocate	9 9 4
— subscriptions and donations per list	130 10 5
	227 12 6

Balance due society..... £7 6 10

E.E. Montreal, January 27, 1851.

JOHN DOUGALL, Treas.

Audited and found correct.

James Court, } Auditors.
John C. Becket, }

* With respect to these amounts, they are the balances of accounts of long standing, and the parties have not only charged no interest, but made large deductions from them in the shape of donations to the Society.

JOHN DOUGALL, Treas.

Subscriptions and Donations for 1850.

James Court, third instalment	£16 13 4
J. C. Becket, do. do.	16 13 4
Rollo Campbell	5 0 0
Chas. Alexander,	5 0 0
John Brodie,	5 0 0
Benj. Lyman,	5 0 0
Henry Lyman,	5 0 0
James R. Orr,	5 0 0
W. Miller & Co,	6 0 0
Robert Campbell,	5 0 0
H. Morgan,	0 10 0
E. Atwater,	1 5 0
J. Ferrier, junr.,	9 10 0
James Scott,	1 5 0
A. Fitts,	0 10 0
John Sinclair,	0 10 2
G. Bent,	0 5 0
E. C. Tuttle,	1 0 0
J. & R. Roy,	0 10 0
C. H. & Co.,	0 5 0
G. W. W.,	0 5 0
G. A. Holland,	0 5 0
O. S. Wood,	0 5 0
Holland & Mathewson,	6 5 0
H. A. Nelson,	0 10 0
W. Gemmell,	0 10 0
R. Corso,	1 0 0
Alfred Savage	1 5 0
Ira Gould,	2 10 0
N. S. Frost,	1 0 0
J. B. Smith,	1 5 0
N. S. Whitney,	1 5 0
Geo Hagar,	1 5 0
Henry Vennor,	1 0 0
Robert Weir,	1 5 0
C. P. Ladd,	0 5 0
Geo. Brush,	0 5 0
A. Milloy,	0 5 0
J. T. Green,	0 10 0
W. Thompson,	0 5 0
James Milne,	0 5 0
H. E. Benson,	2 10 0
C. Fitts,	0 10 0
W. McMaster,	0 10 0
D. Davideon,	1 5 0
W. Hilton	0 5 0
Geo. Childs,	0 5 0
Mrs. Addy,	0 5 0
E. Childs,	0 5 0
W. & J. Muir,	0 10 0
R. W. Lay,	0 5 0
W. W.	0 5 0
H. Thompson,	0 5 0
Alex. Bryson,	1 5 0
J. DeWitt,	0 5 0
H. B. Smith,	0 5 0
J. McWaters,	1 5 0
Alex. Ronald, D Smith, S. J. Lyman, 5s each,	0 15 0
J. & D. Lewis	0 10 0
J. Stafford,	0 5 0
Mr. Rattray,	0 5 0
N. M. Bockus,	0 7 6
In sums under 5s	2 18 9
Cash, in five sums,	1 5 0
A Friend, D P.J.	5 0 0
Ramsay, Patton & Young,	3 4 0
A Friend, Clarence,	0 1 3
St John's Temperance Society, per W. Coulo,	2 0 0
Samuel Mathewson & Son,	0 13 9
J Cooper,	3 8 4
Mr. Illy,	0 10 0
S. Sheriff, Clarence,	0 5 0
Mrs. Mortimer, Thornhill,	0 10 0
Sergt. Murdoch, St. Johns,	0 2 6
Jas Edwards, Peterboro',	0 2 6

130 10 5

The following are the resolutions passed at the meeting :

Moved by the Rev. C. Lavel, seconded by T. M. Taylor :—

Resolved, 1.—That the Report now read be adopted, and that the following gentlemen be the Committee of Management for the ensuing year, viz. :—

President :—JOHN DOUGALL.

Vice-Presidents :—

Rev. Wm Taylor, D.D.,
Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D.,
Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D.,
Rev. John McLeod,
Rev. F. H. Marling.

Rev. C. Lavel,
James Court,
James R. Orr,
Jacob DeWitt, M.P.P.,
Henry Lyman.

Treasurer :—H. E. BENSON.

Cor. Secretary :—JOHN C. BECKET.

Sec. Secretary :—JOHN BRODIE.

Committee :—

Messrs. Samuel Hedgo,
John McWaters,
D. P. Jones,
Charles Alexander,
Samuel Mathewson,
J. Cooper,
Henry Vennor,
Thomas M. Taylor,
Charles P. Watson,
Robert Campbell,
P. Le Sueur,

Messrs. Laird Paton,
William Hutchinson,
David Ferguson,
Benjamin Lyman,
T. D. Bigelow,
William Muir,
William McMaster,
N. S. Whitney,
N. M. Bockert,
W. C. Hyatt.

Moved by the Rev. W. Taylor, D.D., seconded by John Dougall :—

Resolved, 2.—That notwithstanding much apparent apathy towards the Temperance cause, its course is, and must be onward, inasmuch as it is intimately connected with all the best interests of the human race.

Moved by the Rev. H. Wilkes, D.D., seconded by D. P. Jones :—

Resolved, 3.—That the thanks of this Society are due to John B. Gough, for his zealous labors in this place, and to all the friends of the cause who have so liberally contributed towards the liquidation of this Society's heavy debt.

Moved by the Rev. A. F. Spalding, seconded by the Rev. James Caughey :—

Resolved, 4.—That we owe deep gratitude to that Divine Providence which has made the Temperance reformation the instrument to arrest a flood of intemperance which threatened to overwhelm the nations ; and that the fervent prayers of the people of God be requested for the extension and final triumph of this cause over all that leads to intemperance.

Warning against Intemperance.

(Concluded.)

Now, if the vice of intemperance is so deceitful and insidious in its approaches ; and if, after it has once got the mastery over a man, it retains its hold with adamantine grasp ; moreover, if the ruin which it brings upon its victim is so complete, comprehending the loss of all that is worth living for, either in this world or the next ; is it not the interest of every man to keep at as great a distance from it as he possibly can ? Is it not a duty which we owe, both as christians and philanthropists, to put every man on his guard against this great danger ? How this may best be done, is a question on which there is some difference of opinion ; I shall conclude this discourse by offering one or two suggestions in answer to it. And, I observe,

1. The only effectual preservative from this sin, and from every other sin, is the grace of God revealed in the gospel. If the drunkard would be reformed, or if any temperate person would take out a security that he shall not die the death of the drunkard, in any way, he must have the grace of God. Apart from that divine

grace, which renews and sanctifies the heart, all the resolutions which the drunkard can subscribe, will be found an ineffectual security. To attempt to bind the vice of intemperance by a mere resolution, is like binding Samson with green withs. It is the grace of God alone that "teaches men to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly." Let all, therefore, seek this grace as their only safety, their only preservative from sin, either in the form of intemperance, or any other form ; and willingly yield their hearts to its influence, as it is revealed and offered in the gospel.

2. If I were to leave the matter here, I would not fully discharge the duty which now devolves upon me, nor deal faithfully with your souls, and therefore I must add, avoid the means which lead to intemperance.

To the question, how should a person act, so as to preserve himself at the greatest distance from this insidious vice, it is obvious all sincere and candid enquirers will feel themselves necessitated to reply, whatever their minor differences of opinion may be, that such a person should not begin to dabble with intoxicating drinks. There can scarcely be a greater inconsistency, than for a man to profess an earnest desire to escape this vice, and yet continue using from day to day, according to prevalent custom, the drinks which lead to it. So long as he does so, he is obviously acting rather as if it were his desire to be initiated into the vice, than to avoid it.

Your ears are familiar with the phrase, "the means of grace ;" you know what they are, and you know that if a person makes a proper use of them, they will lead to certain happy results.—Now, as Christ has his means of grace, so the Devil has his means of evil, which will also conduct the person who uses them to certain painful results. And the means of intemperance are obviously confined to the use of those drinks which produce it, according to the custom and fashion of society. This is beyond all question the germ of the evil. It is undeniable that all intemperate persons begin their career at this point. If, then, you wish to avoid the rock on which they fell, you must avoid the ensnaring drinks which ruined them. All the drunkards now in existence, or that have ever existed in the world, have become drunkards only by the use of these drinks which cause drunkenness ; you are under no obligation to use these drinks, so that if you persist in using them, you will be exposing yourselves voluntarily, to a risk by which thousands have fallen.

I said I would not address you, at this time, as an advocate of the Temperance Society, nor shall I do so ; for I have long been convinced that, in the present divided state of opinion upon this question, the pulpit is not the proper platform for advocating it.—But, addressing you as one who not only feels a deep interest in your welfare, but is, in some measure, responsible for your souls, I cannot be so unfaithful to my trust, as to encourage you in the opinion, that you may continue to tamper with strong drink, to dally with the means which produce intemperance, and yet escape with impunity. It is true, there is a possibility of doing so, but it is a bare possibility ; and no wise man will expose the interests of his soul to such a doubtful peradventure. Will a parent encourage his child to play with the deadly serpent ? Will he tell him to stroke its azure neck, and carees it, because others have sometimes done so without receiving any harm ? No, he will tell him to flee from it with alarm, that he die not by its sting. And I feel it to be my duty to tender the same admonition to you, respecting the means of intemperance. For though the example of many, on the one hand, shows that it is possible for you to tamper with strong drink, and yet never be drawn within the vortex of

intemperance, yet the example of many others, on the other hand, gives melancholy proof, that, like them, you may thereby be led to ruin. I have no doubt that you are just as able as others to exercise self-control, and maintain a prudent command over your self, but there is no reason to believe that you are abler. And when we find that so many have fallen, whom we would have thought the most unlikely persons in the world to become drunkards, not only on account of their great mental endowments, but the correct moral principle by which they seemed to be guided, where is the individual who is entitled to say, "I will stand though they have fallen. I will rush into the same perils in which they were engulfed, and will come off victorious?" The person who thus braves temptation, courts his ruin. And instead of giving you the most distant encouragement to act in this way, I must, on the contrary, call upon you, as you value your safety, to take the opposite course. Avoid these ensnaring customs which have led so many, miserably, onward to drunkenness; and remember, that if the habit be once formed, there is scarcely any hope of your escape.

It is admitted on all hands, that *entire abstinence* is the only course, which those who are already intemperate can take, with any likelihood of success. And if there are any in this congregation, who have contracted such a baneful habit, let me honestly tell them, it is at their peril, if they still continue to tamper with the intoxicating cup. The grace of God may reclaim a drunkard, but if it do so, it will lead him to avoid entirely the temptation before which he has been accustomed to fall. It will not permit him still to dabble at his cups, in the presumptuous hope that he will not be permitted to go farther than is proper; but will influence him to shun these entirely, agreeably to a petition which it will lead him to offer daily at the throne of grace, *Lead us not into temptation.* It is only by the use of intoxicating drink that you have been rendered intemperate in past years, and if you continue to use it, it will render you intemperate still. Flee from it, therefore, as you would from your deadliest enemy; pray to God for grace to enable you to struggle with it, and especially to keep away from temptation. *This is a point of the utmost importance.* It was precisely here where such persons as I referred to, in a preceding part of this discourse, who were exceedingly anxious, for a time, to reform, were guilty of imprudence; they exposed themselves without cause to temptation, and their fall, therefore, becomes the less surprising, though not the less ruinous.

Let all of us endeavor to diminish the number of such temptations, especially at this season of the year, when a false, though well intended hospitality, leads so many to spread the temptation before every company. You do not know what injury you may do thereby. You may meet with some who cannot resist the intoxicating cup; some who are just beginning to contract the drunkard's habit; some whose prudence is just about to lose its balance; some, who would refuse it, if a sense of shame did not keep them back, and who yet know that, if they take it, it is almost certain they will become intoxicated; and would you not be alarmed at the thought, that any of these should have it in their power afterwards to affirm, that they were led astray by your polite and kind invitation to drink? Surely, you would not willingly set such a stumbling-block before any one. Let it be the determination of all to observe the social festivities of this season, in a manner that will expose no one to danger. This will better become persons whose time on earth is fast hastening to a close, as the revolutions of the year remind us, and who must

give an account of the use they have made of it. "Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness."

Young Men's Total Abstinence Association.

The First Annual Meeting of the Association was held in Mr. Becket's room, January 13, 1851, when the following persons were elected Officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

President, Mr. P. LeSueur; 1st. Vice President, Rev. F. H. Marling; 2nd. do do J. A. Mathewson; 3rd. do do P. W. Wood; 4th. do do G. B. Pearson. Corresponding Secretary, C. P. Watson; Recording do, Geo. Childs; Treasurer, W. Hodgson. Directors—H. Morton, R. Irwin, W. McBride, Ed. Brown, Wm. McWaters, Wm Gilmour.

Statistics of Crime.

A paper with the above startling title, has been again furnished us, through the kindness of Mr. M Grath, the Chief of Police.—From this it appears that the total number of Police offences during the past year was 2946; of those 1570 arise directly from intemperance, to which, however, ought to be added the half of the crimes under the head of "breach of the peace," which will raise it to 1706. This shows very clearly what is the most active cause in producing public crime. Attention is directed to the following tabular view. The number of Licensed Taverns in Montreal, was

In 1848—314;	the total number of Police offences,	2,001.
" 1849—181;	do	1,673.
" 1850—180;	do	2,946.

In 1847, the number of offences was 2,231 but the number of Tavern licenses, we have not been able to ascertain. We shall recur to this subject in our next; in the meantime, it will be observed that, last year, we have had the smallest number of Licensed Taverns, and yet the largest number of Police offences; which is explained by this fact, that, in the same year, we have had the largest number of Unlicensed Taverns, (at least 390)—a decisive indication of the close connexion between these houses and public crime.

The Advertisement of Mr. James R. Orr's Line of Traders between Glasgow and Liverpool to Montreal, we request attention to; they are very fine vessels—well known to importers and shippers, and the many that have been passengers by them. The new Ship *America*, built expressly for this trade, comes out on her first trip in Spring. Knowing these vessels to be sailed on Temperance principles, we, with pleasure, recommend them to our *Friends*.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of The Sons in the Western part of the Province, to the advertisement of P. T. Ware & Co., of Hamilton, who is our Agent in that city.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Caledonia, C. W., Dec. 23, 1850.

Sir,—This place is well known, far and wide, as being one of the *hardest* villages for drinking of its size in Upper Canada; but we have organized a division of the "Sons of Temperance," and now number about thirty members, "good men and true," who have resolved never more to bow down to the God of Rum, none of them as yet having violated their sacred pledge. Our prospects for the future are flattering, and we hope to be able to do much good here.

We have great obstacles to overcome, and powerful enemies to contend with, but we feel confident, through the blessing of God, ultimately to triumph over every enemy that may oppose us. All the men of influence and standing, or most of them, are opposed to us, besides a host of rum-sellers whose name is legion.

Our village contains about 500 inhabitants, and our wise magistrates thought proper, in their wisdom, to recommend the granting of nine tavern licenses for the accommodation of travellers.

What a depot you say Caledonia must be for travellers. Not a bit of it; very few comparatively stop here over night. What then can be the object of these men in obtaining licenses for the ostensible purpose of entertaining travellers?

I answer, unhesitatingly, that the real object is to get an authority for selling whisky to their neighbors. Besides these, we have five shop keepers who retail the blue ruin, to the destruction, soul and body, of their fellow creatures. Making in all, in the small village of Caledonia, 14 places where the liquor is sold; and some of these groggeries, I cannot call them taverns, would be complained of as nuisances in almost any place but Caledonia. One of the shop keepers here, I am told, sells annually £1000 worth of liquor, and I should think the other shops could average quite as much, making nearly or quite the enormous sum of \$30,000 paid by the people of Caledonia and surrounding country for that which does them no good, but much harm. Who can estimate, but God himself, the amount of misery, poverty, unhappiness, wretchedness, suffering and tears caused by this inhuman traffic?

The tears which this amount of liquid poison has caused to flow, if collected in one grand reservoir, some of these dealers might almost swim in. I am satisfied that the Temperance reform will never make efficient and permanent progress, until the traffic is put down, or the laws relating thereunto very much modified.

Dundas, Dec. 23, 1850.

Sir,—We are getting along tolerably well at present. We have, in union with the Sons of Temperance, semi-monthly lectures; and expect they will be kept up during the winter. At the last meeting thirteen, I believe, joined the total society. The Sons are getting very strong in Dundas—they number 146, and about forty more proposed.—I am, &c.,

JOHN WARE.

Yonge-street, Dec. 23, 1850.

Sir,—I am happy to say that the cause of Temperance is gaining in interest in this place; meetings are often being held in the different localities adjacent, with seemingly good effect,—the youth especially, are nobly coming forward in the much needed reform: old societies are being reorganized: the Sons are increasing in number, weekly: the Daughters, also, are coming forth in their might: we expect to see some victories achieved this winter. With my best wishes for the cause, and for your valuable paper, I here inclose the names and monies of thirty subscribers.—I am, &c.,

A SON.

Otonabee, January 7, 1851.

Sir,—I am happy in being able to inform you, that the temperance cause is rapidly advancing in this place: but six months have elapsed since the opening of a Division of the Sons of Temperance in this village (Keeno), and from the character which it bore, the prospects of those pioneers in the good cause could not

have been very flattering. Since then, a marked change has taken place in the village and country around; the movement has taken hold among our farmers and mechanics, and the last three months have seen 6, 12, and as high a number as 19 admitted, night after night into our Division, so that it now numbers 106 good and true Sons of Temperance, and 10 more to be admitted next meeting. This happy result to our labors is, under God, owing to the great interest taken in it by the members, who have been untiring in making proselytes, and those who were a short time since its most bitter opponents, are now become its firmest supporters.

It having been resolved in the Division to have a Temperance Festival on New Year's day, a Committee was appointed, and invitations sent to our brethren, Cadets, and friends of the cause in Peterboro', Norwood, Percy and Cobourg. Our invitation having been heartily responded to, by the Brethren, &c., of the three first mentioned places, on New Year's morning, one-half of our Division proceeded westward, to meet the Cadets and brethren from Peterboro', while the other half proceeded eastward to meet the Brethren from Norwood and Percy; these having effected their object, returned, wearing their regalia, with banners flying and music playing, to the village, where the whole were entertained to dinner by our Division; 170 sat down to the first tables, these again were replaced by others—three successive tables were served, and not much less than five hundred persons must have taken dinner on that day. The party afterwards proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, which was soon crowded to excess, many not being able to effect an entrance. A neat and commodious platform had been erected in front of the pulpit, and the meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. F. Andrews, Thor. Short, Esq., W.P. of the Keeno Division was called to the chair. That gentleman, in a few neat and appropriate remarks, introduced, one after the other, those gentlemen who had kindly consented to address the meeting. The first who rose, was that old and tried veteran in the cause, the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, of Peterboro', who, in an elegant address, pointed in a brief manner to the effects of intemperance, but more fully laid down good advice for the guidance of the sons. He also adverted to the rapid progress of the Order, and brought forward several statistical observations, among which was the fact, that since its commencement, one member had been added to it every 15 minutes. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Foley and Pearce from Norwood, Thomas Benson, Esq., Mayor of Peterboro', and Thomas White, Esq., of the same place. In addition to these, I noticed on the platform, the Rev. Messrs. Morton and Seawright, of Norwood, and R. Rutherford, Esq., of Peterboro', who were prevented from addressing the meeting by the lateness of the hour.

The Peterboro' brass band having performed, in an excellent manner, a few pieces of music, the several Divisions formed and marched back to the Keeno Division rooms, when all separated to their respective homes, perfectly satisfied with the manner in which they had spent the day, and resolving that, (if spared,) this would not be the last New Year they would spend in the same manner.

I may mention, that it is calculated there were present at the Festival about 900 persons, and, I am happy to say a large number of these were ladies, thus proving the interest they take in the good cause.

Yours truly, in L. P. F.

R. G. STUART.

Bolton, Dec. 24, 1850.

Sir,—I am well pleased with the *Advocate*, and hope it will be well sustained. In regard to the progress of Temperance in this place, I cannot say much for its advancement, so far as numbers signing the pledge are concerned. But I think the cause is gaining a more permanent footing amongst the people in general, than it used to have. Even its enemies are frequently constrained to admit that it is a good cause.

We had the Rev. Mr. Dick out here on the 16th inst., forming a division of the Sons of Temperance; and in his address, previous to forming the division, he cleared away much of the prejudice which before existed in many minds against the institution. Two persons, in particular, as they afterwards admitted, came to the meeting, determined to be antagonistic, but the lecturer so cleared away their scruples, and answered their questions so satisfactorily, that both joined the division, one of whom was the Rev. Joseph Wheeler, who says he went to the meeting intending to pick the institution to pieces. The other was a Local Preacher amongst the P. M., who said he went there with his belly full of prejudice; and, I expect, like the other, he intended to show them up to great disadvantage, should an opportunity present itself—and the lecturer offered every facility for their object. He invited, and even urged, them to ask any question which they could, arising from any doubt upon their minds; and they did ask many questions, and were answered in every case to perfect satisfaction.

As for my own opinion on the subject, I am convinced that it is an institution that is better calculated to extend, and make more permanent the work of total abstinence, than anything that has as yet come up. I think the Sons are, for the work, in comparison to the old Society, as a well drilled and disciplined army are to raw recruits, or an undisciplined militia.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

GEORGE BOLTON

Waterford, January 10, 1851.

Sir,—The cause of Temperance is progressing rapidly in this vicinity. The monthly meetings are regularly kept up and are always interesting and well attended. Various public speakers are usually present, whose able addresses, not only make these meetings very pleasing, but quite instructive. The old society now numbers about 20 consistent members; and in addition to this we have lately formed a Division of the Sons of Temperance (No. 141) numbering 169. The organization of the "Sons" happily suits the peculiar views of many persons in this place, who, from some cause or other, would never unite with the old society, thus bringing many into our ranks that the ordinary society could never reach. These societies now work harmoniously together, and are wielding a most powerful influence against the fashionable tipping custom once so prevalent in this village. Not long since, among a certain very respectable class, it was not only considered courteous and liberal, but quite imperative, to present the bottle and glass to all visiting friends, now happily by the same parties, it is regarded as a breach of etiquette. So popular is the Temperance movement in this place, that these societies now contain nearly all the wealth, talent and influence of the village and vicinity. What then can prevent their closing the doors of the two miserable drunkeries, that are such a stigma on our neat little town, or prevent their turning the old distillery stained with age, though less black than the enormous crimes of which it has been the direct cause, into something less destructive, into something more useful. The time has come when these

hot-beds of vice, are not only considered as entirely useless, but as highly injurious to society; and I trust the time will soon come when these places will be fully supplied with neat and commodious Temperance Halls; when these low groggeries shall exist only in the memories of those whom they have injured, when drunkenness and all its concomitant evils shall be wiped out of existence, and sobriety and virtue characterize its once deluded vassals. Selfish men, through sinister motives, may oppose this movement, and retard its progress, but they cannot possibly prevent the universal spread of Temperance principles.

At the dedication of our Hall, which took place not long since, several valuable donations were made to the Division. Among the rest were a beautiful Bible and Banner presented by the Ladies of the Town. To show that we have their cordial co-operation, I will conclude by giving you the address (which I clip from a local paper) so beautifully read by one of them on presenting the Banner. It is this:

Worthy Patriarch, and gentlemen of the Town and division of the Sons of Temperance.

In ancient times the friends of an individual were wont to bestow upon him an amulet, which possessed, they supposed, some secret power or influence to preserve from evil, and secure success. That this little banner may, in some measure, thus serve you, is the sincere wish of the ladies of Waterford. When you look upon it, may its chaste and beautiful motto inspire you with new zeal;—may it bind you more firmly together for the liberation of your fellow men from their degrading vassallage to intemperance.

In presenting you this token of our esteem and approbation, we would congratulate you upon the success of your noble and philanthropic Institution.—Effects the most important and lasting, are often produced from causes, apparently, the most insignificant. A few years since a little band, sixteen in number, instituted in New York, a society which, in that busy emporium, occupied scarce a passing thought. But where is it now? Every town, city, and almost every village in our western world proudly answers, here. Its roots have struck deeper and deeper;—its branches have spread from the frozen regions of the north to the sunny south;—its golden fruits have ripened in the genial warmth of prosperity. From its presence the foul weed of intemperance has fled, as flees the wild beasts from the approach of civilization. Its banner of purity, fidelity, and truth has waved over our land, and its magical power has healed the broken heart, and wreathed in smiles, lips which for long years had moved but to mourn.

No where have its traces been more beautifully marked than in our own little village. Here it has met a kindly welcome;—the rude blasts of sarcasm have passed unheeded by;—it has been allowed to flourish, and scatter forth its rich blessings of plenty and happiness at many a door. But we need not pause to enumerate; we have but to look around at this neat and tasteful hall; your intelligent happy countenances, and fine forms decorated in the regalia of your order; and we have proclaimed, in language more eloquent than words, the prosperity of your society.

To what is your unparalleled success to be attributed but to divine guidance. What could have infused into you that noble philanthropy, and forgetfulness of self, which leads you to the hovels of vice to reclaim the erring, but those noble precepts, "love one another," "do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Let Christianity be more cherished, it is the bulwark, the firm basis upon which your noble institution rests.

Yours is a noble and happy work, to guide the wanderer back to the paths of virtue; to take away the harsh and low from his character, and make him live in a warmer, purer atmosphere;—to open the sealed streams of the heart's best affections; to make, in fact, that dull, frigid, sensual being, a man of warm heart and noble nature; to awaken his soul to all that is elevated, and beautiful, and pure, until he becomes somewhat like the Great Eternal.—Your work carries with it the rich reward of good actions, a happy conscience toward God.

Well may you say—

"We care not that around our brows,
Fame's laurel wreath shall twine;
Or that on history's glowing page,
Our names shall proudly shine."

But will it ever be thus? Will history ever reserve her freshest laurels to deck the conqueror's brow? Or will the time come when "virtue, genius, and merit may stand out in their own un fading loveliness, the model and admiration of the world?" We trust it will; and then among those who are proclaimed illustrious, renowned for great and glorious deeds, your institution will not be forgotten; it will then receive its merited tribute of praise.

Let onward—onward be your watchword. Who are they that will dare oppose? There may some talk about secret societies, but is that to impede your progress? The wisest being that ever trod this lower world said, "the tree shall be known by its fruit," and what is the fruit of your institution but pure high-souled benevolence; but virtue in its loveliest garb; no dark vices stain your fraternity, all is peace, love and harmony. Man can not overthrow such an institution; and God will not.

In conclusion, we would hope that the sentiments inscribed on this banner may be firmly rooted in your society, there to remain long after it has been torn and scattered to the four winds; and when the earth totters and falls from its foundation, may you be gathered together an unbroken band, under the banner of Salvation.

We have still a number of communications on hand, which will appear in their order as our space will permit.

News.

CANADA.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—It seems that quite a number of persons have been frozen to death during the recent cold weather. We find in our exchange papers, received yesterday, the following cases:—"The Lake Champlain Beacon, of Saturday week, reports that two women were found frozen in Canada, about two miles from the boundary line, the morning after the intensely cold night of Monday. The body of an Irishman is also said to have been discovered stiffened in death, late on Tuesday evening, near the railroad track in Chateaugay. The corpse of the frozen man, when found, was nearly buried in a snow-bank. At or near Kingston, Canada West, a week or two since, a man named Codlin was frozen to death. His horse wandered from the road at night, and drew the sleigh against a concealed stump, throwing Mr. Codlin out on the road, where he lay all night, though the neighbors near, heard his cries of distress. He was found the next morning quite dead. Another man named Finlan was discovered lifeless in the streets of the town on the same night. An old man, by the name of Hugh Terrih, a pauper, was found frozen on the railroad tract, Tuesday morning, near the Poor Farm, in Keene, N. H. The Salem (Washington county) Press says:—"We learn that two Irish women were frozen to death, on Monday night of last week, near Eagle Bridge, in this County, while returning from a grocery store in that vicinity, where they had been to trade. They had been drinking ardent spirits. Their husbands are labourers on the railroad.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL IN GUELPH!—The Winter Festival of the Guelph Total Abstinence Society was held on the 10th instant. The thaw of the preceding day had considerably marred the roads for sleighing, and a bitter northwester, with sleet showers, was not particularly propitious to the gathering of a large concourse on the occasion. We have, notwithstanding these drawbacks, had no similar demonstration in the County of Waterloo at all equalling in amount or respectability the turn-out on Friday last. About 11 A. M., a party of the Guelph Division of the Sons of Temperance, preceded by the Mechanics' Band, went some three miles on the Waterloo Road to meet the Galt and Berlin Divisions, which had formed a junction at Green's, and from 70 to 80 Sleighs and Cutters entered town in this direction, bearing a number of banners with suitable devices, &c., preceded by Mr. Lionel Foster, the D.G.W.P. of the Galt District, in appropriate costume and the regalia of his office, passed through the Market Square to the British, where 50 stalls had been previously ordered. Other parties of the Sons drove in from Stewarttown, Georgetown, Erin, &c., while Nichol, Woolwich, Eramosa, and Puslinch contributed their quota of friends and supporters of the cause. Soon after noon, the different divisions of Sons and Sections of Cadets assembled in the Temperance Hall, where also as

many other parties were accommodated as the room could possibly contain. The W. P. having taken the chair, and the officers their respective places on the platform, the Mechanics' Band occupying the orchestra on the left, and the Temperance Choir on the right, the Rev. W. S. Griffin, Chaplain of the Division, opened the meeting with prayer, when the conductors announced that a deputation of ladies desired admission in order to present gifts to the Division. On the entrance of the Deputation, preceded by the Rev. J. G. McGregor, of the Free Church, the Sons and Cadets rose, while the Choir rose and sang a "Welcome" composed for the occasion—meantime the deputations having been arranged by the Conductors in front of the platform, Mr. McGregor, as deputed by the Ladies, presented a very handsomely bound copy of the Sacred Scriptures to the Members of the Society, together with other appropriate badges for the respective office-bearers of this Division of the Sons of Temperance.—*Galt Reporter.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

EDINBURGH.—The Church Temperance Society have arranged for the delivery of a course of weekly sermons during the winter months, in the United Presbyterian Hall, Queen Street.

On Sabbath evening, 10th Nov., the Rev. William Reid, of Edinburgh, one of the vice-presidents of the Scottish Temperance League, delivered a discourse in the Rev. Dr. King's Church, Glasgow, to as large an audience as the building was capable of containing. He selected as his text Luke ix., 49, 50 and maintained that that passage of Scripture embodied a powerful vindication of the temperance movement. Besides many other interesting acts, the preacher stated that he never entered his own Church without having his heart gladdened at seeing present many who would have been absent from the house of God but for the abstinence society.

A. Armstrong, Esq., A. M., one of the resident masters, of Trinity College, Dublin, and for some time past accountant and keeper of the deeds under the Encumbered Estates Commission, died of apoplexy on Sunday morning.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION IN DUBLIN.—On Saturday evening the police constable on duty in Bridgefoot street discovered in the hall of the house 48 in the same street, a woman, name unknown, stretched on the floor-way in a state of insensibility. Her skeleton figure and general appearance showed but too plainly that she was rapidly perishing from the effects of destitution. The constable hastened to the Newmarket station-house, for the purpose of procuring the stretcher to have her conveyed to the South Dublin Union Workhouse. On his return, however, he found her a corpse.

The *Cork Examiner* has the following notice of the prospects of the flax trade in the south of Ireland:—"With much satisfaction we perceive increasing evidences of zeal for the extension of flax. In one case we have just heard of the intention of a gentleman to plant fifty acres of the crop; and other instances might be mentioned of preparations to lay down an equal or even a greater extent. From all appearances it is probable that an immense quantity will be produced in the next year. Together with the sowing, arrangements are becoming general for the process of scutching; and we hear of several parties who are about to erect the necessary machinery, both for their own convenience and that of the public."

GERMANY.—The conferences at Dresden were opened on the 23rd inst., but the business transacted was only of a preliminary character. From the general feeling manifested by the representatives present, the best results were anticipated. The next sitting was fixed for the 26th inst.

PORTUGAL.—The accounts from Lisbon are of the 19th inst. Nothing was stirring in the political world, but when the Cortes meet some warm work may be expected. Great exertions are making by the Government commission with the view of inducing the more ingenious portion of the people to send some of their industrial production to the London exhibition in 1851. A project is in contemplation of making a railway from Lisbon to Elvas, the frontier town of Portugal, opposite to Badajoz.

Monies received on account of Advocate for

1849.—Napanee, C. Porry, 2s 6d; Belleville, W. Connor, 2s 6d; Cobourg, R. Budgo, 2s 6d.

1850.—Montreal, D. Brown, 2s 6d; Warsaw, T. Choat, 10s; Vaughan, W. Gray, W. Giles, Jas. Totten, H. Morrison, 2s 6d each;

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JAMES R. ORR.

January 30, 1851.

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Hamilton, C.W., Jan. 11, 1851.

NOTICE.

MISSISQUOI TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the Missisquoi County Total Abstinence Association, will be held (D. V.) in the village of Bedford, on Thursday, February 6, 1851.

The Meeting will assemble at two P.M., and by adjournment at six P.M. Several eloquent speakers will address the meeting. Temperance men and women, attend without fail.

W. SCOTT.

Gen. Sec.



THE Following REGULAR TRADERS LOAD FOR MONTREAL this SPRING, and SAIL FIRST SHIP:—

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January 30, 1851.