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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

VOL. XVII.]

MONTREAL, APRIL 1, 1851.

No. 8

The Bottle.—Chapter VII.

Gladly would we throw down our pen at this point, and trace no further the dreadful history we have undertaken to write. But the whole fearful truth has not yet been told; and, as a warning to all, we must not shrink from the task of telling it.

Latimer and his family have been for some time, and still are, mere cumberers of the ground. They engage in no useful employments even for the means of supplying the bottle, the sad instrument of all their woes. By false representations of misery—heaven knows the reality needs no exaggeration—they continued to extort from the compassionate, or from those who give their penny to get rid of the beggar, enough from common charity to keep the fiery stream of ruin full to its heibless banks. So it is, and so it will continue to the end.

It was in vain that men, who saw the rapid strides taken by Latimer in his downward course to destruction, came forward, and sought in every way to rescue him from the hands of the demon vice that had, in a few short years, so horribly changed and debased him. But he railed at them when they spoke of reform; and bitterly cursed them if they urged him to stop where he was, and retrace his steps. During the day, he prowled about the streets, or sat moping and stupefied with liquor in low grogeries; and at night, generally came home too much intoxicated to do a great deal of harm in the drunken broils between him and his wife, that always marked his return.

A long time had passed since his summary ejection from the premises of Morrison; and ever since, he had kept away from the "Man and Monkey." But, about this time, in a half drunken state, he took it into his head to visit the "respectable" tavern of the veteran mixer of slings and toddies. So he dropped in upon him late in the afternoon, when there was a goodly number of customers in the bar-room, and marching up to where he stood behind his counter, addressed him in a familiar, yet not very flattering manner—

"Hallo, old chap! How're you coming on, my hearty? If brandy isn't riz since I was here last, hand us over a horn."

"Tom," said Morrison, quickly, to a bar-keeper, put that fellow out."

"Oh no, you don't!" replied Latimer, as the man came forward, and he continued to back away from him, putting his thumb to his nose in a sneering and defiant manner, until he had reached the extreme part of the room, where he sat down on a kind of locker—that ran along against the wall. The bar-keeper laid hold of him, but as he did so, Latimer slid from his hand, and lay at full length upon the floor. Angry at being thus foiled, the bar-keeper seized him by the feet, and was dragging him away, when three or four of those present ordered him to desist, or they would pitch him into the street. As the hint was given in earnest, and so understood, it needed no repetition. Tom went behind the bar again, and old Morrison, fuming like a beer barrel, came

out into the middle of the room, swearing that the "loafing vagabond" should go out of his house.

"What has he done?" inquired several voices.

"No matter what he has done, he must go out," said the landlord, positively. "So here, my good fellow," addressing Latimer, "march off with you before I send for the police."

"That won't do no good, old chap," retorted Latimer. "I hav'n't done any thing, and here are my witnesses," glancing round at the bar-room audience.

He now got up from the floor, and staggered back upon the locker. He was a pitiable looking object; ragged, dirty, unshaven, and nothing upon his stockingless feet but a pair of slippers that scarcely retained their places.

"The landlord, here, seems to have a grudge against you?" said one of the company that had gathered about the wretched creature. "What's the matter?"

"Nothing," replied Latimer, "only he's ashamed of his work, I suppose."

"Ah, that's it! Well, landlord, what do you say? Do you own the soft impeachment?"

"Gentlemen," said Morrison, with dignity, "I won't be insulted in my own house."

A loud laugh from those around showed how much his words and manner had impressed his audience.

"You don't look like a very creditable job, certainly," remarked one of those present, looking with an eye of commiseration upon Latimer.

"But I was as well dressed as you, sir," replied the drunkard, arousing himself up, as some thoughts of former times came back upon him; "and had money laid up in the Savings Bank, when the landlord here first took me in hand. He made me what you see. I was as sober a man as was to be found in a hundred miles round, when I was sent here to do a little job of work, and this respectable, good citizen enticed me with his drinks, and gave me a bottle of his cordial to take home. Many and many is the time since then that he has filled that bottle with brandy; but this was while my money lasted. After that was gone, I was a drunken, loafing vagabond, and must be kicked out if I showed myself on his respectable premises."

"That's a hard story, landlord!" remarked one of the company.

"It's an infernal lie!" replied Morrison. "When a miserable, besotted loafing wretch like him debases and degrades himself with drink, he turns and charges it all upon the tavern-keeper. Gentlemen! This is my house, and I wish him to go out of it, and that instantly."

"Give him a glass of brandy, and I'll guaranty his submission to your will," spoke up, in a light manner, a person present.

"Hurrah! first rate! Come, landlord! try him with a strong brandy punch," chimed in another.

"Yes, try me," said the debased creature, who was the subject of all this excitement.



THE HUSBAND IN A STATE OF FURIOUS DRUNKENNESS KILLS HIS WIFE WITH THE BOTTLE.

"Go to the devil!" retorted Morrison.

"He'll get there soon enough without any more aid from you," muttered one present, who had reason to believe Latimer's story; for he remembered very well the incident of the bottle. He it was to whom Morrison had expressed himself so freely on the occasion referred to.

The pleasure manifested by the poor wretch when the proposition to treat him was made, led one or two of those in the bar, "just for the fun of it," to call for brandy, and invite him to drink with them. He did not hesitate a moment about accepting the invitation; but stepped forward to the bar, and helped himself to nearly half a pint of the liquor set out for him.

"That's nothing for you, I suppose," said one of the criminally thoughtless young men who were indulging in this "fine sport."

"Is that what you call a horn?" said another; and, "Try another glass; it has no more strength than so much water," said a third.

In a matter like this, Latimer required no urging. He acted upon the light word as if spoken in earnest, and poured another tumbler full of the liquid poison down his throat.

"Come, try another," urged one of the party, thinking it rare sport; but now several of those present interfered, and said that Latimer had drunk enough, and had better take himself off home. In this the majority of the company agreed, and he was led to the door, and pushed out gently into the street. But, even though this was done gently, he staggered away from the "Man and Monkey," and was only prevented from falling into the gutter by the hand of a passenger that was extended in kindness to save him.

Tottering along, with little more command of his limbs than is possessed by the infant trying its few first steps alone, Latimer slowly worked his way homeward—now recovering himself, as his body leaned over the curb-stone, and now striking against the side of a house, and standing there for a few moments until he could steady his steps. He did not succeed, however, in his design of going directly home, for the pint of brandy, added to the gin and whisky he had taken previously, proved too much for him. It required a sleep of two hours, under a cellar door, to restore him to a walking condition, and then he got up and went staggering away.

When Latimer got home, some time after dark, he found that Agnes and James were still away, although he had positively told them that they must not remain out after night any more.

Vowing, with an oath, what he would do when they came in, he sat down and lighted his pipe. The mother ventured a word of excuse for the children, when he turned upon her like a madman, and declared, if she interfered with him, he would knock her brains out. As he said this, the feet and voices of Agnes and James were heard upon the stairs, and he got up and prepared himself to receive them. Agnes entered first, and her reception was a violent blow from the open hand of her father, which staggered her across the room. James was just behind her, but before the hand of the insane man could be lifted to strike him, the mother stepped between, and dashing both hands, with all her strength, suddenly against the breast of her husband, threw him so far back that he lost his balance, and fell heavily upon the floor.

Yelling like a madman, as he was, Latimer arose from the floor, and caught at the first object which presented itself to his eyes. That object was the accursed instrument of all their misery, the bottle. Seizing it in his blind rage, he struck at his wife with the fury of a demon—for he was possessed by a demon, and a demon nerved his arm with unusual power. It was a fitting instrument that he used, in this awful work. The bottle crashed against the head of his wife, and then fell in fragments upon the floor. For an

instant, Mrs. Latimer stood, with lifted hands, a wild expression of fear and pain upon her countenance, and then fell heavily, and with a deep groan, while the blood gushed over her face from a frightful wound.

Agnes ran screaming from the room, startling the inmates of the house, and those who happened to be passing at the time, by her fearful cries. A crowd rushed in; but they came only in time to witness the few last dying throes of the murdered woman.

He who had done this stood looking on, with a wild, horror-stricken countenance—now a madman indeed! He was soon in the hands of an officer, and borne struggling and yelling away. For him, as well as for his wife, the bottle had done its work, and it might well lie in broken fragments upon the floor of that room into which it had brought misery, desolation of heart, and crime.

Temperance Festival.

The Bristol (England) Teetotal Society celebrated the last Anniversary at the Broadmoor Rooms, when there were nearly 700 persons present. Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M.P., was in the chair. The meeting seems to have been a very successful one; but we cannot give the full particulars—we simply give a few extracts from the report of the past year's proceedings, which was read on the occasion.

"Believing that success is only to be expected as the result of well-organized plans and efforts, we have continued to use those means which past experience shows to be most promotive of our objects. The Press and the Platform have both been enlisted, and with much success. We feel that neither must be neglected nor lightly esteemed; that while the living voice is calculated to awaken sympathy in the popular assembly, subduing its elements into one spirit by the resistless power of a living eloquence,—yet is there a large class of serious and reflecting persons more easily approached by the less ostensible means of tracts, pamphlets, and well-conducted periodicals; to such persons the *Bristol Temperance Herald* has been very useful, of which, during the past year, 39,000 copies have been issued, besides 60,000 tracts, exclusive of works of larger and more expensive character.

"We may also remark that a very important paper was lately read before the British Association for the advancement of Science, by G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., of the Board of Trade, entitled "The Self-imposed Taxation of the Working Classes." This document shows that the enormous amount of 57,000,000 sterling is annually expended by that class of the community on intoxicating drinks and tobacco. To divert this large sum of money into its proper and legitimate channels, is one of the objects of the Total Abstinence Society. The effect of this would be on the one hand, an augmentation of the trade and commerce of the country, and the consequent increase of the physical and domestic comforts of the industrial classes; and on the other a large decrease of the poor, police, county, and other rates, and above all, the withdrawal of a powerful incentive to the commission of crime. The extent to which this latter change has already been effected, will appear from statistics we shall subsequently notice.

"In this city about 200 public meetings have been held, and for the most part numerously attended, and as the results of this and other agencies, not fewer than 1300 signatures to the pledge have been received.

"At no period has the juvenile movement been so encouraging; twelve active societies are in operation, numbering 2,000 members. These useful organizations are conducted in a manner highly creditable, and is each under the supervision of the master, mistress, or teacher of the school. We regard these operations with much satisfaction, as just the remedy needed to stay the progress of those seductive habits, the concomitants of our drinking usages.

"Not the least striking of the results of our efforts is that the drinking usages have received a powerful check, evidenced by the diminished consumption of nearly all kinds of intoxicating

drinks, and the increased consumption of tea, coffee, and other non-intoxicating beverages.

"From a paper which lately appeared in the report of the committee of the House of Lords on the Beer Act, we learn that during the past 15 years, taking into account the increase of the population, the increase in the consumption of un-intoxicating drinks is one-third of the entire quantity consumed in 1835, and the decrease of intoxicating drinks one-fifth during the same period; a change equivalent to one-fifth of the population becoming teetotalers, which occurring contemporaneously with the efforts of the Total Abstinence Society, may be fairly regarded as mainly attributable to the information which has been so extensively circulated throughout the country by its instrumentality.

"It is highly gratifying to observe, that the claims of our cause are increasingly acknowledged among professors of religion. In Scotland, this has been remarkably apparent, as appears from the fact that the number of abstaining ministers is about 400. We trust, that the period is not far distant, when all Christian professors may be led to adopt and espouse our principles.

The Chairman then rose to address the meeting. Having called attention to various statistical facts bearing upon the question, which have been frequently reported before, he cited the testimony of several judges to show that scarcely a crime comes before them that is not directly or indirectly caused by strong drink, and that "Drunkenness is the most fertile source of crime; and if it could be removed, the assizes of the country would be rendered mere nullities." He further adds, it was deemed necessary to institute an inquiry into the cause of pauperism, and in evidence given upon the subject, it was stated by Mr. Motte, one of the poor-law guardians of the Lambeth union, that he had investigated every case of pauperism which came beneath his notice, and in 9 cases out of 10 it proved to be the result of drink. Another gentleman connected with the inquiry had stated that he had gone through most of the counties in England and had invariably found that the ungovernable inclination for liquor had been the cause of most of the pauperism which prevailed.—The master of the workhouse in the city of London had affirmed that out of 145 cases in the house 111 of them could be traced to excessive drinking. The opinions of other authorities were quoted whose testimony was similar to the above. There were other evils to which he would refer. He considered that there were no institutions in the country doing more good than the Sunday Schools. They were increasing the knowledge of reading and writing and were thus placing in the hands of the rising generation the key that would unlock the door of knowledge and be a source of mental food to their minds. It would also serve to unlock those doors which are contained in that book which of all books is to be esteemed the most. But the habit of drinking have made dreadful ravages among Sunday school scholars and teachers. The gaoler at the prison at Edinburgh, after examining 170 children on their admission into prison, found that 121 had been connected with Sabbath schools. A few months ago a member of a committee visited one of the singing saloons in Rochdale, and on a Saturday evening about eleven o'clock, he observed about 16 boys and girls seated at a table in front of the stage; several of the lads had long pipes, each with a glass or jug containing intoxicating liquor, and no less than 14 of the number were members of the bible classes in our different Sunday Schools. There they sat listening to the most obscene songs, witnessing scenes of the most immoral kind, and spending the interval in swallowing liquid fire. It is added; "These sinks of iniquity are thronged with old Sunday scholars, especially on Sabbath evenings, and not infrequently until 12 o'clock." Still further it is said, "The appalling results of the drinking system are not wholly confined to the children in our schools, many a promising teacher has fallen a victim." The chairman then proceeded to quote the testimony of the medical men of this country, 200 of whom had agreed that intoxicating drink is of no manner of use to the constitution. He would not rest here; he could adduce other arguments in favor of total abstinence, and who could gainsay the principal? He had been a teetotaler for 16 years and he knew that his powers of mind and body had not been impaired. Mr. Buckingham, M.P., had instituted an inquiry into the average number of persons who had been swept away from the face of the earth by intoxicating drinks, and it was ascertained that at least 60,000 human beings had been sacrificed every year to the degraded and soul-debasing custom. This calculation would give

an estimate of seven victims every hour; and thus, upon an average, during the time they had been in that room (three hours) 21 individuals would have been hurried to their graves through the use of intoxicating drinks. We are very much alarmed that when the cholera visits us, if it should come only once in seven years; but this disease takes place every year, and yet but little effort is made to stay its progress. It was stated by Mr. Buckingham, before a committee of the House of Commons, that 50,000,000 were annually spent in intoxicating drinks. After showing how this money might be advantageously applied to domestic purposes, the chairman contended that if properly applied, this large amount of money would cause an inestimable increase of labor, and that wages would increase in a like ratio.

The Rev. S. Manning, of Frome, had attended the meeting with mingled feelings of pleasure and reluctance. With pleasure, because he felt it to be an honor to be associated with an enterprise so virtuous, so religious, and so thoroughly good as he considered this to be; and he felt that he could not better fulfil his vocation as a minister of the Gospel than by coming forward to advocate this cause. But his pleasure was mingled with some degree of reluctance, for he was but a raw recruit, and found himself surrounded by veterans who had borne the heat and burden of the day. The Rev. gentleman quite agreed with Channing when he said, "I rejoice in the physical evils which drunkenness brings in its train; it is the stamp which God has fixed upon it." There was a legend extant to the effect that a man was required to make choice of one of the four following evils—either to murder his father, violate his sister, rob a church, or get drunk; he chose the last, deeming it to be the least evil—but while drunk he committed the other three. If pestilence has slain in its thousands, intemperance has slain its tens of thousands. Our opponents would all acknowledge that intoxication was a great crime, but they considered the teetotalers were taking extreme measures. He would say that in this matter he was not careful to answer them. If the cause of total abstinence was not the best remedy, let them produce a better. Shall we sit still and see these evils continue, and hold back from the only weapons with which we can assail them, whilst our friends are forging more appropriate weapons. No: he would make use of the weapons which he had at hand, and when others were produced more fitted for the work, he would use them. He considered teetotalism might be used as a pioneer of the gospel, as John the Baptist came to prepare the way for the coming of the Saviour.

Act of Incorporation for the Sons.

The following draft of an act to incorporate the Sons of Temperance, we had laid aside for some time, to give it an insertion in the *Advocate*, but from some oversight it has been omitted till the present. We think it desirable that an act should be passed by the Legislature, but would advise that it should not be confined to the Grand Division of Canada West, but rather that it should be so general as to include all Grand Divisions "that may hereafter be organized;" the cost and trouble would be the same, and the act itself much more servicable. Of course, if it was thus general, all the Subordinate Divisions would contribute their portion of the expense.

"Whereas a Grand Division and numerous Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance have been formed in this Province: And whereas in addition to the moral objects which the association has in view, they are established for the purpose of raising and securing a fund for the mutual assistance and benefit of members thereof and of their families, in case of sickness, inability or death: And whereas for the purpose of managing their pecuniary affairs and no other, the said order should be protected by an "Act of Incorporation."

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, that W. S. Burnham, J. L. McDonald, Edward Stacy, C. B. Pardie, W. H. Ellerbeck, C. Lago, Senr., Dr. James Sutton, Rev. J. Clark, Thos. Nixon, John M. Ross, and their associates, members of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of Canada West, and their successors, members of said Grand Division according to the rules and bye-laws thereof, be and they are hereby erected into a

body corporate by the name of the "Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of Canada West" with the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of managing the pecuniary affairs of said Grand Division.

II. And be it enacted, That the said Grand Division in their corporate name, shall be capable of acquiring and holding property, real or personal, and the same, to sell, convey, control, lease or otherwise manage and dispose of at pleasure; provided that the real estate to be held by the said Grand Division shall at no time exceed in value the sum of Five thousand pounds.

III. And be it enacted, That the said Grand Division shall have power to appoint any of their present officers or such other members or officers for the management of their funds and property as they may deem expedient, to prescribe their duties, and to require such security as they may from time to time deem proper from said officers, or any of them, for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and may remove them or any of them at pleasure, and may make, ordain and put in execution, such bye-laws and rules as they may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, not inconsistent with the laws of this Province.

IV. And be it enacted, That each Subordinate Division now instituted or which may hereafter become instituted within this Province, may in the manner hereinafter specified, be and become a body corporate, by the name, number and place of location, by which it is or may be designated in the Order; and that each Subordinate Division, upon so becoming incorporated, shall have all the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly aforesaid, for the sole purpose of managing their funds and property; provided that the real estate to be held by each incorporated Subordinate Division shall at no time exceed in value the sum of two thousand pounds.

V. And be it enacted, That each Subordinate Division which may be desirous of becoming incorporated, shall and may by a vote of two thirds of its members present at any regular meeting, (of the intention to propose which vote two weeks notice at least shall be given in regular meeting of such Subordinate Division by some member thereof in writing,) decide to become so incorporated; and that upon a copy of the vote of such decision specifying also the name, number, and place of location of such Subordinate Division, and the names of not less than ten of the members of such Subordinate Division, under the seal of such Subordinate Division and the signature of its Recording Scribe and presiding Officer, together with a Certificate of the Grand Division, under its corporate seal, and the signature of its presiding Officer, and Scribe, that such Subordinate Division is in full standing in the Order, being filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, the members of such Subordinate Division whose names may be included in such vote as aforesaid, and their associates and successors, members of such Subordinate Division, shall be and become from the time of filing such Certificate as aforesaid, with the Secretary as aforesaid, a body corporate as aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, by the style or name, number and place of location of such Subordinate Division.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of each Subordinate Division so incorporated, and he is hereby empowered from time to time by and with the consent of such Subordinate Division, to be testified in such manner as may be directed by their by-laws, to lay out and invest all such sum or sums of money as shall from time to time be collected and not required for the immediate exigencies of such Subordinate Division, in real estate, or on mortgage, or in public or in other stock or funds, or in such other manner as such Subordinate Division may deem best, and from time to time with the like consent, to alter, sell and transfer such securities, real estate or funds respectively, and otherwise re-invest or dispose of the same; and that the Certificate, Bill of Sale, Deed or other Instruments of transfer, sale or discharge of such estate or funds or security shall be made under the seals of such Subordinate Division, and signed by the Treasurer and presiding officer of such Subordinate Division; and that all such investments shall be made and securities taken, and sales and transfers made in the corporate name and capacity of such Subordinate Division.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each Subordinate Division so incorporated, when so incorporated, to receive from the Treasurer thereof from time to time in their corporate name sufficient security by bond, with one or more surety or sureties or otherwise as such Subordinate Division may

deem expedient, for the faithful performance of his duty as such, and that he will well and truly account for and pay and invest from time to time all such sum or sums of money, funds or other property as may come to his hands or under his control, belonging to said Subordinate Division as directed by said Subordinate Division.

VIII. And be it enacted, That no member of any Subordinate Division so incorporated shall have any power to assign or transfer to any person or persons whomsoever, any interest which he may have to or in the funds or property of such Subordinate Division; but the same shall at all times be and remain under the control of such Subordinate Division; and that no property or stock of any kind belonging to such incorporated Subordinate Division shall be subject to the payment of the private debts of any of its members, nor be liable to be taken in execution by any judgment creditor against any individual member or members of such Subordinate Division.

IX. And be it enacted, That the property of each of Subordinate Divisions when incorporated, shall alone be held responsible for the debts and engagements of the Subordinate Division owning such property.

X. And be it enacted, That upon the dissolution of any Subordinate Division so incorporated, the property held by it at the time of said dissolution, after the payment of the debts and engagements of such Subordinate Division, shall be disposed of, sold or conveyed in such manner as the members present at any regular meeting, when said dissolution shall have been determined upon by a two third vote, may direct; and in case no disposition of the funds and property of such Subordinate Division shall be made, then all such funds and property as such Subordinate Division may be possessed of at the time of such dissolution *ipso facto* vested in the Grand Division aforesaid, to be by such Grand Division applied, first to the payment of any debts or liabilities of such dissolved Subordinate Division, and the balance (if any) in such a manner as said Grand Division may deem best for the general interests of the Order in this Province.

XI. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for the period of ten years from the time of the passing thereof.

Independent Order of Rechabites.

We clip the following account of a Rechebites Celebration from the *Brockville Statesman*, together with the letter which precedes it:

To the Editor of the Statesman.

Dear Sir,—I hope you will find space in your paper for this communication. It is now longer than I anticipated, but I could not have it shorter to give our grand festival its due; and I must say it affords me unspeakable pleasure to state the success which has attended our efforts in this place, has been almost unparalleled. The small but faithful body of men that raised the standard of Rechab in this place, has been already swelled, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a mighty army—"true Sons of Rechab."

Our glorious principles have been carried into members of families, and the hearthstone that formerly was the place of misery and contention, is now the abode of happiness and peace. All this has been the result of our labors, to build up the principles of Temperance, Fortitude, and Justice; and we feel constrained, in reviewing the past, to render our profound thanks to God, who ages ago, made promises to faithful 'Jonadah,' and humbly ask that the future may not only be as the past, but much more abundant.

R. McCANN.

GREAT RECHABITES SUPPER AND PROCESSION AT OLANOQUE.

The first Rechabites supper of Leeds Tent, No. 356, came off on the night of the 20th, with uncommon interest. The weather was rather inclement, but decision and promptitude seemed to characterize the whole movement. Toward the evening the guests began to muster. The proud prancing horse and the tinkling of the small sweet bells telegraphed the safe arrival of our expected friends. At three o'clock the members of the Tent were marshalled under the banner, and preceded by the Buds of Promise, walked in procession through the Village, having traversed the principal streets of the Village, they returned to the Tent room and dispensed with Regalia, and then proceeded to the place appointed for supper. The little group of Buds, numbering twenty-six, returned to their apartments where the good ladies of

Gananoque had made ample provision for their repast. But owing to the severity of the day, a great number of our members were not present—neither had our Brookville Brothers and Sisters of Rechab, arrived in time to join in the procession, but having partaken liberally of the external application of heavenly ethereal dew, they arrived in time for supper, so that our most sanguine expectations were more than realised, and at seven o'clock one hundred couples sat down to supper. The viands were superlative in quality, endless in variety, and most profuse in quantity. They were prepared and served up with skill, precision and dispatch, which reflects the highest credit on Mrs. Cowan, who superintended that very respectable department of the work. The Hall was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and banners, and in the centre the flag of Old England, on one end of the room, the motto of the Order "Temperance, Fortitude and Justice," stood forth in large letters, and on the opposite end of the room I, O of R, directly over the platform, which was erected for the speakers; by this time the appetite was whetted to a keenness of edge and zest which is essential to the right approbation and personal enjoyment of luxuries; and when the Divine approbation was invoked on the thousand delicacies which spread the table, and caused it to groan, being burthened, the suspense was broken, and the party proceeded with a respectable swarth, and for the space of a few moments the clangor of knives and forks, and the incessant vibration of the masticating apparatus spoke volumes in praise of the bounties of the evening,—while the repast, as a complicated dainty, elicited encomiums of the richest shade from every square of the room. Course succeeded course, as waves succeeded wave—now a bumper of clear sparkling water to invigorate relish—now indications of exquisite pleasure, sitting from face to face, lighting up every countenance—now expressions of concord, love, and harmony, reciprocated from end to end, Rechabites, Sons and Daughters, Buds, Cadets and Blossoms, blended in one common interest, propelled by one great impulse, eager for our mighty issue, namely, the diffusion and establishment of the salutary world's blessing. Scrow dispersing—man dignifying, and nation exalting principles of Total Abstinence. The tables having been cleared off, Ephraim Webster, Esq., ascended the platform and occupied the Chair, and delivered a very appropriate introductory address, in the course of which he alluded to a number of striking facts, illustrative of the Total Abstinence cause, and having stated that although drinking toasts in the usual style had come into disuse, he would, however, with a glass of "aqua pura," drink the health of the Queen, which was received with loud cheers. Next came the Odd Fellows, to which John L. MacDermald, Esq., briefly replied, stating the progress of the society and its utility to the inhabitants of Gananoque. He sat down with proposing the Sons of Temperance, to which the Rev. Wm. H. Williams replied. He rejoiced he said in being a member of both the Rechabites and the Sons of Temperance. He expatiated on the progress and utility of Temperance, and having rivetted the attention of the audience for some time in his usual eloquent and attractive style on the subject of Temperance, he proposed the Independent Order of Rechabites, to which E. Webster, Esq., responded, lucidly explaining the origin and progress of Rechabitism, and the unparalleled results arising from the society, which, with other Temperance societies, have evinced the most unprecedented benefits to society, and mankind at large, and he trusted that temperance would soon be the unanimous voice of the day. He then stated the good standing of the society in Gananoque, and proposed the Daughters of Temperance, to which Mr. Robert Brough responded, and through his medium they received ample dues. He congratulated them on the happy omen, when each daughter would be united to son, or "vice versa," and that through their union they would soon be a shower of Buds and Blossoms to be cultivated for the garden of Temperance. Amidst loud applause he sat down with proposing the Buds of Promise, to which Mr. R. R. Hall responded, being the founder of the little society, to whom great credit is due as was evinced by the applause of the meeting; he then proposed the Cadets, Mr. John Williams, a well qualified young man, replied on their behalf, in an eloquent harangue, and proposed Brock Tent, No. 331, I. O. of R., to which Mr. Nicholas Hopkins ably and effectually replied. After stating the rapidly flourishing state of Brock Tent, he spoke of the very powerful influence of the fair sex, in progressing the temperance cause by uniting in temperance societies. He then complimented Leeds Tent for so kindly inviting them to their supper, and said it afforded him great

pleasure to address so large and respectable an audience. Next was proposed the United Daughters of Rechab, of Victoria Tent, No. 22, Brookville, to which Brother Hopkins, a Rechabite in every sense of the word which constitutes one also replied. He again produced various reasons why he would urge the ladies to join in the temperance movement, and to lend their aid and influence in its advancement, and he hoped they would unite and go hand in hand, to advance the cause, and that he would soon have the pleasure of hearing of the opening of a Tent of the fair Daughters of Rechab in the flourishing village of Gananoque, as the cause of Temperance, Fortitude and Justice, when aided by Friendship, Virtue and Sobriety, can bid defiance to old King Alehy. It is a pleasure to hail them as Sisters of our beloved order, and bid them welcome to the innermost and highest temple of our order, for it is only upon such as these that we can rest in confidence and hope for the future well being and prosperity of our glorious institutions. He then sat down with proposing the Ladies of Gananoque, on whose behalf James Kirker, Esq., replied. He was happy, he said, in being privileged in addressing so large an audience, especially when he saw so many blooming females, to join in the mirth of the evening, and he was still happier when he saw so many of the Brookville ladies present also, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and that their presence showed their ardent zeal in the cause. Having related some very amusing anecdotes, he sat down amidst great applause with proposing our Father Land, to which Mr. Wm. M. Hynes ably responded in an amusing and edifying discourse.—He then proposed the Land we live in; to which Thomas Vanston, Esq., replied. Having given a general outline of the prospects of Canada, he largely dwelt on the present state of Temperance in Canada, and its prospects of future advancements; he showed the amount of crime originating from drinking usages, and the expense of keeping up Penitentiaries, &c. He then brought forth substantial arguments to show that such crimes and expenses might be greatly ameliorated by lessening the number of Grog Shops, and after a lengthy entertainment and humorous discourse, he sat down amidst most enthusiastic applause. Fruits and nuts were then freely handed around instead of the overflowing bumper. The ladies and young men at intervals sang several very amusing songs, which added much to the hilarity of the evening. Thanks having been given to Mrs. Cowan and Committee of Management, for their indefatigable exertions during the evening—the meeting separated, exhibiting great satisfaction with the evening's entertainment, which was admitted to have surpassed any previous festival given in Gananoque.

Advance ye Legion Armies,
Ye Rechabiteish host,
King Alcohol is wounded,
He'll soon give up the ghost.
March on in moral combat
With banners wide unfur'd,
The victory is certain,
Go on and bless the world.

Already much is realised,
But more may yet be done,
The Mammoth evil tottering,
Will soon vacate his throne.
Go round his castle seven times,
The temperance trumpet blow,
And ne'er put up your sling or stone,
But lay Goliath low.

Ye tribes of Divers Passwords,
But differing to agree,
United as the safeguard
Of peace and liberty.
Go break the spell of Brandy,
The alcoholic chain,
Reclaim the poor inebriate
Alleviate his pain.

Then usher in the golden day,
The thousand years of grace,
When no imbruted epicuro
Shall mar the world's peace,
No reeling, wreckless wranglers
To call the bitter sweet,
But makers, vendors, ganglers,
Lay trophies at your feet,

The Soires of the Sons of Temperance.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns the following account of the first soiree of the Sons of Temperance in Quebec, which we find in the *Quebec Gazette* :—

We stated in our last that the Sons of Temperance had made considerable preparations for their celebration, and on Wednesday evening we were rejoiced at seeing that their efforts had not been in vain.

At half-past six o'clock precisely, the doors were thrown open, and we witnessed with pleasure the assembling of the company; small parties of friends succeeding each other, until at last the large Hall became well filled with a highly respectable audience. We believe the number present could not be far short of five hundred.

Shortly after seven o'clock, the members of "Concord" Section Cadets of Temperance, headed by their Worthy Patron, proceeded, two and two, from the wardrobe of the House into the Hall, where they took the seats reserved for them. Then followed the members of "Gough" Division S. of T., the Worthy Patriarch proceeding to his seat on the platform, as chairman of the meeting; while the excellent Band of the 79th Highlanders played a favourite march. The sight was an imposing one, the members wearing the plain but neat and appropriate regalia of their respective orders; and adding much to the effect of the scene as it presented itself to our view.

After a few short, but appropriate remarks from the Chairman, the opening Ode was sung, and the Rev. A. C. Geikie engaged in prayer.

After prayer the presiding officer rose and delivered an ably written address on the origin, objects, and success of the Order of the Sons of Temperance; from which we learn, that in July last the Order had extended itself throughout the whole of the United States, New Brunswick, and Canada, and had of late been introduced into Liverpool, England, where it is making rapid progress. The total numerical strength of the Order, according to the latest returns, is about 250,000.

During the evening the company was entertained at intervals by the Band, who discoursed beautiful music. Among the pieces performed, we noticed "*La Fille du Regiment*," played with thrilling effect, with others, in which the excellent taste of Mr. Fromm, their able conductor, was fully displayed. Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson's vocal and instrumental performances united, added much to the entertainment of the company.

We understand that several gentlemen were expected to address the meeting, in which the "Sons" were disappointed—the Rev. Mr. Geikie's being the only speech of the evening. The Rev. gentleman's address was excellent, and every way calculated to produce a deep and lasting impression on the minds of the audience.

But we must not pass the "Cadets" by unnoticed; the sight of that band of youths, enlisted against the drinking usages of society, speaks volumes for the future of our city. Master J. Leitch, the Worthy Archon of the Section of Cadets, delivered a very appropriate address on the objects of the Order, which was enthusiastically received.

A piece of poetry, on the evil effects of the use of intoxicating drinks, was recited by Master James Barnard, Vice-Archon of the Section, with good effect, and was received with great applause.

The Temperance Ode—"Cadets of Temperance"—was well sung by the Section, and loudly encored by the audience.

We had almost forgotten the decorations of the Hall, in which the taste and ability of the Committee of Management were largely displayed. We congratulate the members of the Division on the success which has attended their first celebration, and we sincerely and heartily wish them prosperity in their undertaking.

About half-past ten o'clock the company began to separate, the P. closing the entertainment by playing the National Anthem.

Vermont.

The position of this State is one of intense interest to all the friends of Temperance throughout the Union. After struggling onward and upward toward the mark, ever felt to be desirable, but viewed by most men as unattainable, who has at length reached it, and has, by a strong and decided majority of her voters and legislators, barred out of the State that traffic which has so long been a curse to her citizens, and dragged many a father and son to an untimely grave. But the men of the State who have crushed this foe, well know that it is not fully exterminated. It has its friends, plausible, artful, ready to take the least advantage offered to bring it back, that a few may riot in the gain it may bring them. They have a great work to do to maintain the position they have taken. And that they may well survey the field and meet every exigency, and maintain a strong public sentiment, they met on the 16th of January in a general and strong Convention, at Middlebury. One hundred and ninety-one gentlemen gathered from various parts of the State, were present. Among them, it is said, there was no small share of the talent and influence of the State. Their proceedings were deeply interesting, and should be spread over the State and Nation. We hope and trust that full opportunity will now be given in this State for a fair trial of a prohibitory statute, and that they will not be created out of it as was the State of New York, by wily politicians. Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention of most importance are the following:

Resolved, That in the provisions of the present license law, the friends of temperance have the necessary (legislative) aid to the successful prosecution of the work.

Resolved, That a full and proper expression of a correct public opinion is now more necessary than ever, both to restrain those who are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and to secure the observance of the law.

Resolved, That a strict and scrupulous observance of the law is an imperative duty, and every good citizen will voluntarily and cheerfully abide by the law, will exert his influence in favor of its support, and prevent, if possible, the necessity of a resort to its penalties to enforce it.

Resolved, That in a government like ours, all our laws and all our customs are based on public opinion, or perhaps more properly, public opinion originates the laws and customs that may exist. Hence the importance of securing a correct public sentiment on all the great subjects which deeply interest the welfare, both of individuals and of the community at large. To do this we still regard moral suasion to be the great instrument by which the world must be moved; that our work in this respect is but just begun, and we earnestly entreat the friends of temperance to renewed efforts to persuade their fellow men, as they regard their well being, to abstain from all that can intoxicate.

Resolved, That as the pulpit is the most efficient agent in forming public opinion, and in enlightening public conscience on all moral questions, the clergymen of the different denominations be earnestly requested to preach, (at least once a year,) to their respective congregations, on the duty of all lovers of public peace and order, faithfully observing the law themselves and discountenancing the infractions of it by others.

Resolved, That we exceedingly regret that the proprietors of steam boats on Lake Champlain should have permitted the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage on board their boats, during the last year, and in our judgment, a due regard to public opinion, the interest of the community and of the proprietors themselves, all unite in requiring a discontinuance of the practice.

Resolved, That the success which, in the last few years, has attended the efforts of the Sons of Temperance, the Rechabites, and other similar organizations in Vermont, is viewed by this Convention as a most cheering indication of the increasing interest taken by the young men of Vermont in the good cause of Temperance, and therefore gives us strong ground of hope for the future.

The new license law of this State utterly prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, chemical, and mechanical purposes. Not more than two persons can be licensed by the selectmen of a town to sell liquor for these purposes; and no innkeeper or grocer can receive a license to sell it upon any condition. The penalty for selling over twenty gallons is \$20; under twenty gallons, \$10.

CERLEBRATION.

Suitable for Anniversaries of Rechabites or Sons of Temperance.

Allegretto.

1. Dear as - so - ciates, here in peace as - som - bl'd,
 2. What by heav'n - ly har - mo - ny's u - nit - ed.

3. Strong tho spell by which sweet song can bind us,
 4. There - fore let us, dear as so - ciates, ev - er

Mu - sic's kin - dred, cor - dial hap - py throng, Deep on-shin'd with in this
 Firm-ly holds its tie and will not part, Like as tones com-bine them -
 Strong tho gold-en chain by which it leads, High it lifts af - fec - tion's
 Love with song to make the wel - kin song; Let us now in so - cial

hal - low'd tem - ple Which be - fore has peal'd the sa - cred song:
 selves to - geth.or, So does heart u - nite it - self to heart;
 cor - dial feeling, Bravo it makes the heart for no - ble deeds,
 song u - nit - ed, Loud in mu - sic gize our hearts the wing!

CONTINUED.

Lot us now in sweet and cur-dial un-ion Hold a
P. Even those whom mu-tual hate in fir-ing Off this
P. Quells the dark-ly roll-ing surge of sor-rows, Smooths the
 Ev-er shall our souls this sea-son cho-rish, Yes, its

Cres. fes-tive hour of kind com-mun-ion; Now while far from world-ly cares we
Cres. pow'r is found with love in-spir-ing: Storms of wrath from all their rag-ing
Cres. tor-vous fore head's frowning fur-rows, Of-ten makes the grate-ful song of
 sweet remembrance shall not pa-rish: Where-so e'er on earth our lot may
Cres.

F fice, Let us ce-le-brate sweet har-mo-ny.
F cense; Pas-sion dies and all is hush'd to peace.
F joy, Oft al-lays the ills that life an-noy.
 be, Ev-er will we love sweet har-mo-ny.
F

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, APRIL 1, 1851.

High Rates of License.

The *Montreal Witness* requests us to reconsider this question. We have not the slightest objection to do so, but we feel some difficulty in complying with the request of our contemporary, because he does not explain the opinion which he would have us to embrace, nor present any objections to that which we have espoused. Had he stated his "reasons" for a change, the matter would have assumed a more tangible shape.

So far as we can judge, the *Witness* would deal with the tavern-system as a crime against the community, and prohibit it entirely under severe penalties. We have no objection to the abstract principle involved in this; we think it is a crime against the community, for it is producing every day and hour the most deplorable effects, and the community would do wisely to deal with it as such; but the question is—Is it practicable to do so, in the present divided state of public sentiment respecting it? And here we must reiterate our former opinion, that it is not practicable—the public will have their liquor-selling taverns, and if they cannot get them agreeably to law, they will have them in spite of it. So that we are forced to inquire, on the ground of prudence and expediency, by what method the evil may be best regulated and restricted, so as to render it as harmless as possible, till matters become ripe for the total suppression of it.

Now here, we rather incline to the Wisconsin law, than the system of the *Witness*. We cannot go so far as the Wisconsin law, by abolishing the license duties altogether, for we are decidedly of opinion that Canada is not ripe for this yet; but we may at least make a movement in that direction, by lowering the duties, and increasing the penalties. High duties invariably act as a premium to the unlicensed dealer; this has been found to be true in every department of revenue in which smuggling can be practised. In the present case, they diminish the number of licensed taverns, but increase the number of the unlicensed by a much greater proportion. It is scarcely possible to reach them by any law, on account of the difficulty of obtaining witnesses, convictions, &c., and the heavy expense attending such prosecutions. No law can be enforced, which is opposed to the prevailing state of public opinion, however excellent and salutary the law may be in itself; [witness the sleigh Ordinance of Lower Canada.] We have now 180 licensed taverns in the city of Montreal, and 300 unlicensed, if the principle of the *Witness* were acted upon, we are assured we might have only 100 of the former class, but we would have 500 of the latter, bidding defiance to all the authorities in the land.

Views of the Committee of the "Montreal Temperance Society" Respecting Alterations in License Law.

The License Law having undergone a great change last session of Parliament, and it being understood that material changes are still contemplated in the most influential quarters, it has appeared to the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society a duty, to express its views on this important question:—

1st The Committee would distinctly and emphatically reiterate the testimony which it has publicly borne, since the adoption by the Society of the Total Abstinence Pledge in 1835,—namely, that intoxicating liquors being neither necessary nor useful, as a

beverage, for persons in health, but rather productive of grievous moral, physical and social evils, the sale of these liquors, to be so used, is an injury to the community, and, therefore, ought not in any way, to be licensed by Government.

2nd. On the contrary, the consequences resulting from the use of these drinks, are so fearfully disastrous, not only to those who acquire an appetite for them, but to their families, connections and the public at large—that every practicable effort should be put forth by all good and parental governments, to diminish and, finally, prohibit their sale as a beverage.

3rd. These general principles which the Committee fully and firmly believes to be correct, prevent it from making any distinctions which could convey the impression that it approved of the sale of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, under any restrictions. Were it, for instance, to invoke the aid of Government, mainly or exclusively, for the suppression of the unlicensed traffic, and as one means to this end, to recommend a diminution in the cost of licenses, one effect would be to benefit the licensed tavern-keeper, and, by inducing the unlicensed ones to take out licenses, greatly to augment their number; it therefore, follows, that we think no diminution in the rate of license should be contemplated.

4th. As, however, it may not be practicable in the present state of public opinion, wholly to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, the Committee would recommend generally that the Legislature shall, on the one hand, limit it as far as possible by stringent regulations, especially fixing upon the persons engaged in it the responsibility of the evils which it may occasion, —and, on the other hand, encourage unobjectionable substitutes. So far, therefore, from laying any tax in the shape of license fee, or imposing any restriction, except such as may be necessary to secure their respectability, upon "Temperance Hotels," the Committee would suggest it as a fair subject of consideration, whether the interests of the public would not be very much benefited by offering premiums or bounties for the best conducted Temperance Public Houses in every County.

5th. But, as it is only the defective state of Public opinion which renders inexpedient the entire prohibition of the retail traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, it is clear that in any and every locality where public opinion is sufficiently enlightened to sustain such prohibition, it should be enforced;—and therefore, this Committee deem it an essential requisite to any License Law that may be adopted, that the inhabitants of every Municipality, Township, or Parish, shall have the opportunity and right to declare, annually, by the majority of legal voters, whether they are willing to have the licensed traffic among them; or not: and if they shall vote for *No license*, then it shall be contrary to law to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage in such Municipality, Township, or Parish.

6th That, in order to prevent the traffic from being carried on against the Law, the punishment, on conviction, be severe, always including fine and imprisonment; and that the power to call witnesses, under heavy penalties for refusal, be stringent—and that upon credible testimony, the conviction be summary with the right of appeal only where the fine imposed has been deposited in court, and under heavily increased costs where the appeal is dismissed.

7th. Finally, in view of the evils resulting from intemperance, the positive impropriety of licensing what is injurious to the community, and the great progress of Temperance principles, the

Committee hope and trust, that the people are even now extensively prepared for the entire prohibition of the retail sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Committee.

JOHN DOUGALL, President.
J. C. BECKETT, Cor. Sec.
JOHN BRODIE, Rec. Sec.

The License Act.

We copy from the *Pilot* the following judicious and reasonable remarks, and commend them to the special attention of all who have to do with the granting of the tavern licenses.

The "Act for the Suppression of Intemperance" will come into operation on the fifth of April.

There are several objectionable provisions in that Act, which will most likely be altered or repealed in the next Session of Parliament. We believe that some persons who are well acquainted with the subject have collected information and obtained the opinion and advice of other competent individuals, with a view to prepare a general measure, to be submitted to Government previous to the opening of the Session.

Meanwhile, the existing Act must be enforced, as far as practicable. That portion of it which relates to Tavern Licenses requires immediate attention.

In Lower Canada, the authorities empowered to grant certificates for obtaining licenses are, the senior Magistrate of the Township, Parish, or locality, the senior Officer of Militia of the Battalion within the said limits, and the "Churchwarden in office, (*Marguillier en charge*) of such Parish." This is a very faulty arrangement, as we think—but there it is, and it has to be dealt with. The above-mentioned parties are to hold a special meeting "between the tenth and twentieth days of April inclusively," for the purpose of granting certificates, due notice of which is to be given "at the Church doors," (it does not say what "Church doors,") "after Divine Service, or at some other public place within the said Township, Parish, or locality," at least fifteen days before the day appointed for the meeting. No license can be obtained by persons who have not received such certificates.

A person applying for a certificate, in the country, must present a "requisition," signed by the majority of the municipal electors in his municipality, to the effect that "a tavern is necessary at the place where he asks for licence to keep one?"—in any City or Town, he must produce a memorial to the same effect, signed by twenty-five municipal electors, or by at least six Magistrates of the said City or Town, at a special meeting no one of the Magistrates signing the memorial being the proprietor or holder of any house in the place, in which spirituous liquors are sold or retailed. Every applicant must further prove that he holds property, real or personal, of the value of at least £100 currency, and he must give security for his good behaviour, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each. Besides this, he must obtain a certificate, signed by two Justices of the Peace and ten municipal electors, "to the effect that he enjoys an unblemished reputation, and not addicted to drink." The certificate must be posted up in the most public place in the Municipality, at least eight days before the application for a certificate.

It will be obvious that the authorities charged with granting certificates in Lower Canada, have a very important duty to perform. As no license can be given without the production of their certificate, it is for them to determine how many taverns are necessary, and who shall be authorized to keep them;—it is for them to prevent the needless multiplication of such establishments;—it is incumbent on them to see that the provisions of the Act are strictly complied with, and to allow of no evasion or neglect. By reducing the number of taverns within reasonable limits, they may confer great benefits on society. By refusing certificates to improper persons they may subserve the cause of morals and good order. The eyes of the public are upon them—they are expected to discharge their duty with unflinching firmness.

Temperance in Toronto.

We are gratified to learn from the *Examiner*, that "the late change in the character of the City Council, and the appointment

of tavern Inspectors, have led to a gratifying change in the number of their alcoholic nuisances. We learn that the number of tavern licenses is 151; confectioners' licenses, 15; beer houses, 10; bring 24 less than the maximum fixed by the Council, and 133 less than were in existence last year. This is a gratifying movement in the direction of sobriety and good order. The success of this measure, practically, depends much upon the vigilance and fidelity of the Inspectors." The example of the corporation of Toronto deserves to be imitated by all the corporations in United Canada. It shows what a corporation can do, if they are determined. We would ask the Mayor and Corporation of Montreal, whether a similar reform could not be effected in this city. While we live amongst 300 unlicensed grogshops, we need scarcely observe that it is loudly called for. We are confident, also, that the state of public opinion is better prepared here than it was in Toronto, to sustain any attempt that may be made towards it. Our magistrates would have fewer difficulties to encounter, so that they are the less excusable for doing nothing.

Montreal Temperance Society.

At the last anniversary meeting of this Society, it was recommended that a city missionary should be appointed to distribute temperance tracts, and otherwise to advance the object of the society. In the fulfilment of this suggestion, the committee then appointed, have engaged Mr. John Ritchie, who has sent in the following as his first monthly report:

Montreal, March 3, 1851.

To the Officers and Members of Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Tract Distributor begs to report that, since the 3rd of last month, he has visited 875 families, 84 taverns, 1 Brewery, 1 Distillery, 15 work shops, and the Quebec Gate and Artillery Barracks, Distributed 3500 tracts, conversed on temperance with 130 persons, besides conversation in the barracks; has got 182 signatures to the pledge, of whom 48 are in the city and suburbs, 48 are in the Royal Artillery, and 86 are in Her Majesty's 20th Regiment; of those in the city 8 are reformed drunkards, and of those in the army, perhaps one-fifth are so.

I have met with very little direct opposition in my visits, but have sometimes been threatened, and sometimes warned, not to venture to offer my tracts; and tavern keepers have often wondered why I went to see them on temperance,—but my general answer to them is, that they may not be always tavern keepers. One of them met me the other day, and very jocosely threatened to beat me, because I had left him a book that made them all cry, referring to the autobiography of J. B. Gough. Hopes are entertained that he will throw out the beer barrels. I find it very hard in some quarters to get rid of the tracts; and twice I have seen them tore up and thrown out after me. The greatest difficulties I have to contend with are, "temperance is a good thing, but I don't need it;" and, "it is a good thing, but I cannot keep it."

I would beg further to report that, I find a reading room and well conducted weekly meetings, much inquired for, and I am convinced that if they could be sustained, they would be the best means of promoting temperance, not only by extending it to those who yet stand aloof, but also by keeping those together who have already joined. A female society is also much needed to aid and assist with words of encouragement and friendly visits, those of their own sex who wish to reform.

Notice to Correspondents.

We have been favored with a communication from Mr. David Lawson, commenting on a short communication which appeared in our number for Feb. 15, dated Ramsay, and signed D. M. McAlcese. We hope, however, that on looking over again the letter in question, Mr. L. will think with us, that it would serve no good

purpose to give his communication insertion; especially when we inform him that the communication of which he complains, was not intended for publication by the writer. We gave it insertion of our own accord, solely, as it seemed to contain good news for all teetotalers, never thinking for a moment, that it could offend any; and even now, that our attention has been specially called to it, we do not see that it will bear the offensive construction sought to be put upon it. Certainly there was no intention in the mind of the writer to make invidious distinctions; the fact that his letter was not intended, by him, for publication, will, at once, acquit him of this. In addition to the foregoing, other reasons could be urged for the non-insertion of the letter of Mr. L.; but we think it unnecessary to enlarge. All good Temperance men must admit that we have no time to spend in quarrelling about who does the most in this important work, and that it should be the study of all to do the most they can; and even then think themselves unprofitable servants.

Mr. McAleese has given us good evidence of his activity in this cause; but beyond this we have no knowledge of the individual—we are not aware that we ever saw him. We are equally ignorant, personally, of Mr. Lawson, but will be quite as ready to record his success in this good work as any other individual. It is our study to act without respect to individual considerations;—the *Advocate* is devoted to the great cause of teetotalism, and is ready to chronicle the deeds of its devoted servants, irrespective of their political or religious creeds. We cannot, therefore, be instrumental in keeping back any, we would rather urge on all. Mr. Lawson must therefore excuse us for not inserting his letter.

Juvenile Societies.

The enrolment, or rather the enlistment of the young in the temperance movement, is of comparatively recent date, and is not only a very delightful but the most hopeful feature in the present aspect of this movement. Hitherto the burden of our efforts have been to enlist the men and women of the community, many of whom, from long habit in this vice, had become all but incorrigible; as a consequence, but little progress has been made compared with the amount of money and immense labor expended. Had but the half of both been expended in leavening the minds of the rising generation with our principles, since the commencement of this movement, we venture to say our work would have been, at least, one century in advance of what it is at the present day. "Better late than never," however, hence our gratification to find that this subject is now awakening universal interest among temperance men. In the I. O. of R., we have the "Buds of Promise," and in the Sons of Temperance we have the "Cadets," in both cases composed of youths from 12 to 18 years of age, who promise not only to abstain from the intoxicating cup, but also the use of tobacco in all its forms. We do not know that this last item forms part of the obligation of the buds of promise, we hope it does, for we regard it as a step in advance. There is difficulty, and some say danger, in quitting the use of tobacco, in some of its forms, after long habit in its use; but the difficulty is entirely obviated by beginning with the young. We cannot speak at present of the entire number thus enrolled in this Province; but they are rapidly increasing, and if we include those of the lower province, may be said to be a great army.

We had the pleasure of taking part in the formation of a section of Cadets in this city, on the evening of the 12th March last, when 21 youths were constituted a section of the order. We were struck with their intelligent and orderly procedure, and as

we observed the ease with which each member stepped up and put his own name with his own hand to the constitution, could not repress the going up of the desire to him who is able to bring it about—Oh that such companies were all over our country, for then we would soon be rid of this monster evil! The section above referred to was named "Royal Mount," and N. M. Bohus, Esq., appointed patron. We understand that this society has good prospects of increase.

(Reported for *Canada Temperance Advocate*)

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
March 15.

W. ERMATINGER and F. PERKIN, Esqs., J. P., present.

The case of V. Dupuis, from the parish of St. Phillippe, was called to-day, for selling liquors without a license. The defendant in person contested the action, but the evidence being clear, judgment was given against him.

On the same day, the case of Jacques Demerse, from the parish of St. Cyprien, in the county of Huntingdon, was also called.—The defendant appeared in person, and confessed judgment.

March 19.

W. ERMATINGER and J. D. LACROIX, Esqs., J. P., present.

The case of J. B. Paradis, from the parish of Sainte Marguerite de Blairfindie, in the county of Chambly, was returnable to-day; the offence, for having sold spirituous liquors without a license.—The attorney for the defendant confessed judgment.

The same day the case of F. X. Messier, from the parish of St. Mathias, in the county of Rouville, was also tried, for the same offence. The attorney for the defendant, upon examining the witness, made it appear that he was offered a temperance cordial in the house, but being told by the person who served him that they had other strong liquors also, and that he might take either of them, he declined the temperance liquor, and preferred the strong, (whisky) and paid 1^d. to the person in charge of the bar. Judgment was rendered for the revenue.

March 25.

W. ERMATINGER and C. P. McNAUGHTEN, Esqs., J. P., present.

The case of F. Guertin, from the parish of Longueuil, in the county of Chambly, was returned to-day, for selling liquors without license. The defendant confessed judgment in person.

On the same day, the case of Ellen Brakey, widow of the late Wm. Boyd, of the village or parish of Chambly, was also returned, for having sold liquors without a license, she appeared in person, and confessed judgment.

NOTE.—All the actions were instituted by the Revenue Inspectors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Smoking Teetotalers.

To the Editor of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

SIR,—Without at present attempting an article on a practice so prevalent among members of Temperance Societies, and of those who stand aloof from such associations, will you kindly permit me to ask a few questions, reserving further observations to a future day.

Is not tobacco a strong narcotic, and a deadly poison?

In whatever way used, is it not generally unnecessary and injurious?

Is not the practice of smoking a dirty, offensive, and expensive habit?

In many cases do we not find the habit of smoking associated with the drinking usages of society?

Ought not teetotalers, who profess to practice *self-denial*, and call upon the slaves of intemperance to break off their evil habits, to set an example of abstinence from what cannot be proved to be necessary or useful to persons in health, and is very rarely needed for medicinal purposes?

Is it not unreasonable and unbecoming to hear men in public speak strongly and eloquently on behalf of the Temperance enterprise, who are themselves the slaves to the tobacco leaf, whether at home or abroad?

Ought not the friends of Temperance Societies, whether Sons of Rechabites, or members of the old Society, to set their faces against the habit of *eating, smoking, or snuffing* tobacco?

I am yours truly,

JAMES T. BYRNE.

Brockville, Feb. 24, 1851.

More Victims.

Pembroke, March 3, 1851.

It is a common remark with the drinking portion of the community, that by far the greater part of the deaths and tragical end of drunkards are mere fabrications. My own honest conviction is the other way; I do not believe that one half are ever known to the public. God, in his righteous judgment, is removing some of the toppers of this place. Within 18 months, or little more, five have been taken away from this very small community. One laid violent hands on himself; another was found drowned in the river; another died of delirium tremens; a fourth fell into his own well in the cellar, while in the act of pursuing his wife, to beat her, and miserably perished in nine inches of water; and the fifth died of a lingering disease, caused by hard drinking. My friends inform me of many others within the last two years, but as they did not occur under my personal observation, I do not report them. With earnest prayers for the success of the *Temperance Advocate*, I remain yours truly,

ANDREW MELVILLE.

—, Canada, Feb. 10, 1851.

Sir,—As the habit of indulging in intoxicating beverages is acknowledged to be the means of bringing so many to an untimely end, and thus sending them to meet their offended judge in an awful state of unpreparedness, it becomes the duty of all to do what is their power, to stem the torrent of evil. One way of accomplishing this, is by contributing to your valued periodical, which, it rejoices me to find, you are still enabled to continue.

My object in narrating the following incident is to inspire those who may read it, with a *fear*, a great *dread*, of acquiring a love for intoxicating liquors, by showing how powerful an effect may be produced upon the stomach, by what is generally considered as a harmless, and, by many, a necessary stimulant. By allowing me to aid in the good work, you will oblige,

Yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

DANGEROUS EFFECTS OF CONDIMENTS.

Many years since, I formed an acquaintance with the widow of a clergyman. Naturally amiable, of fascinating manners, and possessing great conversational powers, she was well calculated

to adorn any circle, and to attach to herself those with whom she associated.

Years rolled on, and she became the wife of a young man, who held a lucrative situation in the town in which she resided. They were surrounded with every comfort which they could desire, and for a time, all seemed to go on well.

But a sad change was at hand. Her husband began to neglect his business, and to have his wife to attend to it for him. An assistant was engaged; default and disgrace soon followed. The blame was laid upon the assistant, but this did not avert the catastrophe. When all was gone, she threw herself upon the generosity of her friends.

Hearing of her distress, but being ignorant of the cause, I was easily persuaded to endeavor to assist them; and upon their removing to my neighborhood, I took up my abode in their family. Notwithstanding their poverty, the intoxicating cup could not be dispensed with; but it was taken in secret, and I was not aware of the fact, until after the occurrence which I am about to relate.

The lady, as usual in such cases, was fond of highly-seasoned dishes, and upon obtaining a supply of red pepper, began to use it lavishly, and, as it that was not enough, a quantity of black pepper was added to every dish of meat, ere it was brought to the table. Having never been accustomed to stimulants, which I always considered improper and unnecessary, I found the burning mixture very unpalatable; so that my dinner was rather a medicine than a meal. Still I was not allowed a bit of meat without it, until the supply was exhausted; when, one day, upon tasting my meat I found it wholly destitute of the condiment, now become so necessary to me. My feelings will be best expressed in the exclamation which I involuntarily uttered. "Now," I said, "I can feel for the poor drunkard, I have such a craving for something burning, that if you were to offer me a glass of brandy I could not refuse it." The unnatural appetite which had been created, was so strong, that even my total abstinence principles, would not, at that time, have sufficed to convince me that it was wrong to gratify it. Oh, then, I would say to all, beware of every kind of stimulant, for you know not to what it may lead.

The parties I have spoken of were soon obliged to leave the place, and I can give no further information respecting them.

Georgetown, Jan. 17, 1851.

Mr. Editor,—I rejoice in the fact, that the approbation of the cause of Temperance is becoming so deeply rooted in the mind of our fellow citizens

As Temperance men, we have no longer to contend for the truth of our principles. The beneficial results of our movement are so apparent—they stand out in such bold relief, as to prove the man destitute of common observation, who has failed to discuss them. So abundantly obvious are these things, that not only the lovers of intoxicating drinks, but even the makers and the venders, are, *themselves*, compelled to admit the safety of our position, and the wisdom of its adoption.

A large distillery in this vicinity, that was netting its owner from £750 to £1000 per annum, has been recently closed; and to the honor and credit of the proprietor, we wish it placed upon record, that principle induced him to close the establishment, which he is now converting into a respectable tenery. Would to heaven, that all the distillers in our country were possessed of sufficient principle to urge them into the adoption of so praiseworthy an example.

Our Temperance Societies are rapidly increasing in numbers and in strength. The Sons of Temperance, in their progress, appear without a parallel.

In speaking to me of the recent holidays, many assure me, that for the first time in their lives, they spent a sober Christmas and New Year; and this they spoke of with pride; rejoicing in their new position.

May we soon witness all the inhabitants of Canada, united to a man, in driving from our midst the fell destroyer.

P. W. DAYPOOT.

[The above has been mislaid, otherwise it would have appeared sooner.—*Ed. Ad*]

London Township, Feb. 25, 1851.

I take the opportunity to mention, for the *Temperance Advocate*, that the cause of Temperance maintains its ground in the northwest of the township of London—I refer to bounds about six miles square. Nine years ago there was no Temperance Society in that quarter. A few individuals, friendly to the cause, and seeing the need of directing the attention of the community to its claims, agreed to announce a Temperance meeting; and, if a dozen should prove friendly, proceed to institute a Temperance Society. This number, and over it, were privately engaged to sustain the interest. A society was formed on the old Temperance plan; all the addresses, however, inculcated teetotal principles. This society embraced what is called the English settlement. Another was instituted, called the Proof Line Temperance Society. Now the cause was gaining ground. This society adopted teetotal principles. Some years after, a society was formed, lying principally between these two. In the winter of 1849-50 a fourth society was commenced, lying to the northward of these. The four societies are all flourishing, and acting finely in concert. The oldest society has some time since grown up to maturity—taking up true abstinence grounds. Although it seemed at first to suffer by the change—about one-half of its members for a time keeping aloof—yet it is speedily picking them up again, and will soon have them all, excepting a few of the old followers, who are, nevertheless, resolute in the practice of abstinence, though the pledge seems a little too hard for them.

The number in each of these is nearly as follows:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| English Settlement Total Abstinence Society, about | 80 |
| Proof Line | 230 |
| West of London | 130 |
| Welsh Settlement (Welsh) | 80 |
| Total | 520 |

Besides these, there are other societies in the Township; a flourishing one of the "Sons of Temperance" on our south. As these are not in my more immediate neighborhood, I cannot state anything regarding them.

JAMES SKINNER.

Amherstburgh, March 5, 1851.

Sir,—The *Advocate* has become a great favorite with the lovers of moral reform, and especially those of them who like music. We were much pleased some time ago to see that you intended publishing a Miscellaneous Collection, (insert the words with the music if possible); it will be convenient for Temperance meetings, and as the worshippers of Bacchus has, on all occasions rendered music subservient to the devotee of that god, so we may employ it with equal success, in the Temperance Reformation.—There is still several confirmed drunkards about Amherstburgh,

and their ranks have been considerably recruited within the last year, by discharged Pensioners from the Royal Canadian Rifles. It is lamentable to see those poor deluded victims, who have spent the best of their days in the service of their country, and acquired nothing but dissipated habits, now spending the remainder of their lives, in utter wretchedness and misery.—The intended recompense of the government for their past services, is only sinking them deeper in the scale of humanity.

The friends of Temperance are encouraged by the abolition of old customs. There have been several balls and parties this winter in Amherstburgh, where no intoxicating drinks were used;—our sources are likewise commanding greater attention every year, and are now looked forward to with considerable anxiety; there is likewise a Young Men's Mutual Temperance Society, doing much, in an indirect way, to establish sound morality, and a knowledge of physiology among the young men, which is the true basis of temperance. There is also a Division of the Sons of Temperance, which is a great auxiliary to the old society. Their frequent meetings and thorough training, is calculated to rescue some of those which the old society is unable to save from their appetite for strong drink. Although a man may have acquired the habit, and sunk to a low state of drunkenness, if he has any moral stamina, or principle of honor left, the organisation of the Sons will strengthen and aid him in his good resolution to reform; but it is difficult to deal with those who have no mind or principle—who are sunk so low that no dependence can be put upon their veracity: no sooner out of sight than they forget their obligation, and even the preservation of self vanishes. The Sons have had to deal with many such, who have often produced a reaction in the division. The giving the power to municipalities to grant or withhold Licenses, will work well; but there is no more use for the District Issuer of Licenses than the "cart has for the third wheel."

Yours, &c.,

W. A. B.

Westminster, March 5, 1851.

Sir,—I feel happy in being able to acquaint you of the rise of temperance through the instrumentality of the "Sons." The St. Andrews Division was organised in the house of Mr. James Beattie, North Street, on the 10th of January, 1851, when 28 brethren were united in the sacred bonds of our order; and their unabated success since, proves their influence and activity in forwarding this great work of Reform. In spite of all the efforts made to oppose and keep us back, the average number initiated each night has been no fewer than seven, making their numbers at last meeting beyond seventy; besides this division there is another, styled the Westminster Division, in this Township, rapidly increasing. In short, within seven miles, in one line from this division, there are four others, all started within fourteen months; numbering no fewer than five hundred brethren who have "nailed their colors to the mast." What glorious prospects for giving intemperance its death blow in Middlesex, when we find so many intelligent and determined men under regular training, willing to go forth under the banner of temperance "to conquer or die." Are we not warranted to entertain sanguine expectations for better times, when we find influential brethren warmly attached to the cause, and actively engaged in disseminating the seeds of *brotherly love, temperance and benevolence*? Surely we should have high hopes of an abundant harvest.

I consider it of infinite importance to the stability and usefulness of the order, that every division should have a library of choice books, containing not only all the works on temperance

of merit, but also others on general literature, history, &c. A reading room would also add much to the interest of the effort, and might possess attraction sufficient to make up the loss of the bar room and its associations. When a man who has frequented the tavern until it has become, as it were, a second nature to him, he feels a listlessness in his idle hours, and is often tempted to go into the bar room for the sake of company, and who does not see the temptation to which he is thus exposed? But to employ the mind in obtaining useful and entertaining knowledge would pleasantly fill up all these vacant hours, fortify him against temptations, give him renewed strength to pull down the stronghold of the common enemy, strengthen the weaker brethren, convert the moderate drinker and the drunkard, who would thus become a useful member of society, for knowledge is power.—May the Sons of Temperance attain it, and employ it in so good and glorious a cause.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Kingston, March 7, 1851.

Sir,—I have nothing very cheering to communicate, excepting that another Division of the Sons, No. 208, has been lately organised in this city, and, together with the other Division, appear to be the only active advocates of the good cause. The Rev R. V. Rogers, last week, delivered a very interesting and impressive lecture to the Sons, Daughters and Cadets in full Regalia, as well as to a numerous and intelligent audience in the Sons' Hall. The Sons might well be proud of their Reverend Brother,—an eloquent advocate of their principles. During the winter the public have been frequently invited to attend lectures in the Sons, Hall, and the military have availed themselves of the same opportunity almost weekly, which meetings have been attended with very good results; it is certainly a great acquisition to any place to have a comfortable hall for temperance meetings, &c. Our Division Room has been constantly open for meetings of Sons, Daughters, Cadets, and for a mutual improvement Society, consisting of Sons and Cadets, and the money remitted for tracts, is the balance in hand of said society, having voted the amount for the purchase of Temperance Tracts, previous to dissolution for the winter season.

I am credibly informed that more licenses will be granted this year for those moral pest houses in this city than heretofore; it is much to be regretted that people cannot understand that *paupers must be supported, and criminals punished*, and that large sums of money are annually wrung from her Majesty's sober subjects for such purposes, arising out of the traffic. E. S.

Calcutta, March 8, 1851.

Sir,—The inhabitants of this locality having, for a long period of time, been in a manner quiet in regard of the great temperance movement, have been aroused to a sense of duty upon seeing the rapid strides which the great enemy has made. But, however, from this instance, we may learn that if temperance reformers hold their peace, intemperance will immediately sing out. We have lately had two temperance meetings; on the first occasion the attendance was small, on account of the inclemency of the weather; the second, however, was more favorable. We obtained fifty-five signatures, and ten subscribers to your valuable periodical,—the names of which I enclose to you.

Now is, indeed, the time for Temperance men to be up and doing—now is the time to give intemperance the fatal blow.—The act for the more effectual suppression of intemperance, coming in force on the 5th of April, plainly shows that the great evil of intemperance has been taken notice of by the Legislature.

If the Temperance societies that are located in every part of Canada, continue to point out the glaring evil of intemperance, and its remedy, and petition the Legislature for an entire amendment of the Tavern License Law, they will clearly show what the mind of Canada is, and the voice of the people must undoubtedly prevail.

Let the friends of temperance not fail to be forward at every township or town meeting, and put in such men into their public offices as will endeavor to suppress the use of spirituous liquors.—If such measures are adopted, they cannot fail to prove successful. I remain, yours,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Demorest Villo, March 15, 1851.

Sir,—Through the influence of the Sons of Temperance, Cadets and the old Temperance Men, the good cause of total abstinence is still progressing with us. We have only one tavern in the Township of Sophiasburgh, embracing Demorest Villo and North Port Village, and a population of about 3000 souls. Intoxicating drinks are not manufactured in the Township, and only sold at the place referred to. Fancy to yourself the great change which has taken place in the customs and usages of society within a few years, when I inform you that at one time, there were nine taverns, two distilleries, and one brewery, in this township. We have great reason to thank God, and take courage, when we can look around us and see so many victories gained—and with them such an increased amount of domestic comfort, peace and happiness secured to our fellows.

May the streams of intemperance, vice and immorality, be speedily dried up in this and every place, and the pure principles of the gospel prevail in their stead, is the prayer of your unworthy servant,

JNO. HOWELL.

Articles Omitted.

We are again under the necessity of omitting several articles prepared for this number. "The Reformed, a Sketch from Real Life," the advertisement of Mr. Duclos' Temperance Hotel, as well as the notice we intend to take of it; and the presentation, by the ladies of Victoria Tent of Rechar, of a Bible to the brethren of Brock Tent.

BIRTHS.

Island of St Kitts—23d Nov, the wife of Deputy Assistant Com General Allison, of a son.
Lancaster—16th ult, Mrs John Stewart, of a son.
Niagara—25th Feb, Mrs Dr Campbell, of a son.
Williamstown—21st ult, Mrs James Dickson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—22d ult, by Rev Dr Wilkes, Mr Philip Henry, to Miss Ann Jane M'Groghan. By the same, Mr Barret Lovino, to Miss Mary M'Geoghan.
Athol—6th ult, by Rev W M'Callough, Mr Wm Ross Taylor, to Miss Phoebe Ann German.
Cobourg—8th ult, by Rev D M'Leod, Mr George Ceron, to Miss Ellen Clark. 13th ult, by Rev Mr Robins, Mr Wm Gilbert, to Miss N A M'Nann, adopted daughter of Morris Jynnes, Township of Hamilton.
Freelighburg, St Armands East—11th ult, by Rev F N Jersey, Mr S R Baker, to Miss Eliza Jane Barnes.
Kenyon—19th ult, by Rev W K Anderson, Mr Archibald M'Laurin, Vankleek Hill, to Miss Flora Campbell.

DEATHS.

Camden, South Carolina—7th ult, Mr Alex Montgomerio, of Montreal, aged 23 years and 7 months, eldest son of the late Alex C Montgomerio.
Cornwall—21st ult, Mr Henry Gilbert, tailor, aged 33 years.
Farnham, E T—25th ult, Lucy Whipple, widow of the late Oliver Walls, aged 93 years.
Lachine—27th ult, Mr T M Stanley, aged 35 years.

Monies received on account of "Advocate," for

1849.—Cooksville, W P, 2s 6d; Bromie, I. J, 2s 6d; Barrie, J A, 2s 6d; Coteau Landing, D McV, 2s 6d; Hamilton, J C, 2s 6d; Cobourg, Rev S T, 2s 6d.
1850.—Qurbec, Mr B, Mr S, Mr B, Mr B, Mr M, Dr D, R S, Mr R, Mr McG, Mr B, Mr C, Mr McA, Mr R, J C, W W, Mr L, Mr McP, Mr M, 2s 6d each; Mr M, 1s 3d; Paris T S, 15s; M D, B A, A J T, 2s 6d each; London, Sergt B, 1s 3d; Port Stanley, R H, R J, C B, A G, T G, W G, 2s 6d each; Chawwa, J W, W U, 2s 6d each; Pakenham, J B, J Q, A R, S E, J R, 2s 6d each; Fitzroy Harbour, R D, 2s 6d; Bromie, W C, L J, D C, 2s 6d each; Danville, I. D, 2s 6d; Bradford, Rev L O R, 2s 6d; Barrie, J A, 2s 6d; Napance, J W, E S, P H, W

V, 2s 6d each; Kingston, S D P, P K, 2s 6d each; Storrington, L T, 2s 6d; Madoc, U S, 2s 6d; Churchville, Rev W B, 2s 6d; Orangeville, Rev G C, J P, 2s 6d each; Vankleek Hill, J D, 2s 6d; Williamstown, J R, 2s 6d; Lencaster, D C, 2s 6d; Coteau Landing, D M V, 2s 6d; Preston, J M, 2s 6d; Woolwich, T A, 2s 6d; Acton, J H, R A, E A, M F, J N, J S, C Y, 2s 6d each; Guelp, J P, 2s 6d; Lencaster, I C, 2s 6d; Port Sarnia, D F, 2s 6d; Pecton, J H, 2s 6d; Stanbridge, P J, 2s 6d; Lloydtown, W P, 2s 6d; Haldimand, M C D, J W, 2s 6d each; Frelighsbargh, J B, 2s 6d; Vankleek Hill, J McL, 2s 6d; Brooklin, P C, M R, 2s 6d each; Preston, I W B, 2s 6d; Embro, R A, 2s 6d; Victoria, Rev A D, 1s; Newmarket, J M, 2s 6d; Vankleek Hill, A McN, 2s 6d; Dorchester, T P, 2s 6d; Ingersol, R W, 2s 6d; Cobourg, Rev S T, R G G & W, 2s 6d each.

Per R D Wadsworth, 1853.—Oakville, G C U, A M, 2s 6d each; Cooksville, W P, 2s 6d; Etobicoke, W S, 2s 6d; Whitechurch, Rev J M, 2s 6d; Newmarket, Dr F, J B, R R, J B C, J McK, J A T, J J M, R H S, 2s 6d each; Hamilton, J C, 2s 6d; Penetanguishene, Rev H D, 2s 6d; Barrie, E C, 1s 3d; Hamilton, B S, M & J W M, W F, W R, 2s 6d each; Ancaster, B S, 2s 6d; Brantford, T E, 2s 6d.

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