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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. XIX.]

MONTREAL, APRIL 1, 1853.

No. 7

The Glass and the New Crystal Palace.

Mr. John Cassel has just published the reviews of Mr. George Cruickshank the celebrated and worthy engraver on some of the social questions now agitating the public mind in England. In the "*News and Chronicle*" of March 5th, we find a pithy review of the book. It will be found to contain some very wise and appropriate remarks. The extracts from Cruickshank's book, we judge to be just a refreshing treat to our Readers, although the topic of persecution to you my teetotalers will be sufficiently mortifying. However let us trust in God and persevere.—[Ed. C. T. A.]

In the lives of some men there occurs a period when a thick curtain is rolled up, and the dark side of civilisation becomes suddenly known to them. The effect varies with the individual—some being impressed by one aspect of moral evil and others by another. One takes to destroying physical disease; another to the rescue of the outcast rushing to the river's brink; and a third to the reclamation of the pupils of a Pagan; whilst the conclusions of a large class are to share in such movements as Teetotalism, and for the remainder of their days to preach, by their lives and word, the beauty of a sound mind in a healthy body. It is a blessing for society that this diversity of action prevails, for it is precisely that, in its collected form, which has prevented the world from sinking below the grossness and folly of paganism.

Upon George Cruickshank this consciousness of human depravity has come with astonishing power. In an unexpected moment, he seems to have been taken by the hair of his head and set down in a theatre peopled with imbruted and suffering examples of humanity; and, like another Saul of Tarsus (only that we don't know that he ever "persecuted the saints"), to have at once roused himself to the work of the deliverer and the physician. The day that witnessed that change should be a red-lettered one in the calendar of Teetotalism, for with his three formidable weapons—tongue, pen, and pencil—the immortal caricaturist is alone more than a host. The earnestness with which he has thrown himself into the enterprise, must—the feeling of sympathy apart—raise him in the respect of his world-wide admirers. We can easily imagine the sacrifice to have been of no insignificant kind, yet the assertion of his new faith has been made with the courage of an early Christian;—and many, let us add, would as soon face fire and faggot as the sneers of a drawing-room.

Mr. Cruickshank commences the above *brochure* by running over the history of Teetotalism in England; he then touches upon the improved habits of the middle and upper classes regarding the use of intoxicating drinks; appeals to the women of our country to enter upon the work of prevention; has some amusing recommendations for the medical profession; and closes with special appeals to the clergy on the subject of closing public-houses on the Sunday at least.

A few extracts will show his manner of dealing with the question. Here are some facts from his own experience:—

A TOPER.

I admit, of course, that there are some old gentlemen who seem to have gutta-percha stomachs. I know of one who has been chairman at a tavern club forty years (the Social Villagers, I believe), nicknamed "old King Cole," and he is "a merry old soul;" but, when he has his pipe and his pot, he looks, and he thinks, and he talks like a sot. He has a way of shuffling his feet backwards and forwards, which has worn out the boards *several times* since he sat in that chair; and, from his "powers of drinking," he has "*seen*" the other members of the club "*out*" *several times* successively. But there he sits in his arm-chair, and, poor old soul, he sings a song (a parody upon the "Vicar of Bray"), the burden of which runs thus:—

"And thus is I-w, I will maintain
For ever and for aye, Sir,
That whatsoever king shall reign,
I'll drink a gallon a day, Sir."

And he laughs, and he cracks his jokes with his toothless jaws; yes, there he still sits, smoking his "yard of clay," and quaffing his hot brandy-and-water.

But where are the others?—ay, where? Why in the churchyard!

HOW GEORGE CRUICKSHANK BECAME A TEETOTALER.

Although from early life I have been endeavouring to shut up the gin-shop, and trying to stop drunkenness—yes, in fact, a Temperance reformer—before Teetotalism, or even the Temperance reform, was talked of, as I can show by my works, yet it is only within the last six years that I have become a Teetotaler: and as I have repeatedly been asked how I became a Teetotaler, I may be excused for taking this opportunity to state how it occurred. It was, as it were, by a mere chance; for upon my publishing "*The Bottle*," in eight plates, I was induced, by the earnest solicitation of a friend, to show that work to the late William Cash, Esq., one of the Society of Friends, who was a Teetotaler, and our mutual friend thought he would be greatly obliged by my introducing that work to his notice, *because* he was a "Teetotaler." Upon my showing this 'work' to that gentleman, he inquired if I were a Teetotaler? and, upon replying in the negative, he expressed his surprise that I could paint the horrors arising from the use of these strong drinks, and yet go on using them myself, and he assured me that I should find myself better without these drinks altogether. His observations struck me forcibly, and I then began to reflect upon the principle,—tried the experiment,—and argued thus; "I certainly do feel that I am better without these things—and if so—why should I take them any more? There is no reason why I should,—and therefore I will not—and I have not—and never shall again; and thus I became a Teetotaler—having seen the absurdity of attempting to stop the habits of intemperance in others without first of all entirely abstaining from the use of all strong drinks myself."

I used to smoke, and clung to that contemptable, stupid, and dirty habit for three years after I had left off wine and beer and stopped my grog. I had been reasoning with myself for years against this silly and injurious habit of smoking; but at last I laid down my meerschaum pipe, and said, lie you there! and I will never take you up again,—and I never have—nor never will; as I had been an inveterate smoker for upwards of thirty years, it shows that this habit may be broken as well as the pipe. But I returned again to my object, merely expressing a hope that what I have penned may lead others to reflect upon the subject also, and to follow my example, assuring all persons that they may leave off the use of these drinks all at once with perfect safety to themselves, and that they will enjoy better health without them, and enjoy altogether a higher relish of life; and let one thing never be forgotten, whatever may be said to the contrary, that strength comes from the food—stimulants excite unnaturally—hasten on the system—and thereby, in general, shorten life.

We only wish we could give the "cuts" appended to the first of the above extracts—the one showing the old toper, with a brutally-comfortable face, smoking his pipe at the table; the other representing the same old sinner presiding as a skeleton, at a tombstone, around which are congregated a number of social villagers, in the form of perpendicular tombstones, pots of beer and pipes of tobacco figuring upon the recumbent memento of defunct sociality.

The following quotation records a fact which will be new to many of our readers:—

THE BOTTLE AND THE FONT.

The Teetotalers have formed, and are forming, all over the world, "Juvenile Temperance societies," which they have designated "Bands of Hope;" and these associations have been formed and fostered in the hope that all the children who join them may one and all be saved from the chance of peril or suffering, as some of their forefathers have done, from the use of strong drinks, I cannot conceive a more proper or more beautiful act of Christian love and forethought than these institutions present, and they are, in my opinion, the best "guarantee societies" that society can possibly have to ensure a sober and honest population; and I would ask any man of common sense if he can see anything objectionable in such an innocent and harmless system of training. I think not; but we shall find that some of the clergy are of a different opinion, as will appear by the following extract from a little temperance publication, called "The Adviser," under the auspices of the "Scottish Temperance League," (No. 59, sept., 18, 1852:—

"PERSECUTION OF YOUNG TEETOTALERS.

"We have been requested to insert the subjoined:—Teetotalism and St. Mary Magdalen Church School, Osnaburg-street, Regent's-park. The following letter has been addressed to the Fitzroy Teetotal Association Committee:—

"Gentlemen,—I consider myself in duty bound, as a parent, to make known to you the tyranny practised over children that will not conform to their rules. The governors and teachers of the St. Mary Magdalen School held out a threat of intimidation to the children, a month ago, that if they did not break their pledge they should be expelled from the school. Yesterday three of them going with the excursion (of juvenile abstainers) to Willesden, were this morning expelled from the school by the Rev. Mr. Molyneux, and told they had committed a very great sin in doing what they were commanded not to do; and that, at the expiration of two months, if they still persisted doing as they had done, they should leave the school altogether. The children's names are Louisa Ann Taylor, Eliza M'Conne, and Anne Ball.—Yours, &c.

"A. TAYLOR, Upper Fitzroy-place, July 15, 1852."

"Having called on the curate, we find he admits the

expulsion, and states they shall discountenance Teetotalism and the pledge at their school. They consider the pledge given in the children's baptismal vows sufficient to keep them from all appearance of evil, without giving other pledges to men. Teetotalism may be a very good thing for drunkards, but the good creatures of God are sent for our use.

"J. P. DRAPER, Hon. Sec., Fitzroy Teetotal Association.

"G. WARREN VEITCH, Hon. Sec., Regent's-park Teetotal Society."

I am not going to obtrude my opinion upon the ordinance of baptism, which is a vexed question even amongst the clergy themselves; but I must ask our clerical opponents how it is that the multitudes of men and women who have been baptised, have nevertheless fallen into misery and sin, and have "died the death of the drunkard," from the use of those things which they are pleased to call "God's good creatures"—not only of the lay part of the population, but also ministers of the Gospel, members of their own church, who have fallen by the use of strong drinks to a deeper degree of degradation than it is possible to conceive of the foulest animals of creation!—yet they, too—were baptised!

I remember once seeing, in the vicinity of Smithfield, some policemen carrying upon a stretcher to St. Bartholomew's Hospital what looked, at first sight, like a mass of blood, and mud, and rags; but the lower part of a face, which appeared from under a torn bonnet pressed down upon the head, and some dishevelled hair which hung loose over the edge of the stretcher, showed that it was the body of a female. They carried this miserable and horrible-looking load to the hospital, and placed it down at the door of the accident ward; but this poor, wretched, crushed, and inanimate creature was past all hospital relief—she was dead! She had been made drunk, turned out of a public-house, knocked down and run over in the public streets of the City of London, at ten o'clock in the morning!—but she, too—had been baptised!

How, then, is it that the pledges given in her "baptismal vows" were not sufficient to keep her "from all appearance of evil?" I feel this to be a most solemn question, and would gladly receive some explanation from those gentlemen.

The desecration of the Sunday by the "traffic in strong drinks" will ere long be discussed in places of authority. Meanwhile here are some home thrusts relating thereto. After sketching the aspect of the metropolitan suburbs on a summer Sunday, Mr. Cruickshank says:—

But the moderate-drinking public call no meetings—the moderate-drinking clergy preach no sermons, nor go about from house to house to get the moderate-drinking ladies to sign petitions to the moderate-drinking Parliament against this sort of thing. There is no interference on the part of the moderate-drinking legislatures of either House of Parliament, nor moderate-drinking minister of the Government attempting to bring forward any measure to put a final stop to a system which places every one's safety or life constantly in danger.

And here is a paragraph for the Primate of England:—

Another case, in my opinion, of great inconsistency may be laid to the charge even of the Archbishop of Canterbury himself; for the first moment it was hinted at, or supposed, that this New Crystal Palace was to be opened on the Sunday, he immediately steps forward to protest, and prevent such a desecration of the Sabbath; whilst, within a few paces of his own garden wall of the Palace of Lambeth, there is open every Sunday afternoon and evening a gin-palace-play-house, the resort of the lowest and most vicious characters; and so near is this place to his own grounds, that from them, should he walk there on the Sabbath evening, he may hear the sounds of drunken, youthful, and mature debauchery, that disgrace the neighbourhood and desecrate the day.

Perhaps the most amusing illustrations are those referring to a remark made by one of Mr. Cruickshank's reviewers to the effect that surely a man was not to suffer such and such disasters because "he took a glass of whiskey after his goose." This was an opportunity a wit like Cruickshank could not let slip; consequently we are presented, first, with the sketch of "The glass of whiskey after the goose, being nothing less than a glass of that beverage in full chase upon spider legs after a fowl of that species; and secondly with "The Goose after the Whiskey," which, is no other than the same bird, only in human attire, reclining in drunken inability upon a friendly lamp-post. Altogether the pamphlet, although not equal in literary ability to "The Betting-Book," may be set down as both witty and wise.

Quebec Correspondence of the Temperance Advocate.

QUEBEC 26th March, 1853.

I deferred writing a letter for your last issue from day to day, in the hope that the Maine law discussion would commence, and I would be able to give you an account of the proceedings, but deferred too long, so that you had to appear without one. Since then the question has come up, and one or two speeches have been made upon it. I regret exceedingly, that the Reporters for the Quebec Press have deemed the matter of so little importance as to give but a very miserable sketch of the addresses, and I must therefore refer you to the *Toronto Globe*, where you will find them pretty fully reported. I shall not attempt to give you a synopsis, as I hope you will see the propriety of publishing the entire debate from the *Globe's* report as soon as it shall have been concluded. Mr. Cameron's speech in opening the discussion has been a subject of comment among our citizens, and the general verdict appears to be that he made the most of a noble cause. He spoke for about an hour and a half, and as an evidence of the estimation in which he is held by the members of the House, and of their just appreciation of his Temperance principles. I may mention that Mr. White, the member for Halton, at the close of the speech presented the honorable gentleman with a very handsome gold chain. This causes me to make a suggestion which I have frequently before thought of, and which I believe would meet the views of the friends of the cause everywhere in Canada, viz.: the presentation of a suitable testimonial of some kind from the Temperance men of Canada to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, for his sterling, consistent, continued and able advocacy of the Temperance movement. A penny subscription would be the proper way to do it, as by that means all would contribute alike. I daresay there are in Canada twenty-five thousand Sons of Temperance, if each contributed a single penny, we should have the very handsome sum of one hundred pounds currency, which would be quite adequate to the purchase of a really suitable testimonial. If you think the suggestion worth following up, just give an editorial paragraph on the subject, which will have the effect of setting Divisions to work. It need only be mentioned, that Mr. Cameron entered Parliament twenty years since a zealous teetotaler, and has so continued ever since that in every effort to regulate the traffic and restrain its evil effects he has been foremost, and that even now he submits to many inconveniences arising from his peculiar position in society, rather than violate his principles.

I was painfully struck during the debate which arose on Monday night last, to observe the degree of levity with which members seemed disposed to treat this question. Many of them left the House altogether, and resorted to the Library or newsroom, and not a few of them wended their way to the drinking saloon, in order to avoid being "bored with a Temperance speech." Those who remained in the House, opposed to the measure, appeared to do so

simply for the purpose of raising a laugh at the expense of Colonel Prince, Mr. Cameron, or the Bill itself. Mr. La Terriere who undertook to reply to Mr. Cameron did so in a disgracefully jocular—considering the importance of the question—manner. His speech was made up of scripture quotations, rather curiously mixed up with ribald jests, and most ridiculous illustrations. For instance, he said, "Love was the tyrant alike of old and young, yet men did not try to suppress this evil by legislation." Did an apothecary by accident, sell an individual poison, and that person died, the country would ring with demands for more effectual measures to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity, and the member of our Legislature who would dare to treat the question as a fit one for jesting, would be branded as a most inhuman wretch. I put it to you Mr. Editor, I put it to your readers, I put it to every intelligent man in the community, whether jesting on the subject of intemperance and the incalculable evils which flow from it, does not exhibit far more unfeeling misanthropy. Well might the rustic poet exclaim—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

And never have I been more struck with the truth of the sentiment than while listening to the Hon. Member for Saguenay, and observing the readiness of the members to enjoy his jokes. It seems, however, as if Providence determined that such an exhibition should not pass unnoticed. At the very moment that the hon. gentleman was addressing the House against the bill, and making the miseries of the drunkard's life, and the horror of the drunkard's crime, the subject of merriment; in another part of the city a man—monster in human shape—maddened by the foul demon of intemperance was imbruing his hand in the blood of her whom he had sworn at the hymenial altar, in the presence of angels and men, to protect and cherish. And when the Police arrived at the place, was lying on the middle of the floor in a brutal state of intoxication, brandishing a knife, and attempting to cut his own throat, and thus put an end to his miserable existence; while in the bed beside him lay the murdered corpse of his poor wife! This was the second case of a wife murdered by her husband under the influence of intoxicating drinks, in the immediate vicinity of Quebec, within one week! How many more cases will be required to convince our legislators of the danger of tampering with the temporal and eternal interests of their fellow citizens? How many more men once subscribing to the sentiment—

"The man who lays his hands upon a woman
Save in the way of kindness
Is a wretch, whom "twere base flattery to call a coward."

are to be so brutalised as to become the fearful instrument in the death of their own wives? I sincerely trust not many.

A suggestion has been made to Mr. Cameron, which if he will adopt, I think will secure the passage of the law, that is to add a clause making its final passage dependent upon a vote of the people, to be taken at the next municipal election, as they do in the States. Such a clause would, I am certain, secure a number of votes which will be recorded against the bill in its present shape, and so far as the law is concerned, I have no fear of the result of an appeal to the people. The suggestion I think a good one and I sincerely hope it will be adopted. If not adopted the bill will be defeated this session, though we are equally sure to have a respectable vote, say, thirty.

Having already stretched this letter longer than I had intended, I have left myself but little time to speak of the progress of our cause in Quebec. Gough Division of the Sons, I am happy to say, is prospering well, and indeed it is expected that a greater number of initiations will have

taken place this quarter than on any previous one. St. Lawrence Division is also getting on pretty well, though not so fast as I should like. It is composed principally of young men of energy, and some men of considerable ability, but I regret to learn that the initiations are fewer than we ought to expect this season of the year. The orchestra of Gough Division intend giving another musical entertainment at the New Concert Hall, St. Louis Street, on Saturday night next. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron is to occupy the Chair, and the Rev. Mr. Clark, the new Free Church minister is to address the meeting. These musical entertainments, combined with a little speaking are found to be productive of much good. I learn that an application has been sent to London, Canada West, for a charter to organise an encampment of the Knights of Temperance. "The more the merrier" is an old saying, and in reference to this cause a true one. A spirit of emulation is excited, and each strives with the other in arresting his fellow men from errors path. In my next I shall probably give you the fate of Mr. Cameron's bill.

T. W.

QUEBEC, 22d March, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Hon. M. Cameron's prohibitory liquor law is now fairly before the representatives of the people. It was brought up last evening, contrary to the expectations of many, who were under the impression that he would scarcely venture so bold a step as to bring such a measure up. Indeed it was thought, that it would be dodged off till it was "too late."

Mr. C. has now fully proved himself equal to his professions in the cause of temperance, and true to this great moral reform. Being elsewhere engaged in the same cause, I did not hear his introductory speech, but from all sources this morning, it is acknowledged to have been well prepared, and a powerful appeal to the hearts of his hearers. He is a good speaker, and I am not at all surprised at the effect said to have been produced. He insisted upon being heard, and was listened to. He took up the argument in several of its bearings, and closed his introduction (as I understood) by stating it to be his determination to exert himself to the utmost to secure the passing of the Bill through the House. The hon. gentleman was occasionally interrupted, among others by Dr. Laterriere, who attempted to ridicule the measure, and by Mr. Badgley, whose cheers were not unperceived, nor silently passed over.—While all the members were reminded of their duty to their fellow countrymen, and of the power which they possess to rid the Province of its deadliest cause, they were also warned of the consequences of delaying the attainment of so desirable an end. The ridicule of one member being met by sound argument, and the jeers of the member for Montreal being silenced by the fact, that there is a jail at Montreal fully tenanted, and by whom? Let the honorable member answer.

The debate was adjourned till this evening, a little after 10 o'clock. I sincerely hope that this measure will become law. If it does not this session, an organized movement must be set on foot, and every house in the Province, every tenant, male and female, must be visited; and petitions from every nook and corner of the country must be poured into the Halls of our Legislature at its next session. If the 80,000 petitioners at this session are treated with contempt, we must try what 500,000 will do at the next.

Yours truly,

PHILO.

[For the Canada Temperance Advocate.

MR. EDITOR,—A paragraph with the heading, "THE MAINE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS," appeared lately in the *Quebec Mercury*, and was noticed this week in the *Quebec Gazette*.

I think that the editor of the *Boston* paper which gave rise to the paragraph in the *Mercury* must have been misunderstood, as he could not write about a law, or the execution of a law, which has no existence. The *Mercury* is evidently afraid of a prohibitory liquor law, and availed himself of anything which will favor his views.

One thing, however, he informs his readers of, and that is, that the Hon. N. F. Belleau is perfecting the present law, and it,—the perfect law, was to have a third reading in the Upper House, where it originated, at no distant day.

I care very little where a measure originates, whether with the Hon. Mr. Belleau, or the Hon. Mr. Cameron, provided it answers the end intended by it.

I strongly suspect, however, that the enactment of the ex Mayor of Quebec, will be, after all, but another attempt at "regulating an irregularity;" a mere piece of patchwork, which will be found not to meet the exigency any better than all the legislation which has gone before on the liquor traffic. We want the Maine Law! the whole Maine Law!! and nothing but the Maine Law!!! and must have it.

I heard, since my last, the opinion of a thinking rumseller, on the subject. It was in substance as follows:—"If the trade is fraught with all the mischief you represent, why license it at all? Or if intoxicating liquors are a saleable article, why does the trade in them require licensing? If the traffic must be restrained, you cannot do it otherwise than by means of the Maine Law; give us that and thereby put all on an equal footing, and we shall be satisfied. No longer continue the system of favoring a licensed few, to the prejudice of the many, either for good or evil." Thus much from a dealer in whiskey, &c. &c.

Yours truly,

PHILO.

Quebec, 18th March, 1853.

Rum's Pastime.

FIGHT.—A brutal fight on Athens street, South Boston, on Sunday afternoon, between two Irishmen, in which both of the belligerents fared badly.—*Commonwealth*.

Riot.—A fight occurred between three fire companies of New York, Nos. 16, 24, and 34. Sunday morning, in which several individuals were more or less injured, among them two or three police officers. The ringleaders have been arrested.—*Herald*.

An intoxicated Irishman fell overboard twice Sunday evening, at the East Boston ferry boat wharf. He was fished out each time by the employees of the Ferry Company. A woman also fell overboard on Friday night, and was hauled out of the water with considerable difficulty.—*Commonwealth*.

STABBING.—John Haley, an Irishman, residing in East Boston, was badly stabbed in the shop of Eugene Sullivan, in Atkinson street, last Saturday evening.—*Herald*.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—Dennis Moriarty was committed to jail on Saturday night, for an assault with a knife on Mary Kileha, in Ann street.—*Herald*.

SEVERE ASSAULT.—Yesterday, a man named Pettingell Whittmore, a bar-tender of the Neck Hotel Charlestown, was examined before Justice Sawyer, on charge of striking Halsey Yarrington, on the head with a wooden pin, in a bowling alley, by which Yarrington was very severely injured. Whittmore was held for trial in the sum of \$1000.—*Commonwealth*.

There are some men who think that every body has a right to get drunk whether children starve or not. We think the judge in this case has taken rather bold ground.

WOMAN WITH THREE CHILDREN HAVE NO BUSINESS TO GET DRUNK.—So said Justice Cushing in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, while giving his decision in the case of a young, neatly dressed Irish woman, who was proved to have been beastly drunk two or three times within the past fortnight.—*Bee.*

UNCOMFORTABLE BED.—Yesterday, two men named James Dolan and Thomas McCormick, were found by police officer Whetherby, at Charlestown, sleeping upon a railroad track. They were sent to the House of Correction as vagrants.—*Commonwealth.*

ENOUGH OF IT.—Saturday, afternoon a drunken Irishman came along by the walls of the new National, and pitched into a man who was sitting in a waggon and pulled him to the ground, whereupon his opponent turned upon him, and gave him so much of the fun he desired, that he was unable to go home, and a couple of his friends logged him off.

VERY COMMON.—Joseph L. Blogget, from Charlemont, Mass., went into Ann street, Friday night, and after dancing, drinking, and treating, in one of the cellars near Richmond street, was robbed by Ellen Ryan of four dollars and some odd change.—Ellen was arrested, and sent to the House of Correction for two months. The keeper of the House, whose hired tool Ellen evidently was, was suffered to go unmolested.

The London Morning Chronicle on the Maine Law.

We have occasionally quoted from the Temperance press of Britain to show that in the mother country public opinion is beginning to form itself in accordance with the just principals of legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. One of the leading journals of England has spoken out in astonishment at the preposterous folly of Brother Jonathan who seems resolved to kill King Alcohol and set up President Prohibition to reign over the United States. It will be quite entertaining for Anglo-Canadians, to peruse the enlarged and lofty sentiments of the *Morning Chronicle*. Here they are:—

“Yes! this idea of a law based on the great principles of Temperance is no freak of silly women led captive by Mrs. Bloomer—no mere dream of a bemused fanatic. Such a law is within an inch of being passed by the State Legislature of New York—it is almost certain to be carried in a year or two—and it is already on the statute-books of two or three of the most civilised and progressive of the American States. Some few years ago the Legislature of Maine was induced to adopt a measure for the suppression of intemperance, and since then the East and North-west of the Federation have been exposed to a steady series of attempts on the part of Temperance Societies to get the Maine Liquor Law made universal. The number of affiliated bodies is amply sufficient to render the votes of the societies the condition of electoral success; and hence no less than three or four counterparts of the original measure have passed into positive law. But from nothing that we have as yet written will the reader gain the faintest notion of what the Main Liquor Law really is. We have before us the draft of a Bill approved by the heads of the agitation in New York, which, possibly in a few months, certainly in a year or two, will become the law of that State. The first clause absolutely prohibits the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors, whether vinous or alcoholic, except by persons who have given heavy bail to secure their compliance with the provisions of the law, and who describe themselves, by a board conspicuously affixed to the outside of their premises, as “licensed to sell intoxicating liquors according to law.” By clause the second, persons complying with these conditions are permitted to sell wine or

alcoholic liquids in just three cases—first, where a physician, actually in attendance on a patient, certifies in writing that they are required—secondly, where a clergyman is in need of them for sacramental purposes—and lastly, where an artist or mechanic engages to apply them to the preparations of his craft. The sale of strong drink is made absolutely unlawful under any circumstances except these; and the full stringency of the enactment is not mitigated in any succeeding section. The residue of the clauses, which amount in all to fifty-four, constitute as pretty a specimen of legislative oppression as ever fell under our notice. Infringements against the law, whether by purchase or sale, are punished with excessive severity—cases under the Act are carefully withdrawn from the cognizance of juries to the jurisdiction of a single judge—powers of search and organised espionage are freely granted to the police—and finally, elaborate provisions are introduced for the payment, by fees, of all persons concerned in the conviction of delinquents, from the judge downwards. It seems incredible that any man in his senses should have devised such a law—more than incredible that two or three millions of the freest people in the world should be living, or on the point of being forced to live, under the intolerable system of tyranny which it puts into operation. Yet law it is and law it will be—a direct consequence of suffering some hundreds of demonstrable falsehoods to cluster round the simple fact that, of all persons who drink ‘vinous or alcoholic liquors,’ about one in five thousand is occasionally bestialised by the habit.”

It was not very likely that such an attack on teetotalism would be allowed to pass unnoticed, especially in reference to the allegations of the last few lines of the above. The temperance men of England are wide awake, as may be seen by the following letter which we find in the *Weekly News and Chronicle*. The facts given in the conclusion sufficiently refute the slipshod assertions of the *Chronicle*:

It is (says Mr. John Tayler,) but little attention the London press has bestowed upon the proceedings of the Temperance Reformers in this country, and if we had to form an opinion upon the notice taken of them by the daily press, we should be forced to the conclusion that they were but a small and insignificant body; and, indeed, we are, in effect, told that teetotalism in this country has produced nothing beyond “flags, medals, and processions.”

Notwithstanding these undignified results, the *Morning Chronicle* has been seized with sudden fear at the possible mischief which these “fanatical” teetotalers may perpetrate; and this fear is occasioned, not so much by any overt act of theirs in England, as by what has been done by their brethren in America.

The *Chronicle* has heard that in the State of Maine (U. S.) the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited by law; that drunkenness and disorder have vanished from the land; and the prisons and the workhouses are freed from their usual tenants. These results are so satisfactory that the important State of New York seems about to enact a similar law. The bare idea of such a state of things in England, is quite too much for the *Chronicle*.

The contempt with which its writer speaks of the temperance movement seems inconsistent with the evident fear he feels at the prospect of ultimate success. A movement to be feared must be based upon something else than “fanaticism” and “falsehood,” and its “physiological theory,” which is affirmed by such men as Sir B. Brodie, Sir James Clarke, Dr. Forbes, and Carpenter, and demonstrated by the testimony of several millions of people who have tested it, is not to be put down as “ludicrous,” though it may run counter to previous notions and customs.

The writer attempts to raise a prejudice against the temperance movement in America by giving an account of a convention of ladies at Albany, in New York State, for the purpose he—without any warrant—says of “literally over-awing the Legislature.” The simple truth is, that they met to petition the Legislature, and as petitions from English ladies are not deemed out of order, I see no reason why the ladies of America should be denied the same privilege. And as the petition signed by 28,000 ladies was received with respect and attention, it is right to presume that the conference was conducted in a constitutional manner, and with all due respect to the rights and authority of the Legislature. Not to take up too much of your space, I will only further allude to the concluding paragraph of the article. “Yet law it is, and law it will be, a direct consequence of suffering some hundreds of demonstrable falsehoods to cluster round the simple fact that of all persons who drink ‘vinous or alcoholic liquors,’ about one in five thousand is occasionally bestialised by the habit.”

The entire question of Teetotalism can be stated in less than six propositions. We cannot imagine what is referred to by the “hundreds” of falsehoods; but if the ability of the writer to demonstrate a falsehood is no greater than his power to state a “simple fact,” he will not give much trouble to the Temperance reformers. London has a population of 2,500,000, and among them, if we deduct one fifth for young children and abstainers, there are only, according to this very angry writer, 400 who are “occasionally bestialised!” I wish it was so; but what is the “simple fact?” That, of 70,000 persons apprehended by the police in one year in London—

10,867	were for drunkenness;
10,160	“ drunk and disorderly;
2,399	“ disorderly prostitutes;
5,173	“ for common assaults;
3,027	“ for assaults on the police.

The last three items, and a large portion of the remainder of the 70,000, may be traced to drunkenness, directly or indirectly. But without going into this, the first item of 10,867 is sufficient to show how much reliance is to be placed upon the “simple facts” of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Sabbath Meditations.

Respecting the fact of demoniacal possession, Dr. Kitto, referring to Mat. viii. 28—34, remarks in his Bible Illustrations—“Jesus knew that a time would come when men would question the fact of demoniacal possession, and say that the poor lunatics *thought* they were possessed of devils, and that He merely humoured them in this delusion. May He not, therefore, have had an important and special motive in leaving this evidence for the reality of such possessions—evidence so strong that even those who entertain the view at which we have hinted, acknowledge the obstruction to it which this instance offers? For, granting that men might labor under such a delusion, how, as a delusion, could it act upon hogs, and not upon one merely, but simultaneously upon a large number? The reality of their possession is avouched by the result, as taken with the antecedent circumstances; and that it was not in their case a delusion, is clear from the unideal character of the hog-gish mind, which, we, may conclude, had never been disturbed by notions about evil spirits and demoniacal possessions. Upon the whole, we imagine that it would have been difficult, from the very nature of the case, to have provided any single piece of evidence of the reality of demoniacal possessions more conclusive than is in this instance furnished, especially as the presence of the swineherds, interested in the preservation of the hogs, and accountable to the owners for them, shows that there could

not possibly have been any foul play in the case, by worrying or frightening the hogs through any more tangible agency than that of evil spirits.”

“And not only they, but ourselves also, which have the first-fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves, groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body. For we are saved by hope.” Rom viii. 23, 24.—“A stranger might ask, would it not have better become them to have given thanks for what they already had, than groan for what they had not? Who can better stay for the evening feast than those who have shared the mid-day meal? This would apply in respect of bodily food, but not in spiritual. No doubt, the first-fruits they had in hand did cheer their spirits, but, instead of satisfying them, these only served to whet their desires after the joys of the vintage. The earnest never was intended to quench the hope of the inheritance. It was, therefore, neither ingratitude nor despondency, but hope and heavenly desire, which made these early Christians groan for the banquet of the skies, while they were ‘always delivered unto death for Jesus’ sake.’ It is of the very nature of hope to long after the possession of its object; and the more mature Christian hope becomes, the more vehement will these longings be. Foretastes of heaven heighten and enlarge our conceptions of its joys, and of the felicity of its inhabitants, and our augmented knowledge naturally excites desire to share its blissful repose. ‘Waiting for the adoption,’ &c. It was not uncommon among the Romans, for persons who had been adopted into noble families to be brought into the Forum and there publicly acknowledged as the sons of those who had previously adopted them in private. This was done especially when the act of adoption involved high privileges, or affected public interests. And as ‘the redemption of our body’ from corruption to glory and immortality will consummate that chain of blessings of which our adoption into the family of God was the first, golden link; and as it will, at the same time, introduce us to a new stage of blissful existence, and demonstrate our own filial relationship to God and brotherhood to Christ, it is here styled the adoption—implying that when our vile bodies shall have been fashioned like to Christ’s glorious body, and not till then, we shall inherit all that glorious patrimony to which our primary adoption entitled us, and of which it was the earnest. For this great deliverance and public recognition the saints wait with longing expectation, and that not on their own account alone, but because Christ, their Lord, will then be ‘glorified in His saints,’ and admired in all them that believe.”

“And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.”—Rom. viii. 28. “Afflictions are made, by the providence of God, greatly subservient to the salvation of believers. They are, ordinarily, as necessary for our waiving to glory, as water is to carry the ship to her port. This notion, well understood, would reconcile the greatest afflictions to our thoughts, and make us content in their company, seeing they are sent as Physicians, not to give needless pain, but to ward off impending evil, and to recover from the effects of spiritual disease. They work together with ordinances and other providential dealings of God for our good, yea for our chief good; and we can as ill spare their help as any other instruments which God employs for our admonition and edification. Should one find, as soon as he riseth in the morning, some strange men on his house-top tearing off the tiles, and with axes and hammers taking down the roof, he might at first be amazed and troubled at the sight, yea, think they are a company of thieves and enemies come to do him mischief; but when he is informed that they are workmen sent by his rich Father, to mend his house and make it better than it is, which cannot be done without taking some of it down,

he is satisfied, and is content to endure the present noise and trouble, yea thankful to his Father for the care and cost he bestows on him. The very hope of the varied advantages which will come of their work makes him willing to dwell a while amidst the ruins and rubbish of his old house. I do not wonder to see the children of this world impatient, and even distracted, under their sufferings, for when their health and worldly joys are gone, what, alas! have they to look for, but wrath to come? But the believer's heart is eased of all this, being assured by the promise that 'all things'—even the most seemingly adverse and calamitous—shall work for his good. Conscious that he loves God, he dares say 'Lord cut and hew me as thou wilt, only let me be polished and framed according to that holy model which love hath drawn for me in Thy heart.'

Miscellaneous Table Talk Topics.

"SLAVERY" IN ENGLAND.—The Female Branch of the Total Abstinence Union of Glasgow have issued an address for general signature, intended for the consideration of the ladies who address the women of America upon slavery. The Glasgow memorialists after alluding to the recriminations contained in the retort published by the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, add—"We are convinced that nothing less than entire abstinence (man's state by nature) on the part of the influential classes of the community, from the brutifying and pauperising fluids, which are diffusing death, temporal and spiritual, throughout our country, will ever avail to the emancipation of the millions who are now enslaved in their thralldom."

TRIFLES.—How much are we indebted to what is called accident. Pythagoras owed the invention of music to the sound of the blacksmith's hammer. Newton, his first idea of gravitation, to the fall of an apple. Voltaire tells us that Milton got his first idea of "Paradise Lost," from a ridiculous Italian burlesque, styled "Adamo, or the Fall of Man." Goldsmith's Comedy—"She stoops to Conquer," was suggested by an accident which occurred to him on his way to college. Verily:

"We little know what great things
From little things arise."

—That plenty should produce either covetousness or prodigality, is a perversion of providence; and yet the generality of men are the worse for their riches.

The *New York Tribune* says:—Of Neal Dow, "How beautifully he speaks; how clean he turns his swath; how boldly he advances! Who would think that man to be the author of the boldest innovation on the hoary fashions of our day? His smile, pleasant as a woman's; his voice not at all lion-like, rather it is very flute like, who would take this man to be the great iconoclast, Neal Dow? But then, when he speaks, his neat statements are arguments, and his whole speech is bound together by strong logic. But to me, seeing him for the first time, this was not the great thing to notice. I was struck with the deep, passionate, all-absorbing intensity of purpose which breathed in those gentle tones. I had not heard him five minutes before I knew he had the 'Woe is me if I preach not this Gospel' hanging like a drawn sword over his head. He will not utter half-a-dozen sentences before you will be as sure as you live, that Neal Dow is not speaking, like a Congressman, merely to speak, but that he is intensely in earnest. Such clear logical statement, such simplicity of language, and such intensity of feeling and purpose must make one of the most convincing and effective speakers."

LESSONS FOR PHYSICIANS.—Nearly three centuries ago, the philosopher Palissy thus remarked on the errors of medical men:—"Do you not think that it is a great blunder on the part of doctors to keep an unhappy patient shut up in a room, the windows close, the bed close, and forbid any one to give him air? When already the poor patient

cannot get his breath, by reason of his malady, except with a great deal of trouble, you cause him to be furthermore shut up and smothered. See how you blunder; first, you rob him of his breath, and render him more melancholy than he would be made by his disease, through the foul odors which cannot escape, which pierce his brain, and aggravate his illness; and if you grant to me that air aids the expulsive virtue, and that no animals having lungs can live without air, then man, however whole and cheerful he may be, cannot live without air, still less can he do so, when he is sick; wherefore I say that you blunder in forbidding air to patients, when it is good, and not too cold, or moist or windy."

SERVED RIGHT.—We see that a man was committed to prison in New York for exhibiting an obscene picture in the street. And what if he did, people were not obliged to look at it, any more than they are to drink the liquor which the venders offer for sale. And that is not all, the liquor often occasions the exhibition of, not the obscene picture, but the original of the picture—does ten times more to corrupt public morals than all the indecent pictures exhibited in the land. Why is not the law as Argus-eyed, and its restraining power as promptly put in requisition, and its punishments as readily meted out, to prevent the sale of that which is doing so much daily, to debauch those who use it, and through them, the community at large, as it is to keep these obscene pictures out of sight?

—The other morning a London milk-man was roused by the news that his "favourite cow" was dying, having suddenly become choked by a turnip. Donning part of his dress, he hurried to the scene of sorrow, when, much to his astonishment, he found all his cows alive and well. Morning came, and all the cows were milked as usual, except one, technically known as "the cow with the iron tail," but when the milk-and-water man proceeded towards her—his custom always—he unexpectedly found that the story of the turnip was positively true! The "cow with the iron tail" is THE PEMP, is the spout of which his waggish friend had thrust the turnip.

Sympathy is one of the most refined pleasures of our nature—we call it pleasure, although it is akin to pain; for its disinterestedness, ennobling character, and beneficial effects, cannot but render it, with all its sureties, a source of gratification.

ANOTHER OLD ACCOUNT BOOK.—A friend has handed us an account-book which dates as far back as 1751—about a century. The business recorded was transacted at Bridgewater, Mass. The charges, carried out in pounds, shillings and pence, look very large; for instance, we find charged "March ye 6, 1755, To 1 gallon molasses, 20 shillings." But on further examination we find that the Colony money had so depreciated that two pounds and five shillings were only equivalent to a Spanish dollar; so that a shilling amounted to only a fraction over two cents. This reckoning they called "old tenor." Some of the charges are curious. Judith Clifts is charged, "Sept. ye 21, 1755, To paying Doctor Harlow for two vomits, 8s.;" and "February ye 4, 1757, To sundries for stays, £17s.;" and a gentleman is charged in June, 1758, "To sundries to your daughter Deborah for stays, £9 8s." This settles the question of the antiquity of this feminine self-tormentor and knocks in pieces one argument against tight lacing. It seems our great-grand-mothers, and their mothers perhaps, were as foolish as some damsels of our own day. We shall not be so fond hereafter of pointing to the "ladies faire" of olden times as models in this matter; but must now consider it as a relic of barbarism. We find, also, charges for ruffles, knee-bands, knee-buckles, "long britches," and many other articles which have had their day. The penmanship in the book is very good.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, APRIL 1, 1853.

Hon. M. Cameron's Bill.

We have before us, a parliamentary copy of the Bill brought before the House of Assembly by the Hon. M. Cameron. It is scarcely necessary for us to say, that as the proposed measure embraces the great principle of prohibition, we heartily rejoice for its appearance and publication, and shall still more heartily rejoice when it becomes the law of the land. Before this time the printed bill will have been freely circulated in the country, and we should think that very general satisfaction will be expressed by temperance editors and the true and tried friends of prohibition. We regard it as a suitable measure, carefully drawn up after a sound model, and just the very measure which we desire to see in practical operation. A synopsis of the Bill is all that we can at present lay before our readers, but this we shall so express as to give a clear exposition of the principles and details.

The preamble asserts that, "the common traffic in intoxicating liquors, and their use as a beverage, is a fruitful cause of crime, poverty, disease and demoralization, and it is the first duty of Government to protect the people against these evils." It is then enacted that after the time fixed for the commencement of this Act, "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to manufacture, barter or sell, directly or indirectly, to any other person any alcoholic or intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor, a part of which is alcoholic or intoxicating, (and every such mixed liquor shall be included in the expression "Alcohol or intoxicating liquor" when used in this act,) except for medicinal, chemical, or mechanical purposes as herein after provided. 2. Any person (including "servant or agent") contravening the prohibitory clause is liable to a fine for the first offence—and increased fine for the second offence, and for the third and every subsequent conviction there is added the punishment of imprisonment, for a period of not more than six months. This clause is guarded by a provision allowing any Chemist, Artist, or Manufacturer to keep a reasonable quantity for business purposes alone. 3. An agent is equally liable with the principal. 4. Any Justice of the Peace, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge or Commissioner for the summary trial of Small causes, may hear and determine in any case under this act, the complainant may be a witness, and the defendant shall not recover costs though the prosecution fail. 5. No appeal, Certiorari, or Order for removal shall be allowed, unless the defendant give bonds to pay all the costs, fines, and penalties that may be awarded in the sum of £25, which becomes a debt due to the Municipality, and may be recovered by the responsible officers of the Municipality. The recognizance must be given within forty-eight hours after conviction. 6. Search for liquor is authorized on the oath, or affirmation of three voters "that they have reason to believe and do believe" that liquor is

kept for sale in any place, by a person not authorized to sell. But no dwelling house shall be searched unless one at least shall testify on oath to some act of sale within one month past. The owner if known shall be summoned to appear, if he fail to appear and the proof of sale is satisfactory, the liquor shall be forfeited and destroyed; the owner or keeper shall pay a fine of Ten Pounds and costs, or be committed to prison for three months. 7. If the owner of the liquor seized be unknown, it shall be advertised in at least three public places for two weeks. If it is proved to belong to a person authorized to sell, it shall not be destroyed, but if not lawfully held it shall be "condemned and destroyed." 8. It is made "the duty" of every Justice of the Peace, &c., to search suspected tents, booths, huts, or places of any kind, on show grounds, at fairs, exhibitions or public meetings, or occasions of any kind. If any liquor is found it shall be seized and destroyed "then and there." If there be a doubt as to the quality of the liquor, the keeper shall be arrested, and the case examined; if the seized liquor be intoxicating it shall be destroyed, and the owner or keeper fined five pounds, or sentenced to thirty days imprisonment. 9. Payment or compensation for liquor sold or bartered in violation of the Act to be void, "and no action of any kind shall be maintained in whole or in part for or on account of" liquor unlawfully sold or bartered. 10. The manufacture of alcoholic liquor is allowed for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes alone. The manufacturer to give security in the penal sum of £250 that he will not sell to any but the appointed Agent, or to a person having the written permission of such agent. 11. Having such license he may sell, but for no other than medicinal, medicinal and mechanical purposes,—only to the lawful agent or one having his permission to purchase. The quantity and intent to be specified in writing, and the manufacturer to satisfy himself, that the signature is genuine, and the purchase *bona fide*, "and he shall keep the writing so produced to him." 12. The proper authorities may appoint an Agent for the purposes of the act, give compensation, and prescribe rules and regulations. 13. The Agent before entering on his duties must execute a bond giving security for the faithful performance of duty in the sum of £200. 14. No action shall be maintained by any person to recover the value or possession of any liquor sold, taken, detained, injured, or destroyed, unless the plaintiff shall prove "was sold lawfully." 15. Every person who shall sell or deliver liquor contrary to law, shall be liable for all damages which may happen through such unlawful act. 16. Any person may maintain an action in any court, against any other person, who shall sell or deliver liquor to husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, ward, apprentice, or servant of the plaintiff. It is not necessary to aver or prove any special damage, but the court or jury may assess the damages, and give judgment accordingly. Any married woman may prosecute in her own name, with or without the consent of her husband; the defendant plaintiff, wife or husband of the plaintiff may be examined as a witness. The plaintiff to be entitled to full costs, even if the judgment be for no more than one shilling. 17. Owners of proof of the lawful possession of

liquor lies on the defendant. It is the duty of every Constable, Policeman or Watchman to arrest any intoxicated person—keep him or her in custody until sober, then to be taken before a magistrate, &c., to be examined on oath or affirmation, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence has been committed against the provisions of this act. If he refuse to take oath or affirm he shall be committed to jail until willing. If it shall appear that the law has been violated, the offender shall be arrested and convicted if guilty. 18. (marked 19 in the Bill,) Any Magistrate, &c., may summon witnesses; if they refuse to appear, they may be arrested; if they refuse to be sworn, they may be committed to the common jail, there to remain until consenting to be sworn. Magistrates, &c., to be protected as in other cases of summary process. 19. (marked 20) Every Justice, &c., refusing to act or neglecting to act, liable to a fine of One Hundred Pounds, and conviction in all cases works a forfeiture of office. 20. (marked 21) The using of false permits, or the lending of genuine ones with intent to violate the law, is a misdemeanour, punishable by fine not exceeding £50, or imprisonment not exceeding one year. 21. (marked 22) False swearing to be perjury, punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years. 22. (marked 23) Fees for services rendered under the act fixed low enough, and perhaps also high enough. Costs on appeal to be the same as those allowed in cases of a like nature. 23. (marked 24) No action or proceeding under the act to be rendered void in consequence of mere informality. 24. (marked 25) Repeals all former acts inconsistent with this, and the last clause defines or will define the time when the act shall take effect.

Now we only ask one plain question:—Can one good and sufficient reason be given why this law should not be enacted? We think not; and we earnestly ask our legislators to pass the Bill, and make it law. Interest and appetite may in some cases aver that it goes too far, but on every principle of natural law, love, and justice, we maintain that Mr. Cameron's Bill contains the very enactments our countrymen need—the very enactment asked for by the thousands of petitioners whose voices have already been heard in the halls of legislation. Let us not forget that the Eternal Lawgiver is on our side, and to him we must commit our cause. May he give us good deliverance and that "right early."

Since writing the foregoing we observe from the papers, that Mr. Cameron on the 22nd of March, moved the second reading of the Bill. He spoke at some length, Mr. Hartman moved the adjournment of the debate. We dare say our Quebec Correspondent will give the particulars in his own excellent style of detail.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

This able document, which like all that have preceded it for some time, gives continued evidence of the evils of intemperance. We will notice more at length in our next number.

THE CADET AND ADVODATE.

TO OUR AGENTS AND FRIENDS.

At the same time that we issue this number of the Advocate, we send forth the first number of the second volume of *The Cadet*. Much as we have been gratified by past success in the publication of our juvenile Magazine, we are sure it may attain a much larger circulation by a very little exertion on the part of our agents and friends. As we publish *The Cadet* at almost a nominal cost, we do not hesitate to urge our numerous readers to aid its circulation. On the young depends our hope for the future, in the success and permanence of the temperance reformation. To us, it seemed important that the young should have a periodical of their own, and we resolved to issue one at a cheap rate. The matter of *The Cadet* is always distinct from that of *The Advocate*, and both are now held in high estimation, if we may judge from the commendations of the press, and the circulation attained by each. But for both we desire an augmentation of paying subscribers. *The Cadet* ought to have a monthly issue of 20,000. The Editor says "There are probably not less than 4000 Canadian schools in which the English language is taught. How easy it would be to get five subscribers from each school. Who will undertake this work? We ask all our young friends to subscribe, and remember that there are several of your acquaintances who do not take *The Cadet*. Ask and urge these to join you. We ask all parents to encourage their children and promote their improvement by placing this Magazine in their hands. We ask teachers of day and sabbath schools to aid this enterprise by commending *The Cadet* to their pupils.

"As an inducement to exertion we offer one copy of *The Canada Temperance Advocate* for one year gratis to any person who will send us fifteen or more subscribers to *The Cadet* at the rate of one shilling each, cash in advance to accompany the order. We offer one copy of *The Cadet* gratis to any person who procures ten subscribers and remits ten shillings with the list of names."

"We start on the journey of another year says *The Cadet* with ample provision for the whole period. We have gone to considerable expense in procuring the choicest literature for the young that can be had on both sides of the Atlantic. When we look at the heap of good things before us we regret that we shall be able only to give a small part of it to our readers. The selections however will be of the best, and in our editorial paragraphs we shall keep the reader informed of things new and true, and we trust by vigour and freshness to make our monthly worthy the patronage we solicit."

So much in behalf of *The Cadet* we have thought proper to publish in *The Advocate*. Our work is eminently one of beneficence. There are many in all parts of British America who wish us success. Let each then start anew. For God, and our country's good we set up our banner. Inscribed thereon is Total Abstinence and The Maine Law. The battle is the Lord's—the field is the world—the victory is sure. Send on then your list for *The Advocate* and *Cadet*, and let us all harmoniously work for the public good.

Ministerial Influence.

That the ministers of the Gospel have influence, very few will question. Facts abundantly prove the power they possess. In almost every community we see the exertion of that power in various ways, not only in their Sabbath ministrations, but on other occasions, and in other departments of labour; according to their talent, their education, their moral standing, their religious character, and their public and active energies, will be the amount and extent of their influence. Mind will influence mind; and as that mind is stored, and puts forth its benevolent and christian energies, many minds will be set in motion, thoughts will be awakened, sympathies excited, principles be formed and matured, and corresponding actions be induced—among their own people, and in the community where they live and labour, and even around and beyond it; their voice, manners, character, example and labors, will exert an influence, of which neither they, nor their people, may be fully aware.

How important then that the influence in question should be of the right character. How careful should these servants of God be in combining within themselves all the essential elements of moral and religious worth, that by word and example they may direct, instruct, and reprove the public mind in all things conducive to its temporal, moral, and religious welfare. In the estimation of many they are *oracles* of truth,—*guides* and *models* in matters of sentiment and practice. What they say and do have weight. Their opinions are sought, their advice is more or less valued, their example is imitated. They have influence *personally*, and they have influence *socially and relatively*, for numbers are affected by their wives and households, no less than by themselves.

Among numerous instances in which this influence is apparent, we must not omit to mention the drinking customs of society. The Temperance reformation has produced a mighty influence in almost every community, not only in the large numbers who have avowed adherence to its principle, but in the still larger number, who, while they countenance drinking usages, are yet very abstemious, and approve of what others, more consistent and decided, have effected in this benevolent enterprise. Teetotalers by carrying out their principle, condemn the opposite course, awaken thought, and lessen the consumption of what, but for their presence and example, would be more freely used. By mixing with others in the lawful occupations of life, sitting at the same table at hotels and steam-boats, or even at public dinners on special occasions; by their use of water, and the remarks often elicited thereby; materially aid the Temperance cause, as well by identification with societies, and the advocacy of the same by the voice and the pen.

This is particularly the case with reference to ministers of the Gospel. Let them be true to this principle in the privacies of life, and on all public occasions; and who can tell the amount of good they may accomplish? But, on the other hand, let them countenance drinking customs, and drink wine or toddy with those who use it, whether in travelling by boat, or stopping at hotels, or mingling with fellow citizens at public dinners, or taking part in the courtesies and hospitality of more retired circles; and who can estimate the *mischief* they will produce? The free use of intoxicating drinks by ministers of the Gospel will strengthen the bands of many inebriates, and encourage many to drink who might otherwise be induced to associate with the decided friends and patrons of the Temperance Reform.

While in the old Country many estimable ministers, for various reasons stand aloof from such organizations. It is pleasing to know that in *Canada* large numbers of various denominations are identified with them. Among the Methodists, and Baptists, and

Congregationalists, the clergy are *to a man*, or nearly so, the avowed friends of this important movement. Such, however, is my impression, and I think the conductors of this periodical will sustain the statement. Among the ministers of the Free and Established Church of Scotland *many* are associated with it, but not to the same extent perhaps, as in other religious bodies. The same remark holds with reference to the Episcopal Church. With reference to the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, it is well known that many are the advocates of strict Temperance, but to what extent it prevails I am not prepared to state.

Taking then a general view of the subject, it is a matter of thankfulness that so many ministers are the avowed and active friends of total abstinence principles, and the carrying out of those principles by a Prohibitory Law; it is devoutly to be wished that those who have hitherto stood aloof, will seriously consider the subject in all its bearings, and cheerfully lend their help to a cause which all must admit has effected much good, and which, by the Divine blessing, will accomplish yet more. That the cause has suffered by rash, unkind, and unjudicious advocacy, cannot be called in question; but this should operate as an inducement to employ our influence in the right direction, and by an improved advocacy aim to accomplish the various objects contemplated by enlightened and warm-hearted Temperance reformers.

The writer humbly hopes that the servants of God in every locality will bestir themselves to renewed and increased activity in urging the claims of this important instrumentality, and blend with their prudent and earnest efforts, earnest prayer for the Divine blessing to attend their exertions. This doubtless they have done already; but there is reason to believe that the remembrance more frequently of such exertions before public assemblies, will have a happy effect, and greatly accelerate the triumphs of this enterprise.

Whitby, 19th March, 1853.

J. T. B.

Canadian Temperance League.

A very important step in the right direction has recently been taken by the Temperance men of the good town of London, C. W. It is nothing less than the formation of a League for the suppression of Intemperance, and the procuring of a prohibitory enactment against the liquor traffic. The provisional arrangements have been made and a Prospectus in goodly type and fair proportions has reached us. All ministers of the gospel favorable to the objects specified are to be members without fee if they choose. All other persons over 16 years of age are to pay a fee; over 21 years 2s. 6d., under 21, 1s. 3d.; all females 1s. 3d.; these payments to be made annually. "And no other test or qualification of Membership shall be exacted, than the payment of the said entrance and annual fees, or being a minister of the gospel and favorable to the cause." The document before us is signed by S. Morrill, Chairman, and W. G. Telfer, Secretary. The latter gentleman we do not know, but the name of the former is to us a sufficient guarantee of the respectability and efficiency of the parties making this proposition. The objects of the League are dear to us, and we have long labored honestly for their attainment. A League is necessary, and the necessity therefore has long been felt by many. It was suggested at a Convention in Montreal some years ago, and at a public meeting in this City about three years ago, a gentleman well known in Upper Canada, advocated the speedy forma-

tion of a combination similar to the far famed "Scottish Temperance League." But after all the talk, to London belongs the credit of forming the ball and putting it in motion. Success to the "Canadian Temperance League," we say. There may be some diversity of opinion as to the details of the organisation, and will no doubt be set right, but the main features are correct. We give the Constitution below, and unequivocally concur in the aim and purpose of our worthy friends, and sincerely hope the whole country will arise for the rescue of the drunkard and the salvation of our beloved country. With the view then of giving full efficacy to this organisation, let Temperance men throughout the country, and in every town of any size where an efficient League can be established forthwith form one, and be ready whenever the time arrives to send in their delegates for the purpose of forming what may be called a central committee, but more of this in our next.

CONSTITUTION.

The name shall be "The Canadian Temperance League."

OBJECTS.

- 1st.—For the suppression of Intemperance
- 2nd.—For using all Constitutional means to procure the enactment and permanency of a prohibitory Liquor Law in Canada similar to the Maine Law.

HOW CONSTITUTED.

Ministers of the Gospel who shall be favorable to the objects of the League shall be Members thereof, without fee.

All persons, over 16 years of age, male and female, favorable to its objects, upon election as hereinafter provided, may become Members of the League by paying an entrance fee and an annual contribution as follows, viz :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| All male persons over 21 yrs., | 2s. 6d. each. |
| " " " under 21 " | 1s. 3d. " |
| All Females, | 1s. 3d. " |

And no other test or qualification of Membership shall be exacted than the payment of the said entrance and annual fees, or being a Minister of the Gospel and favorable to the cause.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The League shall be governed as follows, viz :—

For the General Government thereof, by a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of Twelve persons, Seven of whom shall form a quorum, who are all to be Members of the League. That until a General Convention of the League shall take place and permanent Officers be appointed—those Officers shall be immediately appointed from amongst the Members of the Town and neighborhood of London, and they shall act provisionally, until the election of their successors.

That Branches of the League may be organised in each County in the Province, who shall have power within such Counties to establish Township, Town, Village or Section Branches of the same throughout Canada, wherever practicable, under a name and number to be designated by the County Branches.

That County Branches shall be governed by a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee of Ten, (six to form a quorum.) to be appointed annually, from amongst the Members.

That Township, Town, Village or Section Branches shall be governed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee of Five Members, three to form a quorum, to be appointed annually from amongst the Members.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE LEAGUE AND ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The President of the Provincial League or Branches, shall preside at all General, Special, and Committee Meetings, preserve order and decorum, decide all questions of order, and give the casting vote when a vote is taken, if there should be an equality of votes on any question pending at such Meeting, and he shall sign all orders for Money on the Treasurer.

The senior Vice-President present at any Meeting, shall act in the stead and perform the duties of the President during his absence or illness, and in the absence of the President and Vice-President, a Chairman may be appointed *pro. tem.*

The Recording Secretary shall keep a Register of all the doings and transactions of the Meetings and Committee of the League, or Branch for which he is appointed.

The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the League, and the Committee for the Branch for which he is appointed.

The Treasurer shall receive and keep all monies of the League or Branch for which he shall be appointed, and disburse the same upon orders, to be signed by the President or Vice-President and Recording Secretary.

The Executive Committee shall have the general superintendence of the business of the League or Branch for which they are appointed.

That all Correspondence from the Township, Town, Village, or Section Branches, with the Provincial League, shall be transmitted through the Corresponding Secretary of the County Branches, to the C. S. of the Provincial League.

That all monies received by the County, Township, Town, Village, and Section Branches over and above what is actually required for incidental expenses, shall be transmitted through their several Treasurers to the President of the Provincial League, to be by him handed over to the Treasurer.

That all monies received by the Treasurer of the Canadian Temperance League, shall be acknowledged through the Press and devoted to the following objects (exclusively) upon the vote, and subject to the direction of the executive Committee, viz :—

1st. For the payment of the necessary incidental expenses of the League, and salaries for Officers, (if indispensable.)

2nd. For the payment of a Salary or Salaries to the Editor or Editors, and Publisher or Publishers of such Papers, Periodicals, or Publications, as may be constituted the recognized organ or organs of the League.

3rd. For the procuring, and gratuitous distribution, of all such tracts and publications as shall have a tendency to promote the objects contemplated by the League.

4th. For the employment, and payment, of such efficient and zealous lecturers for the different divisions that may be set out for the purpose; in order by well timed agitation and convincing arguments, to secure a conviction on the public mind, of the necessity for a prohibitory liquor law, in Canada.

That any person over 16 years of age, by transmitting the required fee, may become a member of the League upon being proposed by one member and seconded by another, and a majority voting for his or her admission, by a show of hands at any meeting. And after signing the constitution of the League, a card of certificate of membership shall be given, the production of which shall entitle him or her to admission at, and to participate in, the proceedings of any meeting of the League or its branches, throughout Canada.

That all monies received by the Treasurer shall be acknowledged through the Press, and deposited in one of the Provincial chartered Banks to the credit of the Provincial Temperance League, subject to the order of the President and Treasurer.

Repository of Contemporary Opinions.

Doctor N. Gilman writing for the Mass. Life Boat says what follows maintaining that "The Medicinal use of Intoxicating drinks makes drunkards."

The principle was long since established, that it was dangerous to take the smallest quantity of alcoholic liquor (except as a medicine) because it would create the necessity of a little more, and a little more, till a drunkard's appetite was formed. Experience and observation have clearly demonstrated that this exception should be stricken out. To prove this I shall not call in medical authority, but give facts; and those, either within my own knowledge, or authenticated beyond a doubt. From these facts, the following principles may be deduced.

First, Alcoholic liquors are not prevented from exerting their peculiar effects upon the system, by the existence of disease.

Second, Medicines do not change the nature of alcohol, so as to prevent the formation of a drunkard's appetite by its continued use, or its revival by an occasional dose. A drunkard's appetite consists not in a love of the *taste* of spirits, but a necessity for the stimulus of alcohol, acquired by its previous use. Persons of long established intemperate habits, often loathe the taste of rum, while temperate people love it. It is in fact, a diseased state of the system—the foot-prints of the demon alcohol.

There are many cases within my own knowledge, where reformed inebriates have fallen, from a revival of their appetite by the use of bitters and the various kinds of Patent Medicines which are prepared with spirits. It may be objected that this is not a proper medicinal use; yet it is undoubtedly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law. Should the law be so far modified as to cut off every alcoholic medicine except those prepared or recommended by the Medical Faculty, and that law be enforced to the very letter, the bad effects of intoxicating liquors are only circumscribed, not obviated. I can refer to many cases, and some very melancholy ones, where persons have acquired an unconquerable appetite for alcoholic stimulants from tasting spirits medicinally, by the prescription of the best Physicians. I can point out more than one drunkard, made such by the use of Purgative, prescribed by a Physician, for some slight derangement of the health. This article is usually considered a safe and harmless family medicine. Should this be doubted, I can state particulars and bring proof. Could all our cases of intemperance be thoroughly analysed, many would be found of a similar origin; enough in every place, to remove all doubt on this point. I shall not insult the good sense of your readers, by proving that the domestic medicinal and culinary use of spirits is just as dangerous in proportion to the quantity used, as the social use. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

From the same source we take the following affecting remarks, they may be profitably considered.

When I was a lad, I was instructed by my parents to read a portion of Scripture daily, and I have now reason to remember and bless them for the heavenly instructions I received at their hands. I am now far advanced in life, and the benefits to me from the above named source, is now, and ever has been, a great consolation to me. The narrative of the person who was on his journey from Jerusalem to Jericho, who fell amongst thieves, who stripped him of his raiment and left him nearly dead—is a fit representation of the poor drunkard at the present day; for when the drunkard's money is exhausted, he is turned into the street, to suffer and die.

I have been led to the above reflections by the sudden death of a person in this vicinity who, in my humble opinion, has been murdered by rumsellers.—This is not a solitary instance of the kind in this vicinity. Would to God that it was, *but it is far otherwise*. Many there are amongst us, fast pursuing the same downward course.

The person whose death I have named above, *aside from rum*, was a very respectable and intelligent man, and one that might have been a blessing to any community; but he has gone to the great tribunal. Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to say, that he was a great opposer to our present Liquor Law. I have watched his downward course for a long time, and was not surprised to hear of his decease.

I have endeavored for twenty years past, to exert what little influence I possess, to put a stop to this *damnable traffic* in intoxicating liquors; and I thank God for what

has already been accomplished in our good old Bay State. But much still remains to be done.

When I hear of the death of a drunkard, as I often do, *I regret to hear the fact*; but it is a source of consolation to me, to know that I have exerted my influence, both by precept and example, to put a stop to this body and soul destroying traffic.

To the above we add a short paragraph on the slavery of drinking. Oh that all the slaves in the state of Intemperance would take timely warning!

How many thousand know that drink does them immense injury, and is inflicting the direst curse, who yet continue to tamper with the intoxicating cup! Never was there a more cruel slavery than that imposed by the drinking system. Men are enchained to the fashions and usages of the day, and they rivet their fetters by their own love for the liquor. They constantly drink against their own reason, and their own interest. The slave trade, in all its horrors, never killed, and maimed, and tortured a tithe of the number that strong drink is doing every year. The cost of this social slavery is nearly sixty millions a year, and among its patrons, and supporters are found princes and peasants, clergy and laity, rulers and ruled, rich, poor, old, young, male and female, all crying out in words against its horrors, and yet, in deeds, supplying it with ways and means, and voluntary victims! Juggernaut's car was an angel's chariot compared to the infernal engines at work night and day among us for the destruction of the people. Drinking bondsmen! have you any desire to be free? Then adopt the teetotal pledge. By this alone can you effect your emancipation. Flee from the slavery states of licensed drunkeries, and as soon as you touch teetotal ground your shackles fall. This is the true land of liberty flowing with milk and honey, watered and blessed by the Hand Divine.—Teetotalers! Do your duty!

Hoist freedom's banner—sound its hallowed fame—
Unloose men's shackles; nerve the trembling knee;
Emancipation to the world proclaim;
From drinking slavery set the prisoners free!

CLARENCE AND LOCHARER DIVISIONS.

A short time ago, some of the most active Sons of Temperance in Clarence and Lochaber, thought it their duty to give a manifestation of their gratitude and esteem, to Mr. Andrew Shirreff, Sen., who has for many years taken a deep interest in the Temperance cause, and whose services as the Conductor of the Choir, have so greatly contributed to the entertainment and great success of the numerous Temperance meetings which have been held in their parts.

A meeting was accordingly convened. William Edwards, Esq., in an appropriate speech alluded to the long and valuable services which Mr. Shirreff had so freely given to the cause of Temperance and Religion; after which, one of Bagster's beautiful Family Bibles and two Sacred Music Books, containing a suitable inscription, were presented. The old gentleman's heart was touched by this unexpected kindness, and he made a feeling speech in return. But, as the good old man, in the midst of his labors on his backwoods farm, occasionally allows his thoughts to take a poetic shape, a few days after, the "Sons" received the following lines, which, though not intended for the public eye we deem not unworthy of a place in the *Advocate*.

The Clarence and Lochaber Division of the S. of T.

I envy not the rich and great,
Who ro'l in splendor daily;
The miser hoarding up his pelf,
Nor grandee strutting gaily.

I covet not the rich attire,
Of those who crowd the palace;
Nor pant I for the warlike fame
Of Scotland's hero Wallace.

Or Britain's far famed Iron-Duke,
Though brave for England's glory;
And long the name of Wellington
Will shine in British story.

But other themes my thoughts employ,
More genial to my feeling,
Than all the palm's of victory won
Midst cannon's thunder pealing.

Hail! then, ye gen'rous Temperance men
Of Clarence and Lochaber;
And many a laurel may you win
From each true-hearted neighbor.

The gen'rous soul we love to view,
And hold in long remembrance;
Thus, in my heart, I feel towards you
Ye noble Sons of Temperance.

Your gifts to me I highly prize,
I'm filled with admiration;
And wonder that my services
Have met such approbation.

But not the gift alone I prize,
Though much I do admire it;
The *spirit* that provoked the deed
I covet and desire it.

In sacred song, and sacred praise,
I take the greatest pleasure;
You have conferred on me a boon,
These books I deem a treasure.

But most I value that bless'd Book
Which God to man has given;
May every Son of Temperance
Make it his guide to Heaven.

Accept ye these my thanks sincere,
I own myself your debtor;
And I shall still your singer be,
Till you can find a better.

Press on! Press on! for good to man,
We'll work and strive together,
Till alcohol, throughout the land,
Is banished—yes! forever.

Temperance and Madagascar Missions.

The London Missionary Society has resolved to recommence their important Missionary work on the Island of Madagascar. It appears from a letter we find in a London paper, that there are important reasons why the Missionaries should be total abstainers. The writer says "Madagascar contains four million inhabitants; all total abstainers from intoxicating drinks." "In this island, the Maine Constitution is on the point of ministering the solemn rite of matrimony, for the first time, an edict came direct from the throne, ordaining—not for the first time—that no intoxicating wine was to be used, it being a breach of their laws. In consequence to that law, he made use of the pure pressed juice of the grape. It is then for the total abstainers of the Empire to bring their influence to bear upon the London

Missionary Society, that they send none but pledged total abstainers to Madagascar. Moderate drinkers will not do—even if the law will permit them to drink in moderation. It will lead to immoderation, not, perhaps in themselves, but in the natives. Woe be to that man who first opens the flood-gates of intemperance in Madagascar. It is revolting to our best feelings to think that he might be a British Christian Minister of the Gospel."

The reason assigned why the Missionaries should be total abstainers is good as far as it goes. It is good, because the law of Madagascar is good *in that respect*. But liquor drinking is bad every where. Missionaries know it, and therefore even those who use wine or brandy in moderation on foreign stations and especially in heathen lands, do so very *prudently and cautiously*, endeavouring to conceal their practice from those around them. Now if intoxicating drinks are proper for the civilized they are proper for the savage. But as a beverage they are not, good for any either White, Red or Black. Their general use ought every where to be abolished and that speedily. In the mean time of all men; let Missionaries and Ministers set an example of self-denial and moral courage.

Spirituos liquors on Emigrant Ships.

Mr. William Howitt has in the March Number of the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," published a Diary of his Voyage to Australia." It is replete with beautiful descriptions of various scenes and things. We regret that our space is not sufficient to allow of numerous quotations. His views on one topic we do not wish to omit. He describes a drunken uproar on board, and bears testimony to the sad effects of carrying spirits on emigrant ships. He says:

"I was writing in the *cuddy* after tea, when suddenly there arose a clamour, bustle, and scuffle,—a running, a stamping, and a shouting,—as if all the people were fighting together. I ran up, and found the captain surrounded by a mob of nearly all the men in the ship, and in violent contention with three or four drunken sailors. The system of making the ship a floating gin-palace had produced its natural fruits. All the disturbances in the ship amongst the intermediates had arisen from that cause; they got drunk, and made the sailors drunk. This had gone on till the man at the helm, or the *hellem* as all sea-faring people call it, had let the ship go out of his hands. It was just at sunset, and about a week ago, I was walking the deck, and had been looking directly from the ship's side at the sun, when to my surprise, I saw her going at once directly towards it. At the same moment a number of people cried out that the ship was running round, and the second mate was seen at full speed hastening to the wheel and pushing the man away. Had there been a brisk gale, it would have taken the sails aback, and very likely carried the masts all away together. Now again we had a disturbance from drunken sailors, though there was no danger to the ship, but many dreadful theats on all sides."

Again:—

"The system of the sale of spirits on board these emigrant ships produces the worst consequences. Here are a number of young men whose friends have given them orders on banks here, that they might not spend their money in the ship, yet who, nevertheless, have managed to dissipate it all.

Rough and Ready Reading in General.

— There was a grand Temperance Convention at Boston on the 10th of March. Many of the best men of the country were present, and the meeting was one long to be remembered. The Convention approved of the World Temperance Convention which is purposed to be held on the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition in New York this next summer. We understand that a preliminary meeting is to be held in the City of New York, early in May, for the purpose of finally arranging this matter. We trust Canada will be represented at this meeting. No time is to be lost in selecting the delegates. It would be well to send one from each of the different organisations in the province.

— The Massachusetts *Cataract* has changed hands, and has also changed its name. It is now called the *Temperance Agitator*. Happening to read aloud the name when a lady was at our elbow, she thought it sounded like "Alligator." A pretty good idea, for that press has always been the fierce enemy of the rum traffic. The new editors have our best wishes.

— A new paper, the *Brighton Sentinel*, C.W., has come to hand. It is handsomely printed, and being independent in politics may be expected to express its own opinions. The recent article on the Scarcity of School Teachers is good, and we judge the editor is friendly to the Temperance Reformation. Success to all such papers.

— The Rumsellers of New Brunswick are all astir to evade the law of that Province, and keep up the worship of their god Bacchus. Their excuses are vain. The bad business must end.

— The "Journal of Education," for March, is as good as usual. We have often commended it, and cheerfully do so now.

— The "National Magazine," for April, contains a portrait and sketch of Bayard Taylor. The other engravings are numerous, and the matter rich and racy. This monthly is now fully established as a first rate periodical, and is greatly increasing its sales. Mr. Pickup is the agent for Montreal.

— We must be excused giving any opinion for the present on the matter referred to by a Correspondent in Hamilton. On the general question, our sentiments are on record, on the personal affairs in dispute we have no remarks to offer.

— Quite a heap of Correspondence must lie over awhile—perhaps we may issue an extra and give it to our readers in that way.

— "Blackwood," for March, is here. In "Lady Lee's Widowhood" there is a character brought out thus: "From his long residence at the Grapes, (Inn) his habits were so well known that he never had occasion to give an order; and being of taciturn habits this was a great comfort to him. Between breakfast and dinner he always had three glasses of rum and water; between dinner and supper six; and after supper his tumbler was replenished, till he was carried off to bed on the waiter's back." What a brutalized existence!

Temperance Movement, County of Perth.

The following announcement must be gratifying to all the friends of the cause. We could wish it was in our power to announce a similar movement in all the other counties of the province.

TEMPERANCE AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.
The Subscriber invites his fellow settlers in the County of Perth, of which Stratford is the County Town, to aid him in promoting the circulation of information on the above important subject in the County.

He desires not any monied influence, but only that which he deems is in the power of every man and woman to afford, namely, the assistance in the distribution of printed papers, bearing on the above subjects, and the inducing all to peruse them, and to notice the facts which may be referred to.

He intends to put in the hands of every family in the county, a Temperance publication, and he only wishes and expects the assistance of its inhabitant (to nearly all of whom he is personally known,) to forward his views in the circulation, distribution, and reading of them.—The publications will be such, as he hopes, will not disturb the religious or political feelings of any person.

At the same time, as the importance of the consideration of Temperance and the Maine Liquor Law, has been referred to universally by the Press, he invites leading men and others, in other Counties, to consider whether such a movement as this should not be made in their localities. There are two publications he can refer to, as so worthy of perusal, that he hopes a mere reference to them is sufficient:

1. Dr. Guthrie of Edinburgh's "Plea against Drunkenness," [which has been copied *seriatim* in the "Spirit of the Age," Hamilton.] and 2. "Use and Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors on Health and Disease," by Dr. Carpenter, price only 1s 3d at Hamilton and other places.

J. J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, Feb., 1853.

New Agents.

Mr. James Kay, merchant tailor, Granby, has been appointed agent for that place in room of Mr. Lisford. Mr. Joel Tilden, has been appointed agent in Waterville, Compton.

We have still further comments to make in reference to our agents, which we will do in our next number. In the meantime we would be thankful to any of our friends having suggestions to make to us on this subject, if they would do so before that time.

NOTICE!

At a Meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of the Plattsburg, Montreal and New York Railroad Companies, March 21st 1853, Resolved, That no person shall be employed in the service of these Companies, or either of them as Conductor, Engineer, Switchman, or in any other capacity connected with the running of the Road, who makes use of intoxicating drinks.

Attest, M. K. PLATT, Secretary.

We have great pleasure in giving the above a place in our columns, and would hope that all other Lines of Railroad will take the hint, and follow the example thus set them. No doubt the above Resolution of the Plattsburg, Montreal, & New York Railroad Company will tend greatly to increase the travel upon their route.

Our Quebec Correspondence.

In calling the attention of our readers to the above correspondence in our present issue we, take the opportunity of expressing the hope that our Correspondent T. W., will favor us with the names of those members who treated the discussion of Mr. Cameron's bill with such marked indifference, and even rudeness, as he refers to, it is well not only that their constituents but that the whole country should know who they are that so trifling with the best interests of their fellows. We are quite willing to be the medium of giving such men the publicity they deserve; of course we could not hope for the patronage of these "gentlemen," by so doing, but we love the interests of our brother men more than his applause.

The Trial of Alcohol

has been published, and though from the crowded state of our columns we cannot notice it at length to day, yet we must omit to assure our readers that it is cheap at the advertised price, 4d. each; 3s. 6d. per dozen; or 22s. 6d. per 100.

The Vote of the People of Vermont.

The returns from 158 towns of the vote upon the question of accepting the new liquor law, stands—yeas 13,529; nays 10,783; majority in favor of the law 2,746.

To Correspondents.

Several communications that deserve a place in our columns came to late for our present issue, others are crowded out, and some are still under consideration.

Amicitia.—We can easily answer that question. We have so many pressing engagements and duties at this season of the year that we have not time to write the articles on Sanitary and Social Economy. They will be continued, but we wish to have more leisure for them than we can now command. In the mean time we suggest that *Amicitia* and other friends should obtain a few more subscribers for us in that neighborhood and county. Every number of the *Canada Temperance Advocate* will be worth more than it costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Canadian Temperance League.

DUNDAS, 5th March, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure, that I learn the announcement of a Canadian Temperance League, which has emanated from some of the energetic Temperance men of London, C. W., and for which they merit the thanks of our entire community. A similar plan was proposed to me last November by one of our Sons here, but the idea has been fully carried out by others, in the prospectus which I send you, and to them belongs the honor.

The objects are clearly stated, viz:—

- 1st. For the suppression of intemperance.
- 2nd. For using constitutional means to procure the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law.

The project is most feasible, and must merit the approbation of every well wisher of his country's prosperity, as it is the only system by which all such great and important movements have been carried out in Great Britain. It invites not only the cooperation of every temperance man in the community, but also all who are favorable to a prohibitory liquor law, and who may not feel disposed to sign what is called the total pledge themselves.

I shall now make a few remarks upon the prospectus, for the purpose of eliciting the opinions of others, and in order to suggest some improvements.

The first period named for a general convention of delegates is entirely too soon, the document is dated 21st February, but was not promulgated in this section of the country until last Friday, the 4th inst., when it appeared in the columns of the "Spirit of the Age." Now if it is the intention of the projectors to obtain a large and influential assemblage of delegates from every part of the two Canadas, a much later period should have been named, sometime in the month of May, when the roads are good and the

navigation open. If you folks in Canada East are to be included, which I presume you are or ought to be, the postponement of the time will be absolutely necessary, and a more central spot than London should have been selected, as Kingston, for example. I would also recommend, that like the annual meetings of religious bodys, synods, conferences, &c., and the Grand Division sessions, the yearly meetings should take place at various points of the two Provinces.

The monetary department in the constitution next claims my notice. It would appear that all the monies except a small proportion requisite for incidental expenses are to be transmitted to head quarters. With all due deference to the concoctors of the constitution, the branch Leagues will require and expect to use the larger proportion of the amounts collected in their respective localities, and only transmit a per centage or smaller part to the Executive Committee for general purposes. I trust that none of the originators will imagine these remarks are written with any captious or adverse feelings, but solely with the intention of having as far as practicable the entire Canadas represented, for if the meeting takes place on the 21st inst., the half of the inhabitants will not have heard of it, and if they had, could not consequently send delegates at that period. Besides, by delaying the convention for a longer time, the conductors of various Temperance journals and other contributors will have been enabled to discuss the different sections of the constitution, and the Temperance public to call meetings in their different localities—to choose their delegates and arrange and digest instructions for them, as well as adopt a more clear and definite plan for the monetary department. Hoping to learn your more experienced opinion on this important matter, which requires mature consideration previous to the general convention, as *C'est le premier pas qui coute*.

I remain your friend and subscriber,

A PROHIBITORY LAW ADVOCATE.

[The above communication was too late for our last publication, and although, in some respects may be thought rather late for our present number, yet the suggestions should not be lost sight of.—ED.]

To the Sons of Temperance of the City of Montreal.

BROTHERS,—“To cheer the Widow in Affliction's strait” is a prominent feature in our Organization. You have therefore now an opportunity presented to you to carry out that principle, in aiding and assisting the Widow of our much esteemed and lamented Brother, the late R. W. Lay, of this city; who, during his life time, was esteemed by all for his courteous conduct, integrity, honor, as a good Christian, and as a Son of Temperance for his being irreproachable in his demeanour. The deceased Brother, during the latter part of his life, and at the time of his death, was busily engaged throughout Canada in obtaining subscriptions to a small monthly periodical, entitled the “Maple Leaf,” the only legacy that he had to leave to his bereaved Widow, and on that alone has she now to depend for her and her family's support. I therefore appeal on behalf of Mrs. Lay to all the Sons to come forward and lay at the footstool of affliction their mite by subscribing to this Periodical. A subscription list is now open for the Sons and

other members of Temperance Societies at the office of J. C. Becket, Great St. James Street.

I remain, Brothers,
yours in L. P. & F.,
W. EASTON,
D. G. W. P.

Montreal, 10th March, 1853.

THE OLD TRAP.—Rev Henry Ward Beecher, who bids fair to become as famous for his wit as for his eloquence, makes the following shrewd reply to those disinterested people who ask temperance men why they don't enforce the old laws against rum-selling instead of framing new ones, like that of Maine. The reader can judge whether he drives the nail home and clinches it: "It is said, why don't you execute the present laws? This puts me in mind of an old rat, who, sleek and fat, coming out of his hole, sees a new trap. He walks around it, peeps into it, nibbles at it, and finds that it is not like the old one—it is all wire, and there is no getting out of it. So he goes to the keeper of the house and says: "Why are you not satisfied with the wooden bottom, through which I have crawled forty times? So with these old liquor rats; they know how to evade them; they can crawl almost through anything, but they don't like the Maine law. These men can tell what the law means. The outcry which they now make, leads me to think that they smell fire. I never was so much in favor of the law as when I found out how rumsellers opposed it."

HOW TO GAIN A CHARACTER FOR CLEMENCY.—Having (says the *Gatheshead Observer*) got the appointment of President, and coveting some higher title, take the people by surprise, and drive into exile every man of whom you are afraid. Then, having accomplished your ends, and placed yourself, as you think, securely in your seat, allow the exiles to return, and complacently accept from your courtiers their laudations of your "clemency!"

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

THE Subscriber invites his fellow settlers in the COUNTY OF PERTH, of which STRATFORD is the County Town, to aid him in promoting the circulation of INFORMATION on the important subject of TEMPERANCE and the MAINE LIQUOR LAW in the County.

He desires not any monied influence, but only that which he deems is in the power of every man and woman to afford, namely,—the assisting the distribution of Printed Papers, bearing on the above subjects, and the inducing all to peruse them, and to notice the facts which may be referred to.

He intends to put in the hands of every family in the County, a Temperance Publication, and he only wishes and expects the assistance of its inhabitants (to nearly all of whom he is well known,) to forward his views in the circulation, distribution, and reading of them. The Publications will be such as, he hopes, will not disturb the religious or political feelings of any person.

At the same time, as the importance of the consideration of TEMPERANCE and the MAINE LIQUOR LAW, has been referred to universally by the Press, he invites leading men and others in other Counties, to consider whether such a movement as this should not be made in their localities. There are two Publications he can refer to, as so worthy of perusal, that he hopes a mere reference to them is sufficient:—1. Dr. Guthrie of Edinburgh's "Plea against Drunkenness" (which has been copied *seriatim* in the "Spirit of the Age," Hamilton,) and—2. "Use and Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors in Health and Disease," by Dr. Carpenter, price 1s3d. only, at Hamilton and other places.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, 7th Feb., 1853.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Compiled for the *Montreal Witness*, Wednesday,
March 30, 1853.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ASHES.—Sales of shipping lots of both sorts have been made at 27s 6d, which is the present quotation.

FLOUR.—Having been sold for May delivery, at 23s, continues dull at that price.

WHEAT.—Nothing doing.

OATS.—Sales at 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d.

PEAS.—Held at 3s 7½d—no sales.

PORK.—Still quoted at 65s, 70s, and 95s, but no demand at those prices.

BUTTER.—Some parcels have been offered at 6½d to 7d—no demand.

Stocks.—Bank of Montreal, 25½ to 26 per cent prem. Transfer book closed at present. City Bank continues at 2½ per cent premium, but not much sought. Commercial remains at 10½ per cent premium. Bank of Upper Canada is saleable at par. Bank du Peuple offering at par.

EXCHANGE continues at 10 per cent prem. For Bank 60 days.

RAILROAD STOCKS.—Sales of St. Lawrence and Atlantic at 10 per cent discount; Montreal and New York at 19 per cent discount, with an upward tendency. St. Lawrence and Champlain, 27½ per cent discount.

MONTREAL MINING CONSOLS.—Sales since last report at 31s 3d.

CITY GAS STOCK.—10 per cent discount offered.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES, bearing 6 per cent—several small amounts have been sold at 5 per cent prem. and interest, and not easily obtained at that.

HARDWARE.—Prices firm—stocks low. No alteration in prices since our last.

GROCERIES.—No change.

OHEIM TOMS HUTTE.

A supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin in German just received, 2s. 6d each.

For sale by

JOHN DOUGALL,

183 St. Paul Street.

The above work can be sent y post for 6d.

Montreal, March 30, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE TRIAL OF ALCOHOL,

As it took place during three evenings, before a crowded audience in Quebec, in March last.

THE fatal results arising from the use of Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, are prominently exposed.

It contains the usual Legal Forms and Proceedings of a Criminal Trial. The Opening of the Court; Arraignment of the Prisoner; Empannelling of the Jury; Opening Address of Attorney General; Direct and Cross Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution; Opening Address of Prisoner's Counsel; Direct and Cross-Examination of Witnesses for Defence; Closing Address of Attorney-General; Chief Justice's Charge; Verdict; Petition of Prisoner and Sentence.

It will be issued in neat pamphlet form, containing 36 pages, at 4th. each, 3s. 6d. per dozen, or 22s. 6d. per 100. As the edition is limited, an early application is requested, post paid, to J. C. Becket, Montreal; *Canadian Watchman* Office, Toronto; or Quebec *Gazette* Office, Quebec.

The CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE is printed and published on the 1st and 15th of each month, 2s. 6d. per annum, at the Power Press Printing Establishment of J. C. BECKET, 22 Great St. James Street, Montreal.