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THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE
SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

J. M. CRAMP, D.D., }
EDITOR.

Fidelity,--Union--Perseverance.

JAMES BARRATT, }
PUBLISHER.

VOLUME I.

HALIFAX, N.S., NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

NO. 2.

Essays, &c.

GRAND DIVISION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

OFFICERS FOR 1856-7.

G.W.P.—REV. ALEX. McARTHUR, Pictou.
G.W.A.—JAMES MOSHER, Esq., Windsor.
G.Scribe.—MR. PATK. MONAGHAN, Halifax.
G.T.—JOHN A. BELL, Esq., Halifax.
G.Chaplain.—REV. S. N. BENTLY, Halifax.
G.Conductor.—MR. R. M. BARRATT, Halifax.
G.Sentinel.—MR. WM. MURRAY, Halifax.
P.G.W.P.—REV. J.M. CRAMP, D.D., Wolfville.

THE Annual Session of the Grand Division was held at Halifax on Wednesday, Oct. 22d, and two following days. The following is a copy of the

GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH'S REPORT.

TO THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Officers and Brethren,—

At the close of my term of office it becomes my duty to review the transactions of the year, and to offer such suggestions as may appear to be conducive to the advancement of the interests of the Order.

You have observed with much regret, I doubt not, that the statistical returns presented by the Most Worthy Scribe at the last meeting of the National Division exhibit a great falling off in numbers. Our Order now comprises 41 Grand Divisions, 2,957 subordinate Divisions, and 99,172 members. There was a much larger number of members a few years ago. In attempting to account for this diminution various considerations have been adduced. Perhaps it is sufficient to refer to the experience of all benevolent enterprises, which commonly suffer a decline after the first fervours have subsided and the excitement of novelty has ceased, shewing the necessity of unremitting effort and watchful care lest the fire that has been kindled should die out for want of fuel. There is also a fact to be noticed which has exerted no small influence on our prosperity. I refer to the establishment of other Orders, which have won their way to patronage by the adoption of plans of operation of a more popular character, as is supposed, than our own arrangements. Adverting to these circumstances the Most Worthy Scribe suggested, in his Report to the National Division, the desirableness of certain changes which he regarded as necessary to the revival of the Order. I referred to them at the last Quarterly Session, and

now transcribe that portion of the Most Worthy Scribe's Report:—

"The M. W. Scribe respectfully suggests the following, as, in his judgment, the most suitable agencies:

"1. The full and unequivocal membership of the female sex.

"2. The extension of the minimum for the admission of youth, to twelve years of age.

"3. The extension of the initiation of non-beneficial numbers at the discretion of Divisions.

"4. The extension of the terms of office in Divisions to six months.

"5. The institution of an 'Honorary Badge,' for members of three years good standing, as recommended at the late session, by the Committee on Ceremonies and Regalia.

"6. The legal right to those entitled to Degree Regalia, to wear the same in Divisions.

"7. The election of one or more representatives annually to Grand Divisions from the body of members, not W. P.'s or P. W. P.'s."

With the exception of the first and second articles, which were partially adopted, the alterations recommended by the M. W. Scribe failed to obtain the sanction of the National Division. I have placed them before you for the purpose of consideration and discussion, that the views of the Grand Division on all or any of them, if judged advisable, may be conveyed to the National Division, at its next Annual Session, either by resolution or by instruction to your representatives. I take it for granted that some members of this body will attend that Annual Session, the appointed place of meeting (Providence, R. I.) being so near and so easy of access.

Our history during the past year may be soon told. The first event that saddened our hearts and cast a gloom over our prospects was the death of Brother William Scott, the late G. Scribe,—a brother whose attachment to Temperance principles was unswerving, and in whose removal the Order has sustained a very heavy loss. Then came the stoppage of the *Athenaeum* newspaper, a calamity as distressing as the paralysis of a warrior's right arm. The defeat of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, occurring at the same time, sorely added to our discouragement. That untoward circumstance has been followed by an increase of intemperance in most parts of the Province. The enemies of our cause have been greatly emboldened, while the misery-making, crime-producing traffic has acquired new energy, and pursues its destructive career, seldom checked by men in office, even when the existing law is manifestly broken, but too often encouraged and patronised. A fearful responsibility rests on those by whose efforts the progress of reform has been stayed.

These things would not have proved so disheartening if we had been able to procure the services of Lecturers, by whose exertions and appeals the desponding might have been re-assured, the wavering decided, and wanderers reclaimed. We have been entirely unsuccessful in our attempts in that direction, and consequently the Divisions have been left to their own resources. This disappointment, added to the want of a Temperance press, has operated prejudicially in a variety of respects. It would have been less painfully felt if your presiding officer could have visited the Divisions generally, for purposes of inspection and public advocacy. It was unable to do so. In mentioning this, I take the opportunity of submitting to the consideration of the Grand Division the importance of securing in one, at least, of its officers, a brother possessing qualifications for public labour, and who may command sufficient leisure to devote a portion of his time to the advancement of the Order.

Although I have received a larger number of Reports from Deputies since the last Quarterly Session than in any other part of the year, I am not so well prepared as could be wished to furnish a full and accurate account of the state of the Order in this Province.—Judging from the communications which have reached me I am compelled to admit that with but few exceptions the movement has been retrograde rather than otherwise. The G. Scribe's Report, I have reason to apprehend, will confirm that statement.

The city of Halifax is almost the only place in the Province in which there is an encouraging increase. The Divisions there are numerically stronger by 77 members than they were at this time last year. Their prosperity is doubtless owing to the zeal and activity of the brethren, their punctuality in attending the weekly meetings, and the numerous public gatherings at which our principles have been expounded and the co-operation of the friends of Temperance sought. Jun. 2. 56 Division, Hammond's Plains, is also working its way with steady success. There is nothing particular to report respecting the other Divisions in the county of Halifax.

Passing over to Cape Breton, the following extract of a letter from Brother Down, North Sydney, will be read with pleasure:—"Taking the Divisions together, both here and at Sydney, you will find a great increase since last January. There are numbers, not members of the Order, who through the influence of the Sons have become sober men and good members of society. Indeed, it is wonderful to see the influence the Order has had in the country, even among the shipping. Here you scarcely see a sailor on shore drunk, and

breaches of the peace are hardly known. The tone of society seems completely changed.—Drinking habits are going out of fashion."

I know so little of the state of Temperance affairs in the counties of Guysborough and Pictou, and that little is not very cheering, that I can only express my hope that the brethren who remain faithful will not merely continue at their posts, but succeed in re-animating dormant energies and restoring the vigour of the Order. The same remark applies to the county of Cumberland.

In Colchester and Hants counties there is a variety of experience. Some of the Divisions are holding their ground bravely; others are sinking into slumber. In one instance the establishment of a groggery where no such nuisance had existed for years seems likely to produce a good effect. Brother George Creed, Junr., speaking of Reehab Division, says, "There seems now to be a brighter prospect. The arch-enemy of our cause has established a station in our midst. Rum has not been sold here for some years previously, and its presence seems to be imbuing the Temperance folk with new spirit. There is quite a buckling on of armour among our brethren." Drunkenness is on the increase in Windsor, but it is pleasant to record that Hantsport is still free from the rum-curse.

Most of the Divisions in King's county maintain their position. Those which have been under my own superintendence, though not large, are doing good in their respective neighbourhoods. Brother Hunt observes,—“The progress of our excellent Order is but slow. Our principles, however, take a firm hold upon the public mind, and hence, while there is a want of encouragement there is no cause for discouragement. The Sons, I am happy to say, are giving their thoughts more decidedly to the old Temperance Societies, and that is doing a good work.” The brethren of Canada Division have invoked the aid of the law, and the result has been that a notorious rum-seller has been driven from the field.

Annapolis and Digby counties are so favourably situated for the operations of the lawless that a large amount of rum is poured in among them, and the buyers are not few. Some of the Divisions are sickly, and some ready to die; others shew symptoms of vigorous health. Brother Whitman, referring to Clements Arch Division, says, “Although small in numbers, I think our Division is mainly the cause of there not being any spirituous liquor sold at this place (Clementsport); and I can safely say there is less drunkenness here than in any other place I have visited in the Province.” Brother Nicholls states respecting Royal Division that it is in a healthy, active, and prosperous condition; but little if any liquor is sold in the village (Hillsburgh), and a drunken man is a rare sight amongst us.”

In Yarmouth and Shelburne counties the cause, as far as I can gather, is not in a satisfactory state. From Queens county I have not received much intelligence, except that intemperance prevails greatly in the town of Liverpool, where, though no licenses are granted, liquor in plenty is to be had. Some have drunk themselves to death; others are on the road; and our brethren there “despair of much change” till we get the Maine Law. But “despair” is a word not besitting a Temperance vocabulary, and it cannot but be hoped that the county which boasts a “Hero of Kars” Division will ere long report

the repulse of assaults and the beginnings of victories.

Lunenburg is a great drinking county, and the brethren there have much to contend with; nevertheless, there is a good degree of healthy action in some parts of the county.—In the town of Lunenburg, where there are two Divisions, both working well, an attempt has been made to prevent the illegal sale of rum, but without much success, for want of due encouragement from the authorities. In Chester the Order is happily “gaining ground.”

In furnishing these particulars I have endeavoured to give, in a few words, a fair account of the present state of our Order. I may add, that in several of the Divisions females are admitted as visitors, and that this measure is reported as productive of good effects.

If it be now inquired, by what policy our future operations should be distinguished, there is, in my opinion, but one answer to give. *Unflinching perseverance* must be the order of the day. True, we have lost ground in some respects, and a new quickening impulse is everywhere needed. But why should we not obtain it? What is there to hinder our onward march? Where are the difficulties that will not yield to a determined spirit? If the people of this Province need more enlightenment, it is for us to impart it. If any of the brethren have fallen into apathy, they must be roused. If any falter, they must be reprov'd and disciplined. If any have strayed away, the hand must be stretched out to bring them back. If there be opposition, it must be encountered with firmness and discretion. In a word, we are called on to resolve, one and all, that we will do our duty, individually and collectively,—by personal efforts to diffuse the principles of the Order,—by punctual attendance at the meetings of Divisions, and by so conducting ourselves at all times that our whole lives may be in harmony with our professed adherence to the Temperance cause. Nothing more is needed. If every Son of Temperance in this Province will devote his powers to the conscientious and habitual discharge of his duty, the strength of the Order will soon be doubled, and an overpowering beneficial influence will be exerted on the whole population.

The loss sustained by the discontinuance of the *Athenæum* will be now to some extent repaired. I have the pleasure to inform the Grand Division that the publication of the *Abstainer* has been undertaken by Mr James Barnes of Halifax, and that the first number was issued on the 15th inst. The members of the Order, and of other Temperance Institutions, will exert themselves, I trust, to secure an extensive circulation of this periodical. A liberal use of the press is essentially connected with the success of our endeavours. In this instance the patronage can be exercised at so little cost that no one can be excused from participation in the effort. Give our paper a steady circulation of ten thousand, with corresponding energy on the part of the friends of Temperance, and the death-knell of the liquor traffic will soon be heard.

Whether we shall recommend to the subordinate Divisions an immediate renewal of the agitation for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, or whether it will be preferable to abstain from such agitation for a while, are questions which will probably be discussed at the present session. Considering, too, that a diminution of our members is going on continual-

ly, in consequence of the non-payment of dues, it may be proper to inquire into the expediency of so modifying our pecuniary arrangements as that difficulties or objection on that ground may find no excuse. It will further be desirable to devise measures adapted to give interest and power to public meetings in every part of the country, and thus to enlighten, excite, and animate. These and kindred topics will engage your attention.—They demand serious and thorough consideration.

I cannot imagine, officers and brethren, that it is necessary for me to adduce arguments or remind you of the motives to action. You are familiar with them all. Nor are you in any wise unresolved or unprepared. Your course is well defined and your purpose is unshaken. The cause with which you are identified advances with sure steps, although to the ardent its progress seems to be slow.—Checks and hindrances may be interposed, so as to occasion temporary or local embarrassment, but they will serve to sharpen ingenuity and stimulate zeal. Meanwhile, the persevering activity of our brethren in other parts of the world may be contemplated with instruction and encouragement. In Great Britain, the Temperance power begins to be acknowledged, and its voice is heard in the High Court of Parliament. In the States of the neighbouring Union, notwithstanding obstinate and organised resistance, aided by all the force of legal quibbling, the Prohibitory policy is daily gaining favour. In these Colonies of British North America, good men and true are everywhere combining for the rescue of their countrymen from the destroyer. Canada musters her hosts to the battle. New Brunswick, defeated by unworthy means, prepares for another onslaught. Nova Scotia will not be wanting. We will think of the past, and be thankful. We will gird ourselves anew for the conflict. We will not lay down our arms till Prohibition has become the law of the land.

Respectfully submitted, in Love, Purity, and Fidelity.

J. M. CRAMP,
Grand Worthy Patriarch.

Halifax, Oct. 22, 1856.

GRAND SCRIBE'S REPORT.

TO THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Grand Worthy Patriarch, Officers and Brethren,—Another year has been numbered with its predecessors, and we are again permitted—for the ninth time—to meet in Annual Session of Grand Division. The result of our united deliberations will be anxiously looked for by those whom we represent; much will be expected from us; let us not cause disappointment. It is essentially necessary, brethren, that we—at the present session—devise and mature such measures as may tend to the revival and advancement of our Order, and the extension of our principles—*Total Abstinence and Prohibition*—throughout the Province. Let us then go to work with a “right good will,” and a determination that the plans of operation we may adopt for the ensuing year will be perseveringly and faithfully carried out. Let us shew the world that we are sincere in our professions—*faithful to our obligations—true to the principles of “the cause we have espoused.”*

Two subjects of importance will necessarily occupy much of your attention—the employ-

ment of an Agent and Lecturer to visit the subordinate Divisions under this jurisdiction, and the steps necessary to be taken in order to secure the enactment of a Law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, by the Legislature of this Province. These two questions will require from you much thought; give them your most serious consideration, and whatever course you may resolve upon to pursue be determined, and see that your work will be properly—and promptly—executed.

In reference to again applying to the Legislature for a Prohibitory Liquor Law we should not be discouraged by the failure of last year, nor by the repeal of the Law in the sister Province of New Brunswick. Look to MAINE, the pioneer in the cause of Prohibition. See how nobly her people have again come out in favour of the Law, notwithstanding the exultations of its opponents at what they considered to be the final suppression of all agitation on the subject, by the action of the voters in 1855. How nobly did her sons redeem themselves—on 8th September last—by triumphantly returning one of the candidates for the office of Governor—who is an avowed Prohibitionist—with a majority of between 15,000 and 16,000 votes! Is not this a great reaction in favour of the "cause of all mankind"? As it has been with the people of Maine, so shall it be with the men of New Brunswick. The brethren in the sister Province feel confident that they will again—ere long—have a Prohibitory enactment spread on the Statute Book. They are determined to agitate for the Law until it is enacted, and they will get it! Let us imitate the example of our brethren in Maine and New Brunswick, and we too shall not be disappointed, but will be enabled to exclaim—

"Broadly waves our banner o'er us,
Broader still be it unfurld,
Till all nations join the chorus,—
FREEDOM TO A RANSOM'D WORLD."

While we seek for the enactment of a Law for the entire suppression of the traffic, and cannot consistently, as Temperance men, apply for one of a less stringent nature, we at the same time should be prepared to accept whatever Law—be it ever so much modified from the one we wish—our legislators may be disposed to give us; by so doing we will—in my opinion—pave the way; for the whole measure.

I have much pleasure in announcing that the Publication Committee have at length—after devoting much time and attention to the subject—succeeded in making arrangements for the establishment of a Temperance periodical, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Quarterly Session held at Shubenacadie in May last. The Committee have entered into an agreement with Mr James Barnes, of this city, as Publisher. The Rev Dr Cramp—our present able and respected G. W. P.—has been engaged as the Editor, and from the well known abilities of our brother, as a writer and lecturer on Temperance, his name will be a sufficient guarantee as to the character of the paper, and the spirit that will be exhibited in the editorial department. The strict business habits, and general punctuality of the Publisher will also, I feel convinced, give satisfaction to the Grand Division.

By the arrangements entered into by the Committee, the G. D. is now relieved of the amount due on the printing material of the

late *Athenæum* newspaper, and for which it became responsible. I would refer the G. D. to the report of the Publishing Committee for further information respecting their arrangements for the publishing of *The Abstainer*, which is now the official organ of this body.

In order to extend the circulation of the paper I have mailed 250 copies of the circular of the Publication Committee, addressed to the Divisions, Deputies and Temperance men throughout the Province, in addition to which I have also forwarded by mail a number of Prospectuses—which were printed by the Publisher,—and wrote between seventy and eighty letters to some of the most prominent Temperance friends. From the answers I have received, there are now about 1500 copies ordered, but I have no doubt the circulation will soon exceed 2000. As the first number of *The Abstainer* was issued on 15th inst. brethren will now have an opportunity of judging of the style of articles that will appear in its columns, as also of the typographical workmanship; and as the Publisher depends upon the Grand Division to extend the circulation of the paper, it is hoped that the brethren will exert themselves to increase the list of subscribers.

Having corresponded with some of the prominent members of the Order of Temperance Watchmen, on the subject of establishing a periodical, I would inform the G. D. that the matter was brought to the notice of the Brotherhood at the Annual Convention, which was held at Upper Stewiacke in July last, and the following resolution adopted:—

"Resolved, That this Convention urge upon all the Clubs under their jurisdiction the duty of responding to the invitation of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, respecting their contemplated Temperance periodical."

Respecting the state of the Order in the Province, I would apply the military term "as you were" to some of the Deputies and Divisions under this jurisdiction, but am pleased to state that some of them have "come to the front" and assumed their proper position. Although a few of the Divisions have ceased operations—some of which had not been in working order for twelve months and upwards—it is my opinion that a reaction is about to take place in some parts of the Province, as some of the Divisions that did not hold their meetings regularly for some time, have again resumed their work, and, I have been informed, with fair prospects of increasing the number of their members, and advancing the principles of our organization in the several districts where they are located.

As there are a large number of returns for the past quarter still due, I am unable to give you as full a statistical synopsis of the Order as I had wished; neither can I, satisfactorily, compare the returns of the Divisions for each quarter during the past year, in order to shew the G. D. the increase and decrease—numerically and financially—of the Divisions in each County, but would refer you particularly to the County of Halifax where the Divisions are rapidly increasing in numbers, and by their returns shew a marked advance over the corresponding term of last year, notwithstanding the great influx of strangers into the County during the past twelve months, and an increase in the number of places—both licensed and unlicensed—where intoxicating liquors can be procured.

I regret to learn that intemperance is greatly on the increase in the Counties of Hauts

and Colchester; this is owing no doubt to the Railway operations, along the line of which almost every shanty that has been erected is permitted to vend intoxicating drinks—even without license—whereby a large proportion of the labouring men are prevented from attending to their work regularly, in consequence of their being in an almost continual state of drunkenness. Many of these shanties being near the places where some of the Divisions are located, some of our weaker brethren were tempted, and, I am sorry to hear, have again relapsed into their former habits of intemperance. This state of things, I have reason to believe, is not unknown to the magistrates living in the vicinity of the works, but why they do not perform the duty incumbent upon them, as administrators of the Law, is best known to themselves.

The names of 79 Divisions are now on the Records of this Grand Division; of this number one—Mechanics, No. 34—has surrendered its Charter; six have ceased working with but little prospect of their being resuscitated, viz., Cumberland 35, Rock 63, Aurora 70, Maine Law 144, Salem 116, Inkermann 123. The above named Divisions have not been in working order for twelve months or upwards. Inkermann Division was never in a prosperous condition since its institution, and its organization, I fear, had rather a damaging effect on the Order in its chartered locality, as it tended to weaken the Division already existing—Morning Star, No. 69—which has been for some time working under great difficulties. This is the second time for Rock Division, No. 63, to cease working; it never has been in a very flourishing condition since it resumed operations, about two years ago.

Of the remaining 72 Divisions, 48 only have sent in their returns for the quarter ending September 30th, of which the following is a synopsis:—

Initiated, 27 Divisions	164	} 170
" by dispensation	5	
Admitted by Card	1	} 3
Rejected		
Withdrawn by Card	9	} 25
" from the Order	16	
Reinstated		28
Suspended		42
Violated Pledge		51
Signed over		27
Violated Pledge second time		13
Expelled for violation of Pledge	53	} 109
" " non-payment of dues	56	
Deaths		5
Temperance Meetings held		47
Tracts distributed		6
Representatives to Grand Division		437
Total number of members on F. S.'s Book, 48 Divisions		2228
Receipts for quarter, 45 Divisions	£307 18	1½
Paid for benefits by 16 Divisions	90 5	0½
Expenses exclusive of benefits, 34 Divisions	192 3	8½
Cash on hand, including investments, 43 Divisions	1567 1	4½
Per capita tax, 48 Divisions	27 17	0
" " rec'd from 42 Divs.	23 6	0

Since the last meeting of the Grand Division returns have been received from the following named Divisions for quarter ending 31st March, 1856:—Union 6, Exeter 113, Phoenix 115, Flowing Fountain 118.

Returns for quarter ending 30th June have been received from Union 6, Avondale 131, New Caledonia 14, Cape Breton 27, Wilberforce 25, Pugwash 86, Royal 37, Archange-

40, Truro 41, Olive Branch 44, Port Royal 46, Canard 50, Rising Sun 52, Lunenburg 60, Lake 71, Wallace 75, Margaretville 80, Father Mathew 85, Bethlehem 89, Kellogg 92, Chedabucto 93, Evening Star 97, Invincible 100, Victoria Mines 103, Wellington 109, Railway 111, Southampton 117, Flowing Fountain 118, Alma 121, Lower Horton 122, Vesper 124, June Rose 125, Emblem, 126.

The following named Divisions have not sent in their returns for quarter ending 31st March, 1856:—Concord 5, Mechanics 34, Queen's Own 54, Morning Star 59, Rock 63, Iron Age 82, Maine Law 114, Salem 116, Diligent River 120, Inkermann 123.

Returns for quarter ending 30th June are still due from Concord 5, Columbia 21, Mechanics 34, Cumberland 35, Queen's Own 54, Morning Star 59, Rock 63, Harmony 67, Aurora 68, Aurora 70, Agricola 72, Iron Age 82, Wilmot 88, Garland 105, Parsboro' 110, Exeter 113, Maine Law 114, Phoenix 115, Salem 116, Diligent River 120, Inkermann 123.

The undernamed Divisions have not yet sent in their returns for the quarter ending 30th September, 1856:—Acadia 1, Central 2, Milton 4, Concord 5, New Caledonia 14, Hebron 19, Columbia 24, Mechanics 34, Cumberland 35, Truro 41, Olive Branch 44, Queen's Own 54, Morning Star 59, Lunenburg 60, Star in the East 61, Rock 63, Harmony 67, Aurora 68, Aurora 70, Lake 71, Iron Age 82, Garland 105, Victoria Mines 108, Parsboro' 110, Maine Law 114, Phoenix 115, Salem 116, Flowing Fountain 118, Diligent River 120, Lower Horton 122, Inkermann 123.

I he. with submit my accounts, which I trust on examination will be found correct.

I would call the attention of the G. D. to a resolution passed at the last Annual Session in reference to the collecting of statistics of Intemperance by the subordinate Divisions under this jurisdiction, the records of which were to be forwarded to the Grand Scribe. No copies of such records—if any have been kept by the Divisions—have yet been received.

As this Grand Division has agreed with the other Colonial Grand Divisions in an application to the National Division of North America for a separate Charter—and as that body has concluded to hold the matter "under advisement until the next Annual meeting"—it will be necessary to decide at this session what farther steps should be taken in reference to that subject. I would here state that I have forwarded a communication to the Grand Scribe of the Grand Division of New Brunswick, requesting him to acquaint me with the action of that body on the subject—as it does not appear that that Division has united with the others in the application referred to; I have not yet received an answer.

Since the last Quarterly Session a Charter has been granted for the institution of a new Division at St Peter's, Cape Breton. D.G. W.P. D. N. Macqueen, of Sydney, was authorised to organise the Division; I have not yet been informed of its organization.

Having now entered upon the labours of the session let us do our duty faithfully; and I trust that at its close we may be enabled to refer with pleasure to the work we have done; and when we each return to the subordinate Divisions with which we are connected, let it be our object to diffuse new

energy among the brethren, and advance the interests of the Order to the utmost of our abilities.

In conclusion I pray that the "Great Patriarch above," to whom we should always be thankful for the success that has hitherto attended our efforts, may lend us his countenance and blessing, and assist us in conducting our labours to a happy and successful conclusion.

Submitted in L. P. and F.

PATRICK MORGAN, G. S.
Halifax, October 22nd, 1856.

THOUGHTS FOR THE "SONS."

If the Order has not accomplished all that might have been accomplished, what Association has, or could have, done more, under the same circumstances? It is a matter of astonishment that it has withstood so well the assaults made upon it; and the fact that it is to-day the greatest temperance organization in the world, ought to inspire every one of its membership with hope and confidence for the future. Nothing but the protection and favor of God could have brought our Order in safety to this hour. If it had not been that the Lord was on our side, we should have ceased to exist. Let us look briefly at some of the adverse influences which we have encountered, and some of the causes which have operated to diminish our numbers, and cripple our efficiency.

1. In the very inception of the Order, many who had been active temperance men raised the silly cry, that it was a *secret* institution, and therefore dangerous to the Church and State. This class embracing many of the clergy, united with the enemies of virtue and temperance in derounging the Order.

2. An influential portion of the Washingtonian army, who had gained some notoriety as lecturers, and who, in their own estimation, were already great men, saw that the Order would place them on their proper level, and they directed their envenomed shafts against it.

3. Political jugglers were afraid of the moral power which the Order could combine, and bring upon them and their unhalloved schemes, and they used every weapon against the Order, which good and bad men could invent.

4. In the first years of its existence, there was too much effort made to multiply members, without proper inquiry as to their qualifications, and multitudes were initiated who cared for nothing but the spoils, either in the form of pecuniary benefits or official honors. All such were, of course, dead weights, and in many localities destroyed Divisions.

5. Divisions were instituted in places where there was not a sufficient number to carry them forward, or where no suitable room could be procured for meeting.

6. Other organizations, like parasites, sprung up and weakened, if they did not destroy Divisions, and then died themselves. Many of our members have without considering the effects upon the Order, joined, supported and encouraged other Temperance Associations—thus dividing their affections and efforts, often to the entire prostration of all organization.

7.—In our out-door efforts to assure prohibitory laws, and enlighten the public mind, we have forgotten the Division rooms, and neglected the *recruiting service*.

8. Exciting political campaigns, or meet-

ings of other Orders, have engrossed our time or attention.

These, though not all, have been the principal embarrassments to progress, and it will be observed that not one of them is incidental to the Order itself. They are all outside troubles, and, consequently, ought not to weaken the faith, or shake the confidence, of any one in the value of the Institution.

Of one thing we speak confidently, without pretending to the gift of prophecy, viz.: if the Order of the Sons of Temperance fails, not one of the thousand other Temperance Associations can succeed. If it dies, they will not long survive.

We call upon every Son of Temperance, and every friend of Temperance Reform, to stand by the Order, as the only safe reliance. Let us rally around our altars, and swear allegiance anew to the cause of humanity and humanity's God!—*Crusader*.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

I recollect one member of Congress who was always rallying me about our Congressional Temperate Society.

"Briggs," he used to say, "I'm going to join your Temperance Society, as soon as my demijohn is empty." But just before it became empty, he always filled it. At one time, toward the close of the session, he said to me:

"I am going to sign the pledge when I get home. I am in earnest," continued he; "my demijohn is nearly empty, and I am not to fill it again." He spoke with such an air of seriousness as I had not before observed, and it impressed; and I asked him what it meant—what had changed his feelings.

"Why," said he, "I had a short time since a visit from my brother, who stated to me a fact that more deeply impressed and affected me, than anything I recollect to have heard upon the subject, in any temperance speech I ever heard or read.

"In my neighbourhood is a gentleman of my acquaintance, well educated, who once had some property, but is now reduced—poor! He has a beautiful and lovely wife—a lady of cultivation and refinement—and a most charming daughter.

"This gentleman had become decidedly intemperate in his habits, and had fully alarmed his friends in regard to him. At one time, when a number of his former associates were together they counselled as to what could be done for him. Finally, one of them said to him, 'Why don't you send your daughter away to a certain distinguished school?' which he named."

"Oh, I cannot," said he; "It is out of the question. I am not able to bear the expense. Poor girl! I wish I could."

"Well," said his friend, "if you will sign the temperance pledge, I will be at all the expense of attending school for one year."

"What does this mean?" said he. "Do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard?"

"No matter," said his friend, "about that now, but I will do as I said."

"And I," said another, "will pay the rent of your farm a year, if you will sign the pledge."

"Well, these offers are certainly liberal—but what do they mean? Do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard? What can it mean! But gentlemen, in view of your liberality, I will make an offer. I will sign if you will?"

This was a proposition they had not considered, and were not very well prepared to

meet; but for his sake they would and did sign, and he with them.

And now for the first time the truth poured into his mind, and he saw his condition, and sat down bathed in tears.

"Now," said he, "gentlemen, you must go and communicate these facts to my wife—poor woman! I know she will be glad to hear it, but I cannot tell her."

Two of them started for that purpose. The lady met them at the door, pale and trembling with emotion.

"What," she inquired, "is the matter? What has happened to my husband?"

They bid her dismiss her fears, assuring her they had come to bring her tidings of her husband—but good tidings, such as she would be glad to hear.

"Your husband has signed the temperance pledge—yea, signed it in good faith."

The joyous news nearly overcame her—she trembled with excitement—wept freely, and clasping her hand, devotionally, she looked up to heaven, and thanked God for the happy change.

"Now," said she, "I have a husband as he once was, in the days of our early love."

"But this was not what moved me," said the gentleman. "There was in the same vicinity another gentleman—a generous, noble soul—married young—married well—into a charming family, and the flower of it. His wine-drinking habits had aroused the fears of his friends, and one day, when several of them were together, one said to another, 'Let us sign the pledge.' 'I will if you will,' said one to another, till all had agreed to it, and the thing was done.

This gentleman thought it rather a small business, and felt a little sensitive about revealing to his wife what he had done. But on returning home he said to her:

"Mary, my dear, I have done what I fear will displease you."

"Well, what is it?"

"Why, I have signed the temperance pledge."

"Have you!"

"Yes, I have certainly."

Watching his manner as he replied, and reading in it sincerity, she entwined her arms around his neck, laid her head upon his bosom, and burst into tears. Her husband was affected deeply by this conduct of his wife, and said:

"Mary, don't weep; I did not know it would afflict you so, or I would not have done it—I will go and take my name off immediately."

"Take your name off!" said she; no, no! let it be there. I shall now have no more solicitude in reference to your becoming a drunkard. I shall spend no more wakeful hours. I shall no more steep my pillows in tears."

Now, for the first time, shone upon his mind, and he folded to his bosom his young and beautiful wife, and wept with her. Now, I can't stand these facts, and I am going to sign the pledge.—*Speech of Gov Briggs.*

THAT "HALF-WAY HOUSE."

If the traveller between New York and Newark, after crossing the Hackensack bridge will look to the right, he will see by the side of the "old causeway," a small house standing alone. For many years it has been called the "half-way-house," and situated as it is in the salt marshes it has a forlorn look. On the 12th of May, 1833, being the Sabbath, about

noon, a man, (a very hard-looking man he was,) entered that house for refreshment.—Not long after that another man rode up rapidly, and telling the landlord he was in pursuit of a murderer, arrested the traveller. On his person were found articles of jewelry, a gold watch, rings, &c., and in his bundle clothing recognised as belonging to the murdered. The fugitive was very tired as well he might be for he had accomplished much in fourteen hours. He had murdered his employer and wife, and their colored servant girl. The two former he had buried in the barn-yard. He had then ransacked the house broken open drawers, closets, and trunks in search of valuables, had packed up his plunder, and travelled nearly thirty miles to the "Half-way-House."

This scene of the murder was a quiet village, "beautiful for situation," and not nameless in the history of our Revolution. Its citizens were orderly and industrious, kept the Sabbath, and prided themselves not a little on the pleasantness and safety of their town as a place of residence. That Sabbath morning, one of them found, a little way from town, several articles of clothing with marks on them which showed that they belonged to a citizen of the place. He and his neighbours concluded that a robbery had been committed, and went to the house to find out. All there was still as death. They found the servant in her bed murdered. Further search led them to the dead bodies of the murdered gentleman and his wife, buried in the barn-yard. The paleness of every face showed how horrible had been the discovery. Meanwhile the villagers were in quiet performing their Sabbath morning duties, and getting ready for church. Not a wheel rattled in the street, not a sound disturbed the quiet, when suddenly a man on horseback rode through the streets and spread the alarm of the murder. Never was a village more excited. In an instant all was in an uproar, and crowds were running to the house of the murdered family. In a very short time the sheriff and his posse were in the saddle, and on the track. The fugitive was traced for miles by articles of clothing which he had stolen, but thrown away in his flight. "Who is safe?" was the general feeling. Indignation ran high, so much so that it seemed for a time doubtful whether a jury could be selected out of a large and populous county. When the trial came on, and the judge charged the jury, recounted the transactions with an evident attempt at entire self-command, but as he closed his horrid review, his self-control vanished and he exclaimed, "Judge ye gentlemen of the ruthlessness of such a monster." The judge did but echo the opinions and feelings of the community. The murder was so horrible and on so large a scale, that the prisoner had none but his counsel to speak a word in his behalf.

In looking over the published account of the trial, one is struck by the somewhat unpleasant coincidence between the prisoner's confession and the testimony of two witnesses.—From his testimony it appears that hardened as he was, he did not feel brave enough to commit the murder without alcoholic stimulants, and from the testimony of two witnesses who dealt in such stimulants, it appears that one of them sold him four glasses of hard cider which he drank, and the other sold him a glass of brandy, which the man drank in his bar room. Thus encouraged the bad man went home and did the triple murder. It is also a singular fact that the man who sold the

glass of brandy, which gave courage to the murderer was the first to overtake the murderer at the "half-way house." He no doubt did his duty at the "half-way house" on that Sabbath day, but whether or no he did not transcend his duty on the evening previous, in selling the brandy, I must leave to casuists.

I often think of this murder, and of the fearful excitement in that town as the horseman rode along the streets that Sabbath morning.

"And murder, murder, was the dreadful cry," and yet the same county, (and indeed every other county,) has had scenes as fearful as this, but people looked at them without alarm. In a certain quiet valley, many years ago, lived a very respectable and worthy farmer, who had several sons. The father and his sons became miserable drunkards. The whipping of a wife, or the cursing of a neighbour was a very common thing among them. Long before they died they became curses to their families, although naturally "kindly affectioned." One after another they died in middle life, as certainly killed "before their time," as was the unhappy family whose murder I have described. The misery suffered by themselves and their families was more protracted and intolerable than that suffered by the murdered family. In that case the victims suffered only a few minutes, but in the other it lasted through years; in that case the family of the murdered grieved as though their hearts would break, but in a few months found consolation in the virtues of the dead, but in the other the heart-breaking grief lasted through years, and when death closed the scene, the memory of the past and the anticipation of the future brought no consolation. Nor is this the worst of it. Had the killing process stopped with the father and his sons, it would not have been so sad as it actually was. But it did not stop there. It cursed children's children to the third and fourth generation. Some most fearful cases of run-killing have occurred in succeeding generations.

Another case my memory calls, and which excited no very great feeling. A father, his sons, and a son-in-law, all fell before this destroyer, and when they fell no horseman rode through the streets shouting "murder! murder!" These two poor wives are in their graves from the brutality of their drunken husbands, and yet no excited judge from the bench said to the sympathizing jury, "judge ye, gentlemen, of the ruthlessness of these monsters!" And when, not long since, a jury of inquest brought in a verdict "that this man came to his death by drinking rum mixed with deadly poison," no warrant was issued for the man who sold the poisons, and no judge said to him "you stand convicted of the murder of —, &c.," as in the case of the murderer arrested at the "half-way house." The parallel is worth a thought, at least, for I find, as a minister, some huts and houses invested with the same sort of melancholy interest that attaches to the house where that awful murder was committed, and the "half-way house" where the murderer was overtaken.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW AND PROHIBITION.

"There are some trades to which the state applies, not restriction merely, but prohibition. Thus the business of coining money is utterly

suppressed by law in all civilised states; thus the opening of lotteries is a commercial speculation forbidden by the law in England. If it be asked on what grounds the state is justified in annihilating these branches of industry, it must be answered as before, that society may put down what is dangerous to itself—*salus populi suprema lex*. Any trade, employment, or use of property detrimental to the life, health or order of the people, is by English law a *public nuisance*, and in suppressing it, the state assumes the right of sacrificing private interests to the public good,—and this not only when the detriment is physical or economical, but also when it is moral. Thus unwholesome grave-yards are shut up, and noisome vitriol works pulled down, for their physical noxiousness; private coining is made illegal for economical reasons; slave trading, lotteries, cockpits, bear-gardens, gambling-houses, brothels, and obscene print-shops, are prohibited on moral grounds. Now the liquor-traffic and particularly the retail branch of it, is a public nuisance in all three respects, both physically, economically, and morally. By its physical consequences it causes death to thousands, reduces thousands more to madness or idiocy, and afflicts myriads with diseases involving the most wretched forms of bodily and mental torture. Considered in its economical results, it impairs the national resources by destroying a large amount of corn, which is annually distilled into spirits; and it indirectly causes three-fourths of the taxation required by pauperism and criminal prosecutions and prison expenses, and further, it diminishes the effective industry of the working classes, thereby lessening the amount of national production. Thirdly, viewed in its moral operation, it is the cause of two-thirds of the crime committed, it lowers the intelligence, and hinders the civilization of the people; and leads the man to ill-treat and starve their families, and sacrifice domestic comfort to riotous debauchery.”—*Edinburgh Review*, July, 1854.

DRINK AND CRIME INSEPARABLE.

At the annual meeting of the U. K. A. in Exeter Hall, the Rev. James Bardsley, of Manchester, spoke to a resolution affirmative of the fact that vice and drunkenness are in direct proportion, to the number of public houses and the facilities for obtaining intoxicating drink. He argued from accurately prepared statistical tables; and adduced different counties as illustrative proofs. Cheshire has to 100,000 people, 216 criminals; to 10,000 persons it has 1,000 children at school; and to 2,000 persons it has 656 adults at church and chapel. Compare this county with Yorkshire, and you will find to 100,000 persons 114 criminals; to 10,000 persons you find 1,050 children at school; and as to attendance at church and chapel the two counties are nearly on a par. But the criminal population is nearly double in Cheshire to what it is in Yorkshire; and mark the reason; in Yorkshire there are to every 100,000 persons 238 drinking shops; whereas in Cheshire, there are to 100,000 persons 456 drinking houses. Here then we have the two counties nearly upon an equality in school and church attendance; but in Cheshire we have 455 drunkeries and 216 criminals; in Yorkshire 238 drunkeries and 114 criminals. From this it is evident, that it is not schools and chapels that lessen the amount of criminality, but the number of public houses. Wherever the grace of God is received in truth, men will oppose

intemperance, and every evil work; but where education and the means of grace abound, the effects of them are uniformly, to a less or greater extent, neutralised by the prevalence of temptation in the shape of public houses. Mr. Bardsley compared several counties with similar results; and no doubt was left in the mind of any one in that vast assembly, that crime rises or falls in proportion to the number of public houses in a town or district. The trade of the publican is unique. Take 50 bakers to supply your population in a trade simply remunerating, and no more. Increase them to 100, they could not live, because the people would eat no more. Take 100 publicans to supply your population at a simply remunerating profit; double them, and you will find the 200 drive a flourishing trade, as well as the 100. Why? Because the trade ministers to a vicious appetite, which increases and strengthens by the means and opportunities of indulgence. The trade, in one word, flourishes most in the districts which it brings nearest to ruin. Mr. Bardsley once thought that the amount of church accommodation and pastoral supervision determined the moral character of a district; but at that time he did not take into consideration the fact, that public houses and beer-shops neutralise their influence.

THE GAMBLERS ALARMED.

The following narrative—a true one—describes a scene that actually took place not many years since in a country village in the State of Maine.

One evening in the month of December, 1834, a number of townsmen had assembled at the store of Mr Putnam to talk over “matters and things,” smoke, drink, and in short to do anything to “kill time.”

Three hours had thus passed away. They had laughed, and talked, and drank, and chatted, and had a good time generally; so that about the usual hour of shutting up shop, each of the party felt particularly first-rate.

“Come,” said Charles Hatch—one of the company—“let’s all liquor, and then have a game of high-low Jack!”

“So I say,” exclaimed another, “who’s got the cards?”

“Fetch on your keards,” drawled out a third, his eyes half closed, through the effect of the liquor he had drank.

After drinking all around, an old pine table was drawn up before the fire-place where burned brightly a large fire of hemlock logs, which would snap and crackle—throwing large live coals out upon the hearth.

All drew up around the table, seating themselves on whatever came handiest. Four of them had rolled up to the table some kegs, which from their weight were supposed to contain nails.

“Now,” said Hatch, “how shall we play—every one for himself?”

“No, have partners,” growled one man.

“No, hang’d if I’ll play so,” shouted the former; bringing his fist down upon the table, knocking one candle out of the stick, and another upon the floor.

“Come, come,” said Hatch, “no quarrelling, all who say for having partners, stand up.”

Three arose.

“Now all who say each one for himself, stand up.”

The remaining four immediately got up.

“You see, Barclay,” said Hatch, “the majority are against you. Come, will you play?”

“Well, as I don’t want to be on the opposite side, I’ll play,” answered Barclay, somewhat cooled down.

Mr Putnam was not in the store that evening, and the clerk, who was busy behind the counter, had taken very little notice of the proceedings. About half-past ten Mr Putnam thought he would step over to the store, and see that everything was safe. As he went in he walked up to the fire. When within a few steps of where the men were sitting, he started back in horror. Before him sat seven men half crazy with drink and the excitement of playing cards. There they were, within a few feet of the fire just described and four of them seated on kegs of powder.

Barclay—who was a very heavy man—had pressed in the head of the keg on which he sat, busting the top hoop, and pressing the powder out through the chinks. By the continued motion of their feet, the powder had become spread about the floor, and now covered a space of about two feet all around them.

Mr Putnam’s first movement was towards the door, but recovering himself, he walked up towards the fire. Should either of them attempt to rise he thought, and scatter a few grains a little further into the fire-place where lay a large quantity of live coals!

At that moment Hatch looked up, and seeing Mr Putnam with his face deadly pale gazing into the fire, exclaimed, “Putnam, what ails you?” and at the same time made a motion to rise.

“Gentlemen, do not rise,” said Mr Putnam, “four of you sit on kegs of powder—it is scattered all around you—one movement might send you all to eternity. There are two buckets of water behind the bar. But keep your seats for one minute, and you are saved—move, and you are dead men!”

In an instant every man was perfectly sobered—not a limb moved—each seemed paralyzed.

In less time than we have taken to describe this thrilling scene, Mr Putnam had poured the water, and completely saturated the powder on the floor, and extinguished the fire, so that the explosion was impossible. Then, and not till then, was there a word spoken.

Before those seven men left the store, that very night, they pledged themselves never to taste another glass of liquor or play another game of cards!

MRS. STOWE AND THE MAINE LAW.

Some Temperance friends having desired to invite Mrs Stowe to a public meeting, addressed the Earl of Harrington on the subject, and his Lordship corresponded with Mrs Stowe. Her reply is a very interesting document.

Glasgow, Sep. 1st, 1856.

“My Lord,—I read your note and the documents accompanying it with great interest. Our two countries have a mutual concern in each other’s welfare. We are one race, subsisting under two forms of free government, and it would seem that God has entrusted to our keeping the great principles of civil liberty which are yet to be spread over the world. Whatever improvement in the great work of social development obtains in one country becomes immediately the property of the other. England set a glorious example to the world in abolishing slavery. A-

merica, in like manner, has set an example in legislation against the slavery of intemperance.

"It was the good fortune of my husband and myself to be residing in Maine during the time of the establishment of the Maine-law, and Professor Stowe took an active part in the conflict which resulted in its final establishment. Its success completely demonstrated the problem how the cause of intemperance can be removed from a community. You have probably heard of the success of that law, how in many towns it completely emptied the jails and poor-houses; how it brought peace, competence, family and public prosperity—in short how every religious and moral success followed in its steps. Were I called on now to point out a portion of my beloved native land which is the most complete illustration of a perfect form of republican society, I should point to the State of Maine. Its beautiful shores gemmed with thousands of islands, echo only to sounds of cheerful industry, and in all parts of the world I meet in port the white-winged messengers of her enterprise and industry; and the sons and daughters which she educates and sends forth as pioneers to subdue our western forests carry with them in each bosom those principles of importance which are needed in the founding of our new states. Truly did Maine adopt for her escutcheon the pilot and the north star, with the motto 'Dirigo,' for she has indeed found a true channel, and is guiding the ship into it. My heart warms with satisfaction at the beginning of the cause in England. I rejoice that the splendid accession of your lordship's rank and position are being made instruments in the great cause of human improvement and I trust that the English and American oak which have been planted together in your beautiful grounds in commemoration of the inauguration of this cause in England may grow and mingle their branches together, emblems of our national union in every work of peace and good will to men. It is my belief, from observation and travel in England and Scotland, that almost all the poverty and misery of the lower classes now arises from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In no country has benevolence been more energetic and the progress of social reform more rapid. The benevolent works of England strike a stranger as really stupendous, yet this one cause seems to me that there is now scarce any cause of poverty and distress which the suppression of the liquor traffic would not remove. Since the emigration to the colonies has equalised the population it would seem as if there might be money enough to support the whole laboring population, were it not for the enormous taxation and drain of ardent spirits.

"The view of your great cities flaming nightly with signs of 'Rum, Brandy, and Gin,' is to the eyes of an American as appalling as the slave market of our southern states to an Englishman. With the majority of our respectable population in New England these articles are considered as pertaining only to the department of medical practice, and if we have them in our houses at all, it is with the same precaution and watchfulness that we use other medicines. When we see how they are publicly obtruded on the eye here every night with all the attractions of brilliant lights and splendid shops, we wonder that there are any who escape such temptations. But let us hope that our two countries are both on the eve of new and better things. It is our hope that the cause of liberty in America is about

to triumph—that the wise and good, who too long have slumbered and slept, are awakening in good earnest to wipe out the disgrace of past remissness by placing in our national seat a president who shall consistently uphold the principles of freedom. My husband and myself feel greatly honoured by the invitation of the Temperance League, and obliged by the kind offer of your lordship's hospitality by which it was accompanied. Were it in our power we would gladly be present. Professor Stowe, however, is obliged immediately to return to the sphere of his official duties, and sails in a day or two for home. He desires his grateful regards and the expression of his warm interest in the cause. In regard to myself, though it would give me great pleasure to be present as a private individual, yet the reception of public addresses has always been trying to my feelings, and injurious to my health. Under the circumstances in which I formerly visited this country, it was thought by those for whose judgement I had a great respect, that I could advance a cause, very dear to me by receiving them, and I therefore did so. But unsupported by the presence of my husband, it would now be exceedingly painful to me. My own labours in the cause have been entirely unworthy of mention; I have no claim except through those of my husband and father. My venerated father, was indeed one of the pioneers in this cause, who engaged in the ardour of his youth and vigour of his manhood, and who, even in extreme old age, does not cease constantly to bear it on his heart. I shall transmit to him the letters and documents with which you have honoured us and he will rejoice in your success. May God grant His blessing on your pioneer efforts in this cause, and may its days in your land be as the days of a tree planted by rivers of waters, whose leaves shall be for the healing of the nations.

"I am, my lord, with sincere respect,

"Very truly yours,

H. B. STOWE."

"To the Earl of Harrington.

Doings of the Traffic.

ENGLAND.

It is not often that we meet with such a case as the following. We copy from an English newspaper:—

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE UNCLE OF LORD WODEHOUSE.—An inquest was held in Exeter on Saturday evening, to inquire into the cause of the death of the Hon. Betram Wodehouse, uncle of our Ambassador to the Russian Court. From the examination of a number of witnesses, the following painful facts were elicited. On the evening of Thursday, the 2nd of October, a tall gentleman, with a military air, and wearing a large moustache, arrived by one of the evening trains at the New London Hotel, at Exeter, under the influence of liquor. He remained until the evening of the following Tuesday; but, as he was intoxicated every day, the landlord then sent in his bill, and suggested that, owing to his drinking habits, he should go into private lodgings. On this suggestion deceased acted, and removed to the house of a man named Richards, a porter at the hotel. Here he remained over Wednesday and Thursday, on the first day drinking nearly a pint of brandy, and on the second day six

quart bottles of Allsop's ale, with some more brandy. On Friday morning early he had some tea, became sick afterwards but refused to have medical advice. Towards noon he grew visibly worse, and a surgeon was sent for, who remained with deceased until he died. Mr W. C. Hunt, the surgeon in question, stated that the deceased had died from exhaustion, consequent upon excessive drinking, and from his not taking any animal food. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from exhaustion consequent on excessive drinking."

CANADA

We are again indebted to our Canada exchanges. The following are extracts from recent papers:—

A young man, 19 years of age, was killed on the Great Western Railroad. We gather from the evidence that he was given to drinking, and it is supposed that while in a state of intoxication, he had laid himself down to sleep, and while there, was run over by the Lightning Express train.

An Ottawa City paper says:—"Two men were found drowned in the Canal Basin, on the morning after the Circus left. They had both been to the Circus, were intoxicated, and on their return home, fell into the canal."

INTEMPERANCE IN SIMCOE, C.W.—At an inquest lately held in this Upper Canadian town on the body of a man who had long been of very intemperate habits, and whose death was caused by intoxication, the Jury, as a rider to their verdict gave the following:—"The Jury feel also compelled to record their conviction that the open and shameless manner in which drunkenness has prevailed in this municipality, calls for the most immediate and stringent measures on the part of the Municipal authorities, to restrict the unlimited and free sale of intoxicating liquors to all classes, in order to prevent public decency from being outraged, and human life sacrificed, as in the case before us.—*U. C. Paper.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening a barn belonging to Mr Rathburn, of this vilage, was destroyed by fire, with two horses, a lumber waggon, a carriage, three sets of harness, and a quantity of hay. A drinking person, it appears, had visited the barn to lodge in it, and lighted a pipe or candle, by which the fire originated. When the burning barn was first seen it was supposed the poor unfortunate was enveloped in the burning mass, but it appears that he had wit enough to leave a burning building.—*Brighton Flag.*

INQUEST.—On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Christopher Cribbs, a man well known in the neighborhood of this city, who committed suicide on Sunday, by cutting his throat. The windpipe and jugular vein were completely severed, and the razor with which the deed was done, was found in his hand. The deceased was a man of intemperate habits, but at one time was possessed of considerable property.—*Hamilton Spectator, Sept. 30.*

A Toronto paper says, "On Sunday last a man named Henry Clear was drowned by falling from the "Citizen" steamer on her five o'clock trip from the Island. The deceased had been indulging a little too freely. When the boat was being unmoored, a person named Larkin, who was very tipsy, fell between the boat and the wharf, and his wife, who was in the same shameful state, either fell

in, or jumped in after him, however, both were saved from a watery grave. The boat, after the delay caused by this incident, started on her trip to this side, and accounts vary as to how Clear met with his melancholy fate. Some persons state that whilst he was in the act of drawing a pail of water to cleanse Larkin's face, he fell in; others say that, whilst leaning against the moveable part of the bulwarks, it suddenly gave way, and he tumbled back into the water. The boat was under full way, and when the unfortunate man was observed in the water, he was some distance astern. The gangway was thrown out to him and the engine reversed, but he had sunk to rise no more. Clear was married, and leaves a wife and five children."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A most distressing accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, at the Princeton Station, on Friday evening last, by which a man named Donald Sutherland lost his life. It is said that he was intoxicated, and on stepping on the train his foot slipped and he was thrown down, the whole train passing over him, mutilated the body fearfully to behold. He leaves a wife and three small children to lament his melancholy end.

About a fortnight since an accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Six railroad laborers left Gananoque, with a hand-car to go down the line. The two men who worked the machine were both drunk, and not exercising due care remained on the line till struck by the locomotive coming up from Landsdowne. The sober men all jumped off from the car, but the two unfortunate men who worked it were both killed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Our excellent contemporary, the *Temperance Telegraph*, gives a weekly list of cases brought before the Police Court, St John, N. B. The rum-sellers are driving a great trade there. Governor Sutton has proved a good friend to them. But some of the rum-drinkers have a hard time of it. They have to pay cash for the drink, and cash for getting drunk, and to be published in the newspapers into the bargain! Yet they continue to drink on;—and too many say, by their indifference and non-interfering policy—*let them drink.*

THE ABSTAINER.

Halifax, N.S. November 15, 1856.

The Annual Session of the Grand Division was held at Halifax on the 22nd ult. and two following days. Seventy-three members were present. The proceedings were characterised by good feeling and entire harmony.

As the Reports of the G. W. P. and G. S. are inserted in another part of our columns, it is unnecessary to offer any observations on the statements contained in them. The facts speak for themselves; respectful attention is asked to the opinions expressed.

We are happy to report that the Grand Division placed on record a declaration of its continued adherence to the Prohibitory policy. It was resolved, "That this Grand Division continue to view with unabated interest and zeal the great subject of 'Prohibition,' considering its right, constitutionally and socially, undoubted." This resolution will be endorsed, we have good reason to believe, by the Subordinate Divisions generally, throughout the Province. It is surprising to us that any Temperance man should hesitate a moment on the subject.

But it will be said, "It is perfectly useless to expect a Prohibitory Law from the present House of Assembly; may we not, meanwhile, endeavour to obtain some beneficial changes of a minor character, and thus get an instalment of our claim?" There is some plausibility in this reasoning. It was so far conceded to that a resolution was passed to the following effect—"That while this Grand Division cannot but regard the enactment of a Prohibitory Law as the only effectual means of suppressing intemperance, it will contemplate with favour any preliminary efforts for the removal of the evil, such as, the separation of the Liquor Traffic from all other traffic, and other measures of a similar kind." We abstain for the present from any remarks on this resolution, reserving its consideration for another opportunity. Much may be said in favour of it, though there are certain objections which may not be easily disposed of. We shall be glad to hear from some of our correspondents on this point.

The "Committee on Communications" presented a pithy Report. Here is a copy of the preamble and resolution included in it:—"Whereas the people of this Province have repeatedly presented petitions on this subject to the Legislature, very numerous, signed, and their petitions have received very little attention,—Therefore resolved, That no further action by way of petitioning is expedient, until an Assembly be chosen which will have more respect to the wishes of the people, in regard to Temperance; and that in the opinion of this Grand Division it is the duty of all Temperance men to use their utmost endeavours to effect a change in the character of our Legislature in this respect."

Undoubtedly, we want true patriots, men who will do their duty at all risks, and will neither be frightened nor enjoeled. There must be no interference with political views and predilections, however; it would be folly and ruin to attempt it, and it would be inconsistent with the principles of the Order. But it is obviously the duty of Temperance men to seek to gain such influence in their respective localities as shall secure Temperance candidates for legislative honours, with what party soever they may be identified. That is what is meant by the resolution. If it be strictly adhered to, a *Temperance power* will be created, which no party will find it safe to despise or offend.

It was also resolved, "That in the opinion of this Grand Division the extension of the non-beneficiary system, at the discretion of Divisions, as recommended by the M. W. S., at the recent Annual Session of the National Division, would be highly conducive to the welfare of the Order, by increasing the number of its members." Although the Subordinate Divisions may regulate the initiatory fees and the monthly dues, as they please, the benefit system still remains. The power to constitute others non-benefit members, besides the infirm and aged, if granted by the National Division, will operate very favourably, in our opinion, on the interests of the Order. So reasonable a request will hardly be denied.

Agency and Publication Committees were appointed for the present year.—We trust that the former, especially, will be very active and successful. They will be expected to devise measures for the general revival of the Temperance enterprise, by the employment of acceptable Lecturers and Agents. But where are such men to be found?

The action of the late Publication Committee, in reference to the establishment of the *Abstainer*, was fully approved by the Grand Division.

Such is a brief outline of the business transacted at the Annual Session.

The Grand Scribe has despatched a Circular to the Subordinate Divisions, with reference to the proposed application for a Charter, to constitute a National Division for British North America. We beg to refer the members of the Or-

der to a communication on this subject, which will be found in our "Correspondence."

The same Circular contains a request for contributions to defray the expenses of the Delegation to the National Division, in June next. The brethren appointed were, G. W. P., Rev A. McArthur—G. W. A., James Mosher—and P. G. W. P., Rev Dr. Cramp. The Annual Session of the National Division will be held at Providence, R. I. It is on many accounts highly desirable that the Grand Divisions of the British Provinces should be well represented there, and it may be accomplished at a reasonable expense.

THE article entitled "Thoughts for the Sons," which we have borrowed from the *Crusader*, deserves to be repeatedly read and pondered over. Those hints and cautions are salutary. If we wish to see prosperity, we must be more zealous for the Order.

We intend to insert a paper or two, shortly, on the history and principles of the Order, with a view to explain—recommend—answer objections—and reanimate decaying energies.

THE "International Congress," held at Brussels in the month of September last, was a singularly interesting affair. Statesmen and philanthropists of all the principal nations of Europe were brought together in order to consider human improvement in its various aspects, and deliberate on measures designed to promote it.

The subjects announced in the programme as likely chiefly to occupy the attention of the Congress, were agriculture, political and charitable economy, scientific and industrial pursuits, machinery and inventions calculated to facilitate manual labour—to improve the sanitary condition of trades and professions, and to prevent accidents,—the amelioration of the workmen's habitations, of their furniture, and their clothing. The Congress was further invited to discuss the best means of diminishing and of preventing the abuse of strong drink, considered in the twofold point of view; namely, the loss of the nutritious substances employed in their manufacture, and their

influence upon the health and the morality of the working classes.

A Temperance deputation was sent from England. J. Simpson, Esq., Mr Alderman Harvey, Samuel Pope, Esq., and Dr F. R. Lees, represented the United Kingdom Alliance; Messrs. T. Beggs and E. Grubb were delegated by the National Temperance League. These gentlemen were associated with others in a sub-committee on intoxicating liquors.—Subjoined is their report:—

"The Sub-Commission having considered the waste of food and productive energy in the manufacture of intoxicating drinks, and the moral and social evils resulting from their use, have adopted the following conclusions respecting them:—

"1st. That in whatever community intoxicating beverages are used, the same evils—poverty, crime, and disease—prevail, and are inseparable from their use,—modified by social customs and the facilities for procuring the drinks.

"2nd. That the disuse of intoxicating liquors is quite compatible with the enjoyment of perfect health, as is now proved by the experience of thousands of men in all ranks and occupations of life.

"In relation to these facts, the Sub-Commission have examined the various recommendations which have been made from time to time by committees of the British Parliament, and by private societies and individuals. They have enumerated the principal ones, and have given a selection of such as they are prepared to recommend. But they regard these as mere palliatives, calculated in some degree to mitigate the severity, but not to subdue the evil. They beg therefore to direct the attention of the Congress to the remedies proposed by the British and American Temperance Societies, and which seem the only ones really adapted to the necessities of the case.

"1st. Entire abstinence from intoxicating beverages, as practised by the members of these societies.

"2nd. Legislative prohibition of the sale of these liquors.

"The Sub-Commission urgently recommend the consideration of these subjects to the Congress."

We are not surprised to learn that a large number of the members of the Congress were thoroughly startled by such a report. The opinions enunciated were quite new to them. They were not prepared to give up their wine, and beer, and *eau-de-vie*; much less could they imagine it proper or practicable to prevent the sale of intoxicating beverages. Nevertheless, the reasonings of the advocates of Temperance were so powerful, and the array of facts so tremendous, that they could not but admit the importance of the subject. An exciting debate followed, and it was resolved to postpone the further consideration till next year's

meeting. This was all that could be expected. Much has been gained, in our opinion, although nothing practical has yet resulted from the meeting. Some of the most intellectual and benevolent men of Europe were assembled on that occasion; and it must be regarded as a good step in the right direction that such men have been made acquainted with the arguments by which the Temperance enterprise is sustained. Care will be taken to supply them with additional information, and to correct any mistakes into which they may have fallen; they will no doubt be abundantly supplied with Temperance documents; and it may be fairly inferred that when they attend the Congress next year they will be much better prepared to discuss the subject.—We anticipate great benefit to our cause from this movement.

Our facetious contemporary, *Punch*, finds Temperance a fit subject for his mirth. This is a good sign. *Punch* wishes to be considered a "jolly good fellow," and he has fallen into the not uncommon error of supposing that human happiness is largely indebted to gin, wine, and beer; hence he argues that as Temperance advances there will be a lessening of enjoyment, with long faces, and downcast looks, and an abnegation of pleasure. We can forgive his blundering, which is easily accounted for, while we hope that as he becomes more enlightened he will have courage enough to direct his shafts against the real enemy. We are well pleased with his taking up the subject. He would not have troubled himself about it if the Temperance cause were not evidently making head. We trust he will keep it before his readers.

AN esteemed correspondent informs us that "the Railroad has fearfully contaminated the land," and that the "dolts of Justices" in his neighbourhood "will not do any thing to prevent the illegal sale of rum." "Dolts" they are, no doubt, and worse than that; for the intemperance which they refuse to check produces pauperism and crime, wastes the resources of the country, retards its progress, and lowers its character. Our friend thinks that these men ought to be "lashed without mercy." We think so too.—

He will oblige us by furnishing facts, and thus enabling us to expose the abettors of evil, that "every rummy in the land may be made to feel the indignation of sober men at the course which they are pursuing."

THE Annual Session of the Grand Division of New Brunswick was numerous-ly attended. Our brethren there are preparing for further action, intending to "hide their time." The following is a list of the officers for 1856-7:—

Brother JAMES STEADMAN, G. W. P.
 " JOHN FRASER, G. W. A.
 " W. H. A. KEANS, G. S.
 " C. D. EVERETT, G. T.
 " RICHARD KNIGHT, D.D., G. Chap.
 " PHILIP NASE, G. C.
 " T. B. C. BURPEE, G. S.

We are glad to hear that "every report testified the increasing activity of the Subordinate Divisions."

OUR next number will contain the first portion of Professor Youmans's able Treatise on the "Scientific Basis of Prohibition."

THE Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held at Manchester on the 22nd ult., Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., presiding. The crowded state of our columns prevents our giving a full account of the meeting, and we must content ourselves with noticing two or three particulars. In the first place, the finances of the Alliance are in a healthy state: the receipts of the year, from every source, were £9,517 3s. 4d., the expenses £8,516, leaving a balance of £1,001, in addition to which the sum of £1,500 was subscribed at the meeting. This is very encouraging. Next, a resolution was passed, for a more complete and extensive organization by means of paid Agents, with a view to influence Parliamentary and other elections. Two measures were also resolved on, which will probably exert a powerful influence in favour of the cause; one, a separate organization of females—the other, a conference of christian ministers, to be held in May next. The Rev Dr McKerrow of Manchester, in moving the latter, observed "that he could not understand how any religious man who understood the principles of Jesus Christ, could be opposed" to the Temperance agitation.

Samuel Pope, Esq., Secretary of the Alliance, had invited Lord Stanley to attend the meeting. His Lordship declined the invitation, and assigned reasons for it, which led to a newspaper correspondence between himself and Mr Pope, and had the happy effect of engaging the public press generally in the discussion. We hope that the discussion will continue.—Truth will be elicited. The right policy will be discerned. When such papers as the *Times* open their columns to this controversy, and give both sides a fair hearing, the issue cannot but be beneficial.

DR LEES'S Prize Essay has not yet arrived. We are impatient to see it.—Our readers may expect a full review next month.

WE have to request the assistance of our friends in various parts of the country, to enable us to record progress.—Send us accounts of public meetings—trials of rum-sellers before magistrates—accidents and offences connected with intemperance, &c., &c.

THE Sessions of the Grand Division during the current official year, will be held at South Rawden, Hants county, on Wednesday, 28th January; at Nic-taux, Annapolis county, on Wednesday, 22nd April; at Chester, Lunenburg county, on Wednesday, 15th July; and the Annual Session at Halifax, on Wednesday, 28th October, 1857.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—The earlier successes of the Temperance cause were achieved, principally, through the continuous, regular efforts of a comparatively small number of persons, who from week to week held meetings, exhorted small audiences, collected names, and spread abroad the leaven of Total Abstinence doctrines, until the whole mass of society was influenced, to a considerable extent, in favor of the principles and practice they advocated.

Perhaps, in few places, were these efforts more regularly made than in the city of Halifax, and a large return was received for the labour bestowed. No class of persons participated more in the benefit of the movement than the military men in the Garrison. Regiment after regiment as they visited our shores were more or less affected, and some be-

came distinguished for sobriety, and for an earnest zeal to extend the benefits of Temperance to all around them.

It is pleasant to notice the progress Temperance principles are now making among the soldiers in Garrison. Every Friday evening a meeting is held for their convenience, and much encouragement is derived from these small, continuous, and well directed efforts. As those present on these occasions are mostly soldiers, they speak to each other of their experience, and exhort to reformation, steadiness, and perseverance in the good work. Every week some are pledged, and, thus far, the 62nd Regiment has the honour of being more engaged than any other corps now amongst us.

Soldiers have strong claims on the friends of Temperance. They are generally young men, removed from the gentle and beneficial controul which parents and near friends exercise over most persons of their age, and when led by prevailing customs, are often greatly injured in health and reputation, and almost the only persons who express that sympathy towards them which men are ever pleased to find, are those who have gain for their object, and who are instrumental in hurrying them into trouble. When Temperance men do their duty, many may be made bright examples of good, who otherwise would be foremost for evil.

It is to be hoped that the meetings so auspiciously commenced will be continued. The Halifax Temperance Society's members may be found this day, in many Regiments of the British Army, all over the Empire:

"Where first the sun
 Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beams,
 Flame on th' Atlantic Isles."

In connexion with the foregoing remarks, we may add, that a meeting of a very interesting kind took place in the Division Room on Friday evening, 7th inst. The gathering had somewhat the character of a Soiree, Tea and Coffee and other refreshments being provided by Mr Joyce. The guests were chiefly Soldiers—gallant fellows—the medals on whose breasts shewed that they had taken lessons on the rough soil of the Crimea. A proportion of civilians completed the company, who enjoyed themselves for not less than three hours in a manner both

rational and delightful. Poor souls indeed must they be who cannot enjoy themselves over good Tea and Coffee, enlivened by harmless mirth, and lively song, and wit that leaves no sting. Many off-hand little speeches both from Soldiers and civilians contributed to the pleasure and profit of the company, and about Eleven, after loyally singing "God save the Queen," the party separated.

Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR,—

I find that the Subordinate Divisions are to be called on to express their opinion respecting the propriety of establishing a separate National Division for British North America. Permit me to place before them, through your columns, a brief statement of the reasons for and against that measure. In doing this, I shall adopt the language of others.

In the Journal of the Quarterly Session held at Wolfville in January last, there is a communication from the Grand Division of Canada West. They write thus:—

"Our views are contained in the following declarations, the truth and reasonableness of which we trust will be patent to all, without argument.

"1st. The vast extent of Territory covered by the National Division of North America, renders it almost impossible that the condition of all parts can be so similar as to be legislated for under any one simple code of laws.

"2nd. The distance to be travelled, and expense incurred in attending a majority of the Sessions of the N. D., render it exceedingly improbable that any sufficient number of Representatives will attend from the G. D's of B.N.A. to ensure a proper consideration of the wants and best interests of our Order, even if time allowed that attention to peculiar circumstances which is necessary. (Vide how many attended last Session of the N. D. at Charleston, and how many will attend the next at Lexington.)

"3rd. The position of all G. D's of B. N. A. is so similar, *politically* and *socially* that we can legislate for ourselves better than other parties can for us.

"4th. This question of Temperance is no longer one of "Moral Suasion" or mere philanthropy, but has become, and must be so more and more a political question—an important plank in our legislative platform—and our identification with, and subordination to the N. D. of the United States of North America does not add to our political strength.

5th. The principle is ceded to us, by the admission of our excellent Most Worthy Scribe, "that the experience of the M. W. S. has left no doubt on his mind of the superiority of Home Government, in every practicable case, in the Order,"—by committees of N. D., in the declaration that "an investigation of the subject has satisfied us, that with proper limitations, it is eminently proper that such

a Charter should issue,"—and in the action of the N. D. of N. A. in granting a Charter to Great Britain and Ireland for a National Division.

"6th. We do not seek to dissolve the bonds of sympathy and fraternity which unite us to the great and good men who have originated and sustained so nobly the great and glorious Order, but request you to unite with us in asking for a Charter for a *National Division for British North America*, upon the terms and conditions of the one already granted to Great Britain and Ireland—as set forth in Journal of Proceedings of N. D. for 1854."

I cannot help thinking that these are powerful considerations.

But our New Brunswick brethren take the other side. The editor of the *Temperance Telegraph* expresses, I suppose, the sentiments pretty generally entertained in that Province. I will give an abstract of his reasonings, or rather an abridgement of an editorial of his, just published:—

"We admit that at first glance there is something seductive in the idea of a British North American National Division—*independent* in its actions and distinctive in its organization, but when we examine minutely the necessary details of the scheme—the probable *modus operandi* of the head deliberative body of British North America—the extract, influence and wealth of that contemplated National Division's jurisdiction and constituency—and other matters of great moment which must press themselves upon the mind of the thoughtful man, we are led to view the scheme as one, if not impracticable, as exceedingly hazardous.

"Who would compose the contemplated independent National Division?

"There is, we believe, but one Grand Division in Canada—one in Nova Scotia—one in New Brunswick—one in Prince Edward's Island.

Say each of these send two representatives—thus the National Division of British North America, the great, irresponsible directory of the vast community of British American Sons of Temperance—would be—more than probably, composed of *eight members!*

"But allow them more—say *five* representatives each—will the great mass of members of Subordinate Divisions delegate the decision of contested constitutional questions, affecting the rights, privileges and actions of the great body, to *twenty men?*

"Now, this must be understood. We do not say no more would be constitutionally entitled to go to the National Division as representatives, but we do say that the above is based upon the calculation that two, or that even five might go—which we think is giving plenty of room. Indeed it would impoverish the Grand and Subordinate Divisions to send more than two every year when the deliberations were held in some distant City.

"Let us now consider the proposition by which this small representation is to be avoided.

"If any new economy of representation be adopted, it must be based upon population—we mean on the number of Sons or of Subordinate Division in each Province.

"Carry out this view, and new Brunswick must be—Prince Edward's Island certainly would be—and Nova Scotia would run this

imminent risk of being swamped in the halls of the National Division by the preponderating, not to say overwhelming vote of the two Canadas. In fact, Canada would rule.

"Now, not only would Canada possess an undue influence in the Councils of the National Division, independent, would almost exclusively confine its meetings to the Canadian Province. Even at best, under the most favourable state of things the National Division would meet once in four or five years in New Brunswick. We think this is overrating the number. Every City in the Provinces would claim the honor. New Brunswick might humbly put in her claim of the Cities of St. John and Fredericton, and perhaps for the municipality of Woodstock and the towns of Moncton and St. Andrew. Five claimants! Nova Scotia would have very few more who could claim the honor—and Prince Edward's Island would have even fewer to seek the distinction. But look at Canada, East and West! Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Guelph, Perth, Hamilton, Stanley, &c., &c. Why if the doctrine of conceding the right to go by Cities were adopted the National Division would meet in New Brunswick about once in fifty or one hundred years! Probably not so frequently.

"Then it is said, it is too far to travel into the Southern States, and too expensive. Will the change of constitution obviate or obliterate this objection?

"And apart from trouble, travel and expense in that light—who will travel from St. John to Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton &c. to meet TEN coadjutors—or perhaps to meet and sigh at the absence of a quorum?

"Then we lose the benefit of the wisdom and experience of such noble champions as White, O'Neal, Cary, Frickhardt, Buckley, and a host of others who have spent years of toil, hours of study and purses of dollars to complete and consolidate and vitalize the principles of Temperance and Prohibition.

"But then, say some, we can multiply the number of our Grand Divisions! Indeed! How? Will you give each City a Grand Division? A Grand Division for St. John—another for Fredericton—a third for St. Andrews and so on? And also one for Halifax, for Windsor—for Annapolis—for Liverpool and so on?

"Rather an extravagant and impracticable idea we opine. But suppose it once adopted. How many Grand Divisions would Canada have? Would not Grand Divisions be almost as plentiful as Subordinate Divisions?

"There are many more important reasons why, under the present circumstances, it appears to us mere madness to contemplate an independence.

"We like the idea in the abstract, but when you come to reduce it to practice and carry out its details it does appear like sending a child before he has attained his majority, to seek his own livelihood."

This is strong language. And the force of the argument is weakened by it, because it is *too* strong. I am sorry that the editor has manifested such jealousy of the Canadians. But there it is. They will not be pleased with it, I think.

The Subordinate Divisions will hear both sides, and endeavor, no doubt, to arrive at a just conclusion. It has been my wish to aid them by a fair statement

of the case. But we must take care that we do not quarrel about it.

Yours, in L., P., and F.,
A MEMBER OF THE GRAND DIV.
King's County, Nov. 8, 1856.

Poetry.

LIVE IN LOVE.

Be not harsh and unforgiving,
Live in love, 'tis pleasant living,
If an angry man should meet thee,
And assail thee indiscreetly,
Turn not thou again and rend him,
Lest thou needlessly offend him;
Shew him love hath been thy teacher—
Kindness is a potent preacher;
Gentleness is e'er forgiving—
Live in love—'tis pleasant living.

Why be angry with each other?
Man was made to love his brother;
Kindness is a human duty,
Meekness a celestial beauty.
Words of kindness spoke in season,
Have a weight with men of reason;
Don't be others' follies blaming,
And their little vices naming;
Charity 's a cure for railing,
Suffers much, is all-prevailing,
Courage, then, and be forgiving,
Live in love, 'tis pleasant living.

Let thy loving be a passion,
Not a complimentary fashion;
Love is wisdom, ever proving
True philosophy is loving:
Hast thou known that bitter feeling
'Gendered by our hate's concealing?
Better love, though e'er so blindly,
Even thy foes will call it kindly.
Words are bound: O, let them never
Friendship's golden love-cord sever!
Nor be angry, though another
Scorn to call thee friend or brother,
"Brother," say, "let 's be forgiving,
Live in love, 'tis pleasant living."

ALCOHOL.

There walketh a fiend, o'er the glad green
earth,
By the side of the reaper death,
He dazzles alike with the glow of his mirth,
Or quenches the light of the household
hearth,
With his foul and withering breath.

He stalketh abroad with his hydra head,
And there gather in his train,
The failing foot and strong man's tread,
The restless living—the ghastly dead,
And Misery, Want, and Pain.

He nerves the arm of relentless Hate,
With the goblet's headed foam,
He lurks in the halls of the rich and great,
In the beggar's hut at the palace gate—
And curses the poor man's home.

He curses the wealth of a spotless name,
For the wine-cup's treacherous glow,
And scathes the pinions of deathless Fame,
Till they drop with their burden of Guilt
and Shame.
'Mid its dreags of sin and woe.

And there cometh over a sorrowing wail,
In the path of his blighted tread;
And childhood's cheek grows wan and pale,
And its heart is faint, and its footsteps fail,
For he grudgeth the poor their bread.

Grudgeth the poor their daily bread,
And filleteth the drunkard's bowl
With Want and Woe—Remorse and Dread,
With a nerveless hand, a failing head,
And a curse on his deathless soul.

For the fiend still walketh with cruel will,
With a swift and restless tread,
That he may by his guile some subtle skill,
Gather alike both the good and the ill,
With the ruined and the dead.

But a summons we hear that comes from hea-
ven,
With this deadly fiend to fight;
And though his power be seven fold seven,
To us that oppose 'tis assuredly given,
To conquer and put him to flight.

Intelligence.

PRUSSIA.

LIQUOR LAW IN PRUSSIA.—A liquor bill for the restriction of the liquor trade has been introduced in the Prussian House of Lords; and has the support of twenty-nine members. Its provisions are as follows: "All distilled liquors to be retailed in licensed inns or taverns. The sale of liquors to women or girls, or to boys under fourteen years of age is prohibited; the first offence punishable by a fine of from ten to fifty thalers; the second by withdrawal of the licence. The same penalties are incurred by persons selling liquor on Sundays and holidays. Retail liquor debts cannot be prosecuted in any court."

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

The subjoined very interesting letter was addressed to the Editor of the *Weekly Record* from which we extract it:—

SIR,—I have just returned home from one of the Falkland Islands, having been cook on board the barque "Blanche," which was wrecked there in the month of March last, and I have been requested to give particulars of the planting of the Temperance standard on that distant island of the sea.

Before the shipwreck I had often talked to the mate, who was a religious man, but not a teetotaler, on the duty of setting a good example, but until we were wrecked he did not think with me. After we reached Port Stanley, he became the most zealous teetotaler.—There were three of us in the ship before.—He became acquainted with a clerk or agent to the Falkland Islands Company, who readily embraced the pledge and prevailed on other two to join them. A pledge was written out, the mate the clerk and his two friends signed their names and the paper was fixed where everybody could read it, close by one of the public-houses, of which there are four in that little place. The company's agent then waited upon the governor, and asked for a room to hold a Temperance meeting,—a request which the governor very cheerfully granted, and the first Temperance meeting was held in a small room that would hold about sixty people. On Easter Sunday the Teetotal banner was hoisted for the first time on the island. Soon fifty converts were ob-

tained, and among them were many pensioners and many of the worst drunkards in the place. I attended all the meetings, and it was delightful to hear these new disciples relate their experience and tell what a change had come over them and over their wives and families, and how the money which before they carried to the public-house now rattled in their own pockets. The governor is for them; I have heard him say at a public meeting that he was pleased to see the change, for before he left London, he had heard of the drunkenness of Port Stanley, and it used to be called *Port Stanley Drunken Hill*. When I came away the converts were all staunch and true to their colours, and they were beginning to enrol their wives and families.—Teetotalism is for their good, and they ought to encourage their husbands and fathers at home, or there is no saying how soon the publicans will entice them back again. Between £30 and £40 was subscribed, for you know they must have the sinews of war if they are to hold on the warfare against King Alcohol, and they are beginning to look about for tracts and papers, and books about Temperance. I was told to ask about those things when I got to England, but you will understand them better than I do. I should, however, like to say that I think a few good Temperance melodies would be of great service to them.

I am sir, &c.,

THOMAS SMURTHWAITE,
Lawrence-Street, Sunderland, }
20th July, 1856. }

CANADA.

At the recent Provincial Exhibition, at Kingston, C. W., the Governor of New York State was present. An Address was presented to him by the friends of Temperance. We must find room for his reply:—

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—The eloquent address with which you have honoured me, excites emotions of more than ordinary interest in my mind. It brings at once to my memory the struggles, the successes and defeats which have attended in my own State and with my own experience the great cause in which you are engaged.

You have alluded to the success of our efforts in enacting a Prohibitory Liquor Law in the State I represent, and also to our defeat before the Court of Appeals; allow me to assure you that we have yet left many circumstances of encouragement, notwithstanding the partial rebuff we have been called to meet.

At this time another and most important issue engages the attention of our people; but in due time the friends of Temperance in our State will recover their lost ground, and achieve by renewed efforts, a more enduring triumph. The heart of our people is still right, experience and discussion have only seemed to strengthen faith in a Prohibitory Liquor Law. I have myself, after not a very brief service in the cause, a higher appreciation than ever of its importance, and an unshaken confidence in its continued progress.

I need not say anything to strengthen your own good resolves to labor in the great work you have undertaken. We heard in the United States with pleasure and encouragement of the organization and prosperity of the various societies for the protection of Temper-

ance in the British Provinces; and we desire to be allowed to mingle in our fraternal feelings and labors with yours in a cause which is one throughout the world.

Be pleased to accept as representatives of societies, and as individuals, my best wishes, and my sincere thanks for the kindness you have shown me.

NICARAGUA.

The Rev Israel Diehl, G. W. P. of California, has recently visited Nicaragua. An extract of his letter to the editor of the *Crusader*, giving an account of his visit, will be read with pleasure:—

I soon found old General Alcohol, or Aquadiente, as he is called in this country, having full and unmolested possession of the city, as he occupied four of its principal positions, making greater havoc, and slaying more men than the combined forces of all the natives. The facts, I soon learned were horrible. Intemperance in its worst forms, could be seen, heard and felt. Every one attested to the facts. No pen can describe the victims of rum in Nicaragua. Eternity alone can fully reveal them. But two days before I arrived, Lieut. Estelle was publicly shot, hard by the church on the public Plaza for killing two men while drunk. He confessed it all to intemperance, and after faithfully and sorrowfully warning his fellow soldiers to shun the cup, expiated his guilt by an ignominious death. And there upon the sidewalk, lay his blood upon the stones, and mingled with the sand and soil of Granada, as a trophy of rum. The very sight was shocking, and looking right from that scene to another portion of the Plaza could be seen, three or more young men on a drunken spree, rolling like young dogs upon the grass and the dirt. Two had been officers, generous, brave and intelligent; they had been through most all the battles, and came off victorious; but now Alexander-like, they were conquered by rum. The other was once a lawyer, recently from California, and a State officer, from a prominent family in Kentucky;—and oh! such scenes, such language, such debauchery!—truly pitiable!

Every encouragement, however, was given by the superior officers, and every success, wished me in my enterprise. For it is a cheering fact, that Gen. Walker and his principal officers are Temperance men, in the general acceptance of the term; and they, deeply feeling and deploring the evils of intemperance among their men rendered me every possible means of facility. The meeting and objects was duly published and announced in the *Nicaraguense*. On Sabbath, after the public parade upon Plaza, with my Temperance banner unfurled, we marched to the celebrated church and convent of San Francisco, once a magnificent and stately building, with a front of over 100 feet in length a plaza and stone steps of equal length and fifty feet in depth. Near the center stood a huge cross over twelve feet in height, elevated, and surrounded by three tiers of stone steps, affording a fine and substantial rostrum, while the cross afforded a secure stay to which to cling,

from the top of which I unfurled my banner to the breeze.

Here, surrounded by a large audience of officers, soldiers, citizens and natives, with all the facilities, and a pleasant, cool evening, I had the pleasure of delivering the first Temperance lecture known in Central America. I wish I could give you a description of the magnificent scenery around, presented by the matchless Lake of Nicaragua, the mighty and over-awing volcano of Mont Bacho rearing its head high above the clouds, as they were then playing around its sides; the beauty of the luxuriant productions, and variegated scenery all around, aside of the appearance of the venerable cathedrals, churches, and fortifications, as well as the ruins of a once large and populous city, together with the recollections and impressions of its past history; while almost before me, on the one hand, and to the left on the shore, stood remains of the huge and ghastly idols, made and worshipped by a race of people now unknown, and yet revealing a strange history—all this, with its late commotions and disquietudes, and its present wars, made strange impressions upon my mind and heart, never to be forgotten. The scenes and feelings were strange, as I plead the present cause of Temperance, not to heathen and savage nations, but, alas, to our own American people; and even here a contest was going on—a test of success or defeat. But what an humble and confident reliance in God, and the assistance of His grace; with sincere emotions and purity of purpose, relying upon the merits of a good and righteous cause, and the virtues of our motto as emblazoned on the banner floating over me, I plead the good cause for a good purpose, to the best of my ability at the time. After speaking about an hour, and fearing a storm, I at once proceeded to “shocking up,” gathering in, or enlisting volunteers, and soon, by the assistance of two secretaries, Mr Tabor, worthy editor of *El Nicaraguense*, and Rev D. H. Wheeler, Bible Agent, succeeded in securing fifty-six charter members for a Division of Sons. Many items of interest were elicited and exhibited on the occasion; and the meeting was over and dismissed. The work did not cease; the seed sown was spreading; the Rubicon was boldly passed; the enemy openly met; couriers went and came, reporting to the Aquadiente shops and their allies, and soon a hundred minds were set to thinking, a hundred tongues to talking; able advocates sprung up on every side.—Every rum case for the last year was exhumed and brought up; intemperance generally denounced, and thus the work went bravely on. On Monday we met and organized, and ere night, initiated seventeen new members. On Tuesday we met twice, and initiated twenty. On Wednesday, we initiated five more, and were obliged to hold some in reserve until they should become properly sober. All this was preparatory to the formation of one grand organization, which was effected on Oct 1st, under the title of Nicaragua Division, No 1, Sons of Temperance, with a large and interesting number of officers, soldiers, and citizens, under favourable auspices, bidding fair to do a good and blessed work. Fortunately, or providentially, I had not only a temperance banner, but also a superb set of regalia, with fine silver jewels, recently presented to me by my father, (as the set with which I was initiated into the Order years ago) which, under the circumstances, I duly presented to the new and hopeful Division.

LIFE IN THE EDINBURGH POLICE OFFICE.

To the Citizens and Electors of Edinburgh.

Several letters having appeared in the press of Edinburgh, disclosing the inner life of the Police Court, the COMMITTEE of the EDINBURGH TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY have resolved to make one of these letters as widely known as possible. It speaks for itself:—

ONE HOUR IN THE POLICE OFFICE.

MR EDITOR,—The art of being what is called a good citizen is very difficult. To know precisely what things in the occurrences of life should be concealed and what exposed, overlooked, or overthrown, is, we repeat, very difficult. Querulous intermeddling about every trifling is hateful, but total indifference about everything external to our own immediate case or interest is surely still more hateful and totally incompatible with good citizenship. How then shall we know our duty? Perhaps the best rule for individual guidance may be not to report the offensive facts which we may find out, so much as those which, from the strong impressions they produce on our minds, may be said to find us out.

Under such circumstances, Mr Editor, two years ago I accidentally discovered the shocking extent of Sabbath traffic in whisky in one public-house. I then felt as if thunder-struck, for though living in Edinburgh near a quarter of a century, I had no conception of it. I felt that the “oldest inhabitant” might be as ignorant as myself, else it could not be tolerated. I resolved to tell the public what I saw, and did it through your pages, and called into action a force which ascertained the doings of the whole trade on the Sabbath-day. By the help of the Abstinence Committee and the glorious “200 volunteers” who stood amongst frost and snow unflinchingly at the task, it was ascertained incontrovertibly that 50,000 visits were paid every Sabbath-day to the public-houses. Such a revelation was so shocking a comment upon Sabbath observance that it worked its own cure. The traffic dug its own deep grave, and for such a traffic there shall be no resurrection. The Act of Parliament which now lies on that suicidal grave shall never be rolled away, though every “licensee-victualler” in Scotland should put his shoulders to it. In a manner equally accidental we were taken by a friend into the Police Court the other day, and we were so shocked with the cases then brought up that we resolved to publish them. We have further resolved that arrangements shall be made for taking a continuous record, so that this loathsome establishment—this great public-house excrescence—shall be diagrammed, daguerretyped by the clear sunlight of free inquiry—that the Police Office may pictorially go to those who cannot and will not possibly go to the Police Office.

In the meantime, allow me to give the specimen cases of that visit:—

Case No. 1.—“Man drunk” and assaulting; his case proven; fine or imprisonment. There before.

Case No. 2.—“Man drunk” and assaulting; when asked what he had to say, said he was drunk at the time. “I know nothing about nothing.” Case proven; fine or imprisonment.

Case No. 3.—“Man drunk,” was breaking everything in the house, beating his wife, and flung stools at the policemen. Wife sworn: said it was all true, but “that when sober he was quiet as any man can be;” fine or imprisonment. There before.

Case No. 4.—Two shopmen of the Edinburgh model publican, charged with maltreating a customer; pleaded "not guilty." First witness sworn, said that on passing the door of the establishment, he was attracted by a scuffle and a crowd, and found on drawing near that three shopmen were on one man, and beating him in a horrible and dangerous way. One of them was holding him by the hair, and smashing his face with fists, while another was beating him with a constable's baton, which usually hung behind the door, and was said to witness insultingly "to be kept for that purpose." A variety of witnesses clearly and distinctly corroborated all the circumstances. The person maltreated also declared it to be all true. The two shopmen who were only apprehended were found guilty; fine or imprisonment, and bound in securities to keep the peace for a twelvemonth. Did these men, in pleading not guilty, mean there was no guilt in smashing and beating their customers? The case is remarkable and we must quote its origin. The first witness, a well-known gentleman, after noticing the scuffle aforesaid, was surprised to see a policeman called for and have handed over to him this victim. With characteristic decision and presence of mind, he got another policeman and took the two shopmen away to the Office also. The man was discharged and the shopmen were kept in limbo. It came out that he had been drinking on the premises, had fallen asleep in the box, was roughly "wakened out of his sleep," a process which has made human nature in all ages very cross and irritable. To cure this irritability, these publican philosophers tried to beat sleep out of this customer, as one might try to beat dust out of an old carpet, by a free use of the baton "kept for that purpose." Fortunately they were detected, and he is henceforth known to all publicans that beating customers is not allowed on the premises. What would be thought if a baker's or draper's assistant were to treat their customers in such a style? Yet the thing was only discovered by sheer accident and presence of mind on the part of a passer-by.

Case No. 5.—"Man drunk," assaulting his wife, &c., &c., as usual.

Case No. 6.—"Woman drunk," attacking the passers-by—face dreadfully swollen and disfigured; had been drunk and knocked down—a melancholy spectacle!

Case 7.—"A student drunk." Of very genteel appearance; about seventeen; coat raised up to the ears to mask himself as much as possible. Begged the Magistrate in a beseeching tone not to ask questions as to family if possible; fine or imprisonment.

Case 8.—"Man drunk." There before; said, if let off, he would not come back for a twelvemonth, as he was leaving for another part of the country; imprisonment.

Case 9.—"Woman Drunk." Found incapable of taking care of her child. Witness (her husband) said that she left him on the Monday, and had not been seen till found on the Wednesday in such a state with her infant. He said the child was eleven months old; when she left with it, it was well clothed, had new petticoats, new shoes, and every way right; when found, it was naked, the mother had stripped it, and drank all. She herself appeared at the bar as if in a printed shroud, her body protruded so; sentenced to imprisonment. Her husband took clothes out of his pocket and gave them to her hurriedly, as she went away in the keeping of the police.

Case 10.—"Man drunk." Policeman sworn,

said—"Found wife and children in a stair, where they had fled from the father." His wife, modest and respectable-looking, gave evidence under deep emotion and affecting reluctance, "that they durst not stay in the house when he came home drunk; he might kill them all; when drunk he is mad, and we have all to fly; when sober, perfectly kind and quiet." His child, about eight years of age, gave similar evidence. The policeman "found him in the house breaking and burning chairs, tables, &c., and was prevented setting the house on fire, having such a heap of materials in a blaze"; imprisoned.

Case 11.—"A maid servant" for flinging out ashes at an improper hour; fined and admonished.

Now, Mr Editor, I will give my impressions on these cases briefly:—

My first impression is, that the publicans who make these drunkards, and cause such a train of horrors as now imperfectly described, should and must be brought up in company with their victims, be tried at the same bar, get at least the same number of days, and be sent to the very same jail. Common sense and common equity demand this, though as yet we have no common law to enforce it.

My second impression is, that if the publicans will claim the liberty to fill men drunk; the citizens shall claim the liberty also of making the consequences of doing so fall upon the publicans both pecuniarily and morally.

That, as they have the exclusive profits arising from the irresponsibility of filling people drunk, they shall bear the losses too. Common sense, common equity, demand this, tho' as yet we have no common law to enforce it.

Why should any other honest peaceable tradesman or citizen whatever be saddled with their disgusting burdens? The old mechanical way of filling men drunk, charging them well for the same, and then handing them over to the police after they can find no further profit in them, must be changed very soon.—The whole transaction is evidently so barefaced, so shocking to common sense, common equity, and common decency, that the license law which tolerates it is doomed. The Police Court does not exist so much for the good of the city as for that one traffic—the publicans; why, all the collared, cuffed, buttoned, bated, and striped officials present are the publican's servants, organized and paid by the innocent citizens to increase the publicans' profits. Nearly a dozen of powerful policemen sat rank and file attending to these cases now narrated. This servant-maid case and the ashes shows up the gross inequality of the law, and the iniquity of the whole system.—She, in the first place, was the only person convicted not connected with the traffic—showing how little taxation is spent on the real purposes of general police, and how much on the express business and interests of the publicans. In the second place, she is brought up for *flinging out her ashes!* Now, why should she be punished for flinging out her ashes, and publicans not be brought up for flinging out their drunken human ashes? Every drunk man is a nuisance—a disgusting, dangerous nuisance—slung out to the streets; and the flinger-out of such a nuisance should much more emphatically be demanded at the bar than a poor, timid, ignorant maid. Verily our law can strain at a knot and swallow a camel. One of these things let us have—either a publican to keep a barrow, and wheel to the Of-

fice his own nuisances, keep them till sober cells on his own premises, or take them hon at his own charge to their own houses. The publican, we hold, is as much bound to deliver safely his own drunkards as any other tradesman is bound to deliver his own parcel and a general taxation to be levied for his special profits and business, is about the greatest corruption, farce, and fraud conceivable. May be said, how shall we know what publican fills a father or a mother drunk? Ever wife before that Court could tell who made her husband a madman. Every husband could tell who makes his wife a fiend, to ruin their innocent children. They all have their "howls."

Publicans laugh at remonstrances against ruin to families at present. They claim all the profit from doing that, families bear all the disaster and the shame, and the public purse all the expenses. They must be held responsible for filling men drunk, by paying all the expenses and all the damages. It might then prove as profitable for them to assist to keep men sober as it is now to keep them drunk. Then the traffic shall at least be more just if not more moral in its daily doings. We answer the right is ever possible—the wrong only impossible. The only impossibility that we can see in the matter is that such a state of things can be tolerated much longer. A community that could wink at such social evils, and not try remedy after remedy, to enact penalty after penalty, to abate and circumscribe them, cannot claim to be either Christian or civilised. But, thank God, Scotland is both, and therefore the doomsday of such a traffic is at hand. We here mention no names, though publicly spoken in Court. We war against a system, rather than the individuals of that system.

A CITIZEN.

On the facts of this letter, which is a sample of the others, and indeed of the daily business of the Police Bench, the Committee beg to base the following propositions, and submit them for the serious consideration of the Electors and Citizens at this important juncture of civic affairs:—

1st, It appears that the chief duties of the Police Force and the Police Bench are occasioned by drunkenness.

2d, That Public-houses are the main cause of drunkenness.

3d, That the utmost efforts should be exerted to circumscribe the evils of drunkenness and the causes of it.

4th, That persons in the traffic are incapacitated from dealing promptly and consistently with the evil.

5th, That Magistrates engaged in the traffic are wholly unsuited for rebuking, admonishing, or punishing offenders at the bar, so as to have a moral effect on their future conduct.

6th, That the Electors should endeavour not to place the authority of the Bench thus in jeopardy, but rather to sustain it, by carefully putting "the right men in the right place."

7th, That this magisterial anomaly may be increased by the new Municipal Law, if the Citizens and Electors do not prevent it by only returning men who are by profession or trade in a fair position for dealing effectively with drunkards and drunkenness.

By order of the Committee,
RICHARD CAMERON, Secretary.
Committee Rooms, 2 North Bridge,
October 11, 1856.

Morals and Health.

OUT-DOOR AIR.

Many talk quite learnedly and eloquently on the importance of fresh air to permanent good health, but the rationale of the matter is not often explained so well as in the following article, which we find in an exchange. It is well worth a careful reading, for fresh air in some places, and at some seasons, may prove pernicious instead of healthy.

Night air and damp weather are held in great horror by multitudes of persons who are sickly, or of weak constitutions; consequently, by avoiding the night air and damp weather, and changeable weather, that is considered too hot or too cold, they are kept within doors the much largest portion of their time and, as a matter of course, continue invalids; more and more ripening for the grave every hour; the nineteen-twentieths of their whole existence.

As nothing can wash us clean but pure water, so nothing can cleanse the blood, nothing can make health-giving blood, but the agency of pure air. So great is the tendency of the blood to become impure in consequence of waste and unless matter mixing with it as it passes through the body, that it requires a hog-head of air every hour of our lives to unload it of these impurities; but in proportion as this air is vitiated, in such proportion does it infallibly fail to relieve the blood of these impurities, and impure blood is the foundation of all disease. The great facts that those who are out of doors most, summer and winter, day and night, rain and shine, have the best health the world over, does of itself falsify the general impression that night air, or any other outdoor air, is unhealthy as compared with indoor air at the same time.

Air is the great necessity of life; so much so, that if deprived of it for a moment, we perish, and so constant is the necessity of the blood for contact with the atmosphere, that every drop in the body is exposed to the air through the medium of the lungs every two minutes and a half of our existence.

Whatever may be the impurity of the outdoor air of any locality, the in-door of that locality is still more impure, because of the dust, and decaying, and odiferous matters which are found in dwellings. Besides, how can in-door air be more healthy than the outdoor air, other things being equal, when the dwelling is supplied with air from without?

To this very general law there is one exception, which is of the highest importance to note. When the days are hot and the nights cool, there are periods of time within each twenty-four hours, when, it is safest to be in-doors with windows closed; that is to say, for the hour or two, including sunrise and sunset, because about sunset the air cools, and the vapors which the heat of the day have caused to ascend far above us condense and settle near the surface of the earth, so as to be breathed by the inhabitants; as the night grows colder, these vapors sink lower, and are within a foot or two of the earth, so they are not breathed. As the sun rises, these same vapors are warmed, and begin to ascend, to be breathed again, but as the air becomes warmer, they are carried so far above our heads as to be innocuous. Thus it is that the old citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, remember, that while it was considered important to live in the country during

the summer, the common observation of the people originated the custom of riding into town, not in the cool of the evening or of the morning, but in the middle of the day. They did not understand the philosophy, but they observed the fact, that those who came to the city at mid-day remained well, while those who did so early or late suffered from it.

LESSONS OF CONTENTMENT.

It happened once on a hot summer's day, I was standing near a well, when a little bird flew down seeking water.—There was, indeed, a large trough near the well, but it was empty, and for a moment I grieved to think that the little creature must go away thirsty, but it settled upon the edge of the trough, bent its little head forward, then raised it again, spread its wings, and soared away singing; its thirst was appeased. I walked up to the trough, and there in the stone work I saw a little hole about the size of a wren's egg. The water left there had been a source of revival and refreshment; it had found enough for the present and desired no more. This is contentment.

Again, I stood by a lovely, sweet-smelling flower, and there a bee, humming and sucking, and chose the flower for its field of sweets. But the flower had no honey. This I knew, for it had no nectary. What, then, thought I, will the bee do? It came buzzing out of the cup to take a further flight; but it spied the stamina full of golden farina, good for making wax, and it rolled its legs against them until it looked like yellow hose, as the bee-keepers say; and then, heavily laden, flew away home. Then said I: "Thou canst seek honey, and finding none, has been satisfied with wax, and has stored it for thy house, that thy labor may not be in vain. This, likewise, shall be to me a lesson of contentment.

The night is far spent—the dark night of trouble that sometimes threatened to close around us—but the day is at hand, and even in the night there are stars, and I have looked out on them and been comforted; for as one set I could always see another rise, and each was a lamp, showing me somewhat of the depth of the riches of the wisdom and knowledge of God.—*Parable from the German.*

GENUINE POLITENESS.

Traits that index the whole character of a man, are sometimes seen at a glance; a word, a look, a single action, tells the whole story, either for good or evil report, of a man or woman, to all their follow-voyagers through life. It is an oft-told tale, oft-told to disadvantage of those who ride in city cars or omnibuses, where extreme selfishness is the rule, and not the exception: so much so, that such a little incident—such a mere trifle in itself—as we saw yesterday, was as refreshing as an oasis in the desert, or a pure spring, to the weary traveller. The stage was nearly full, when pulled up to the curbstone, to take in an "old man and young woman. Who will move, thought we, to give the strangers room? Not the four silks on that side; not the proud, selfish (so we thought, judging perhaps from dress) young man on this side. How we are mistaken!—"Be careful, father," said his tender guide, as he essayed to place his foot on the step. In a moment the young man sprang forward with an assisting hand, delicately tendered, with an "Allow me, sir," as he led him to a seat. The poor old man was blind. How that little act of kindness from a stranger

must have thrilled through the daughter's heart—she who was so extremely sensitive to the wants of her bereaved father. Still more, when the stage stopped for them to get out, which for a tottering step unguided by sight, was more difficult to do unharmed—just as are all downwards movements in life—"Allow me, sir," These words again. How their pleasant tones thrilled again from that good heart which prompted the young man to spring out forward of the blind man, and take him gently in his arms down the steps. "Thank you, sir," whispered the daughter. "God bless you," spoke the father. That old man—that daughter—that young man—were not the only ones made happy by that little act of genuine politeness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SLEEP.

Observation and scientific experiment constantly confirm the fact that the brain is nourished, repaired, during sleep. If, then, we have not sleep enough, the brain is not nourished, and, like everything else, when deprived of sufficient nourishment, withers and wastes away, until the power of sleep is lost, and the whole man dwindles to skin and bone, or dies a maniac. The practical inferences, which we wish to impress upon the reader are two: 1. By all means sleep enough, give all who are under you sleep enough, by requiring them to go to bed at some regular hour, and to get up at the moment of spontaneous waking in the morning. Never waken up any one, especially children from a sound sleep, unless there is urgent necessity; it is cruel to do so; to prove this we have only to notice how fretful and unhappy a child is when waked up before the nap is out. 2. If the brain is nourished during sleep, it must have more vigor in the morning; hence the morning is the best time for study; for then the brain has most strength, most activity, and must work more clearly. It is "the midnight lamp" which floods the world with sickly sentimentalities, with false morals, with rickety theology, and with all those harum-scarum dreams of human elevation which abnegate Bible teachings.—*Dr. Hall*

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE ERRING.

The man possesses an extremely groveling mind who rejoices at the downfall of another. A noble heart, instead of denouncing as a consummate scoundrel one who has erred, will throw around him the mantle of charity and the arms of love, and labor to bring him back to duty and to God. We are not our own keepers. Who knows when we shall so far forget ourselves as to put forth our right hand and sin.—Heaven keeps in the narrow path. But, if we should fall, where would be the end of our course; if in every face we see a frown, and on every brow we read vengeance, deeper and deeper would we descend in the path of infamy; when, if a different spirit were manifested towards us, we might have staid our career of sin and died an honest and upright man.—Deal gently with those who go astray, draw them back by love and persuasion. A kind word is more valuable to be lost than a mine of gold. Think of this and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the confines of the grave an erring and unfortunate brother.

We all have some fraility,
We are all unwise,
And the grace which redeems us
Must come from the skies.

EARLY RISING.

Dr. Wilson Phillips, in his "Treatise on Indigestion," says: "Although it is of consequence to the debilitated to get early to bed, there are few things more hurtful to them than remaining in it too long. Getting up an hour or two earlier, often gives an amount of vigor which nothing else can procure. For those who are not much debilitated and sleep well, the best rule is to get out of bed soon after waking in the morning. This at first may appear too early, for the debilitated require more sleep than the healthy; but rising early will gradually prolong the sleep on the succeeding night till the quantity the patient enjoys is equal to his demand for it. Lying late is not only hurtful, by the relaxation it occasions, but also by occupying that part of the day at which exercise is most beneficial."

Varieties.

THE BASIN OF THE ATLANTIC.

The basin of the Atlantic Ocean is a long trough, separating the old world from the new, and extending probably from pole to pole. This ocean furrow was probably scored into the solid crust of our planet by the Almighty hand; that there the waters which he called seas might be gathered together so as to let the dry land appear and fit the earth for the habitation of man. From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the Northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. Could the waters of the Atlantic be drawn off so as to expose to view this great sea gash, which separates continents and extends from the Arctic and Antarctic, it would present a scene the most rugged, grand and imposing. The very ribs of the solid earth, with the foundations of the sea would be brought to light, and we should have presented to us at one view, in the empty cradle of the ocean, "a thousand fearful wrecks, with that fearful array of dead men's skulls, great anchors, heaps of pearl and inestimable stones, which, in the poet's eye, lie scattered in the bottom of the sea, making it hideous with sights of ugly death." The deepest part of the North Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in the basin about a mile deep in the deepest part. There is at the bottom of the sea, between Cape Race in Newfoundland, and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, already known as the telegraph plateau. A company is now engaged with the project of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic, it is proposed to carry the wires along the plateau from the eastern shores of Newfoundland to the western shores of Ireland. The great circle distance between these two shore lines is 1,600 miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than 10,000 feet deep.—Prof. Maury.

A MARK OF PROGRESS.

"There is no temperance now," said a venerable old gentleman to us the other day. "It is all over. You have done a good work in your day, but it is all over." "It is!" said we. "Pray Sir, will you give us your recollections

of an old 'Fourth of July.' How, please say, was it kept?" "Fourth of July?" said he stopping to think a moment. "Why, there were Booths all around the park, and every booth was a regular dram shop, and half the crowd were drunk to madness." "Well, how was it this year? Did you see any liquor about, and much drunkenness in the street?" "Very little,—less than usual" And so, we said; the report is throughout the country. In all the New England States, in Boston, in Providence, in all the larger towns and rural districts, very little drunkenness. In our own States and in the Middle and Western, even the 'Fourth of July' has been a comparatively temperate day. This he acknowledged. Well then, sir, here is a mark of progress and not of defeat. And now, will you please sir, look into the hay and harvest field, whole cargoes of rum were swallowed up—into all the manufacturing establishments; into the houses of the religious and moral community; into the social parties and scenes of amusement—go down among the shipping, and on board all our little and big crafts that float upon the waters—how is it—are there no marks of progress? "Great, O great," sir, was his reply. "Hold on, and persevere. You may have your reverses; but they are trifles light as air." He left us with a much more benignant countenance than that which he first cast upon us.—Am. Temp. Union.

OFFICIAL.

The D.C.W.P.'s are earnestly requested to send in the Returns and per capita tax due by Divisions for quarters ending in March, June and September, without delay. They will also forward to the undersigned the Charters, B. B., Cards, Records, &c., &c., of such Divisions as have surrendered, or ceased operations.

The Journals of 13th Annual Session of the N. D. of N. A. were mailed on the 1st inst.

The Journals of last Annual Session of the Grand Division were mailed this week. It would be advisable for the Subordinate Divisions to have them read at their regular meetings, in order that the members generally may become acquainted with the proceedings of the Grand Division.

A Circular has been issued to the Subordinate Divisions in reference to the formation of a National Division for the British North American Colonies. Prompt action on the subject is desirable; and answers from the Divisions are requested to be forwarded to the undersigned before the first of January next.

Such Divisions as may be disposed to contribute towards paying the expenses of the delegates of the G. D. to the next session of the N. D.—which will be held at Providence, Rhode Island, in June 1857—will please forward their several amounts at their earliest convenience.

In accordance with a resolution of the G. D., at the recent Annual Session, each Subordinate Division is requested to send two certified copies of its Constitution and Bye-Laws

to the Grand Scribe, in order that they may be laid before the Standing Committee on Constitution and Bye-Laws for examination.

The G. S. has constantly on hand a supply of Officers' Cards, T. and V. Cards, and blank Quarterly Returns.

All communications for the Grand Division are to be addressed (post-po.) as usual, to the undersigned.

PATRICK MONAGHAN,
Grand Scribe.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 15, 1856.

The Grand Scribe acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts on account of the *Abstainer*:—

Chebucto Division, 60,	£7 10 0
Maysflower do., 10,	1 5 0
John Lanigan, Halifax, 10,	1 5 0
Robert Noble, Esq., do., 10,	1 5 0
Roseway Division, 10,	1 5 0
H. B. Mitchell, Chester, 15,	1 17 6
Rising Sun Division, 12,	1 10 0
Oriental do., 25,	3 2 6
Wolville do., 30 on acct.	1 5 0
J. P. Milward, Mahone Bay, 10,	1 5 0
C. R. Allison, Walton, 10,	1 5 0
Wm. Phillips, Halifax, 11, on acct.	17 6
Robert W. Fame, Stewiacke, 10,	1 5 0

21 17 6

Single Subscriptions, £5 18 0

In all, £30 15 6

Form of Application for a Charter for a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition

THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance of the Province of Nova Scotia, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division of North America.

Enclosed is the Charter fee, \$5, Books, &c.
Address Mr. P. MONAGHAN, Grand Scribe of Grand Division, Halifax.

THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF N. S.

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