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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 BARNES,
PUBLISHER.

VOLUME I.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 15, 1857.

NO. 7.

Essays, &c.

THE VERDICT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

[We copy the following from the *Prohibitionist* and commend it to the attention of the medical gentlemen of Nova Scotia]

On the 4th of February 1857 the Medical Society of the State of New York passed a unanimous resolution, in favor of a prohibitory law—beyond all comparison, the most important event which has transpired in the temperance world for many a day. But while it will exert a powerful influence over legislatures, and the public mind generally, it is very curious and inspiring to notice the influence of this action of the Society upon its own members. At a similar re-union of physicians in Albany, a few months ago, liquors were generally called for, and freely drank. At the supper on the 4th of February (such was the moral influence of the demonstration in the Convention during the day) but one bottle of wine was called for, and only part of that was drank.

Mr Delavan, Rev Dr Marsh (though the former could not attend) and the editor of the *Prohibitionist*, were invited to be present among the guests.

Other facts are thus mentioned in the report of the Albany Atlas & Argus:

About ninety sat down to supper, among whom were many of the most distinguished physicians of the State, Dr Marsh, the President of the Society, presiding. The divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr WYCKOFF.

Among the guests present was the venerable Dr JOHN MILLER, of Cortland county.—He was a student of Benjamin Rush, and was a guest with him at President John Adams' to dine with WASHINGTON.

After satisfying the inner man, in a manner truly sumptuous, but in the spirit of temperance, the sentiment in order, was read by the President:

[Then follow various professional toasts and appropriate speeches. After which, among other things the Atlas & Argus report proceeds:]

ANASA MCCOY, upon being called for by the President and many members, rose and begged the President of the Society to be assured that he was very sensible of the honor which had been done him; first, in being invited among the guests at the Semi-annual dinner of the oldest Medical Society in the United States, and now in being called upon to make remarks in the presence of so learn-

ed and distinguished a body of men. Instead of speaking, however, every feeling of propriety and interest, prompted him to listen. He was not a physician. His studies and pursuits had been in a different direction.—These very studies, however, pursued with too much ardor, had once brought him to the verge of the grave. And he could not but remember now, that while his thanks were due to this society for the refined enjoyments of this "feast of reason and flow of soul," he owed his recovery, under God, to the skill and fidelity of one of its members. He could therefore say with Antonio to Portia, "You have given me life, and living."

His friend DR MARSH of New York, had expressed his acknowledgments for what physicians had done for the cause of temperance. He most cordially joined his friend in such expressions of gratitude. Sometimes, it is true, he (Prof. McCoy) could hardly help entertaining bad feelings towards the Faculty in this regard. For it is found that very many men, and nearly all women who drink, do so because they are ordered by their physician. It is incredible what a quantity of bad liquor is swallowed under the name of medicine. A man is found drunk in the gutter, and he says with Falstaff, I have drunk "medicines." Forty millions of dollars of liquor are drank every year in the State of New York, and no small proportion of it is under the plea, "a little for the stomach's sake!" Whether the Faculty are justly chargeable with this, or if at all, to what extent, is for the conscience and the judgment of each to determine.

Beyond all question, however, some of the medical profession, have at every stage of the reform, been among its best and most effective friends. As early as 1790, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, petitioned Congress to pass laws "to effectually restrain the intemperate use of distilled spirits." Dr Rush's enquiry into the effect of ardent spirits, published half a century ago, had powerfully impressed innumerable minds. Dr Warren, of Boston, Dr Lee, of New York, and Dr Muzzy, of Cincinnati, had laid splendid contributions of professional learning, on the altar of Temperance. But he need not go out of this dining-hall to find distinguished physicians, whose example, influence, and outspoken advocacy, had been on the side of the same principles. He saw before him Dr Miller, of Cortland county, and Dr Corliss, of Washington county. And who is there in the city of Albany, who does not know Dr Staats, as a friend of Temperance?

But in what terms should he speak of the

resolution which was pressed by this Society to day, and a copy of which he held in his hand.

"RESOLVED, THAT IN VIEW OF THE RAVAGES MADE UPON THE MORALS, HEALTH AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE, BY THE USE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS, IT IS THE OPINION OF THE SOCIETY THAT THE MORAL SANITARY AND PECUNIARY CONDITION OF THE STATE WOULD BE PROMOTED BY THE PASSAGE OF A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW."

Mr McCoy ventured the opinion that no act of the Society to-day was of equal importance; and certainly none would become so widely known. Dr Griscom has spoken of the delay and difficulty in former years in publishing certain transactions, in connection with the Medical School. Behold an illustration of what the President dwelt upon tonight—the march of the sciences! On his way to this banquet he (Mr McCoy) had stepped into the office of the Telegraph, and this resolution would appear, in print to-morrow, in six of the great New York Journals, having an aggregate circulation of perhaps 200,000 sheets. This resolution would be printed in conspicuous characters in the *Prohibitionist* (which he had the honor to edit) and would be quoted over and over again in all the temperance papers in this and other countries. It would be read in thousands of temperance meetings in the United States. He should send a copy of it, with the circumstances to Neal Dow, who was about to visit England, and who would speak of it to vast audiences, in that country. And also to Mr Gough, who follows Mr Dow in June, who would weave it as a great fact in his finest bursts of eloquence. And so temperance speakers and writers would make it known to every civilized community, that at a solemn consultation of some seventy distinguished physicians, representing thousands of the faculty in New York, the Prohibitory Liquor Law was unanimously agreed upon as expedient for the cure of drunkenness. "The violent fit o' the time craves it as physic for the whole State."

For such a timely and emphatic expression by the oldest Medical Society in the country in favor of what he regarded as the grandest social reform of this generation, he, (Prof. McCoy) for himself and in behalf of all the friends of Temperance, begged to tender his profound and grateful acknowledgments.

He offered, as a sentiment, the dying speech of a renowned physician, who said he left behind him three greater physicians than himself—"Air, Exercise, and TEMPERANCE." [Applause]

PROFESSOR LAYCOCK REFUTED.

GREAT MAINE LAW MEETING IN EDINBURGH

Address by Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A.

I propose first, to point out some fallacies of fact; second, some fallacies of comparison; third, some fallacies of general theory; and, lastly, some fatal concessions.

I. FALLACIES OF FACT.—In an argument, everything depends on the right stating of a proposition. What is this Maine-law? What is the object of this Alliance? What is the meaning of the procedure advocated by us, and denominated in the lecture "legal suasion"? I have to show you that not it, but something else, has been really attacked. Turn to the second article of the constitution of the Alliance, and you will find that its primary object asserts enlightened *public opinion*. Yet the objector asserts that we are seeking to impose our opinions upon the public by act of parliament! He says:—"They have, in fact, determined that all men should be forced to yield submission to their opinion, which is, that the use of alcoholic drinks is injurious, and ought not to be permitted." Our answer is that of history, and of the article already quoted. The act of parliament ultimately desired, is to be—like the Maine-law—an expression of the public conscience, and the public will; and until the public sentiment has been created, we have no desire to ask anything of parliament; we want you—the people—to ask the legislature to represent your will. It has been said by a friendly paper—the *Journal of the Scottish Temperance League*—that in demanding too much of the legislature, we may lose all. But this is a mistake; we demand full discussion of the people—nothing of parliament; and what sense would there be in appearing before the public with this proposition:—"We want to discuss half the truth, and to talk about half the evils of this liquor-traffic?" People say we shall never get a Maine-law. Very well, I reply, but why treat us with intolerance because we advocate it? If coercion is to be postponed for ever—why fret and fume at it? Even the *Scotsman* might be gentle in relation to a question of so purely a theoretical and impractical a kind! But we gather hope even from our enemies. Their fear evidently is, that it will come too soon; they do not treat the law as a phantom, for they know it has come elsewhere; they feel that they are dealing with an indomitable traffic, and that we have the lever in our own hands which shall ultimately overturn it. The objector misstated the law and the Alliance, when he represented the object to be the absolute suppression of the use of strong drink.

The second article thus goes on—"To procure the total and immediate legislative suppression of the TRAFFIC in all intoxicating liquors as beverages. They sought to deal with the public traffic, not the private use: a distinction already patent in British law. Private betting was allowed; public betting-houses were suppressed. Private brewing was possible to all, but the brewers of beer for sale, required a license. The Alliance claimed the benefit of that distinction; for they asked to send no policemen into the private house. We ask for total abolition of the traffic, because the evil itself is total. I do not care whether you call it dramshop or beer-shop, the evil is equally in the traffic—pauperism, demoralization, crime, result equally from one as the other—because the evil is in the peculiarity of the article sold, and no

where else. It is not in the hour or the day—not in the house or the men—but in the drink itself, sold where, when, and by whomsoever you please. Thus we are not the enemies of the publican, but of that which pollutes his trade—to the man as a victualler and a host we have no objection. Nor can we be wrong in expecting that this evil will be suppressed so soon as the nation is convinced that it is an incubus and a curse.

It is another mistake to suppose that we are warring with drunkenness merely. It is not the vice that entitles us to interfere by law, but this vice as a nuisance and a crime—as a cause of public burdens and disaster. Touch the overt act, says the objector: but we accept the consequences as proof of the cause, and remove that just as we do with other nuisances. The American enactments are entitled, "An act to prevent drunkenness, pauperism, and crime." Facts show that the traffic is the great tempter to, and promoter of, drinking. Pauperism and crime, are streams from that fountain, and therefore we would dry up that fountain in order to stop those bitter streams.

Another misstatement is expressed in the following words: "They argue that the source of the vice is in the thing (drink), and not in the desire for it." On the contrary, we say that the evil is both in the evil effect, and in the evil cause of that effect. Undoubtedly, the desire for strong drink is abnormal and bad, but how can the desire be its own source? Is this philosophy? We say, sir, (but then I only speak as the exponent of common sense,) that the use of strong drink tends to create the evil desire for it, and that the tree is bad because the fruit is bad; clearly, the objector has made a false distinction: for it is the use of the thing which creates the effect—the desire for it;—and hence the sale of drink must be placed on an altogether different footing to the sale of bread and other necessaries, the use of which allay instead of increasing appetite. Another inaccuracy is the statement, that if one day of prohibition calls up special evils—defective police, spies, informers, &c.—seven days will do much more of the same kind. Now I say the fact is not so; for wherever a Maine-law has been brought into operation, the people need only about one-third of the police formerly required. That is a fact, but then I suppose the objector will tell you that he deals only with principles! I care not: for if the principle be true, it must have true conclusions: and when the results are not like the theory, the theory must be false. He may agree with the Frenchman who said of the facts that did not agree with his theory—"So much the worse for the facts!"—but you will agree with me, I think, and say—"So much the worse for the theory." The Maine-law dispenses with informers, for every drunken man informs upon himself and the person who sold him drink—while it removes the great instrument of evasion by destroying the liquor itself.

The objector says, "that the public advocacy of such a law, is an ominous warning to every lover of country, and of civil and religious liberty," alleging, "that our Transatlantic brethren are already on the verge of a fearful social catastrophe." I hope it is true, sir, and that North and South will no longer agree to uphold slavery; but what is there by way of warning to be got out of the fact of American slavery, as against a Maine-law? The pro-slavery men are almost to a man, the pro-rum party; and vice versa, the prohibi-

onists are abolitionists. The traffic is the friend of slavery of every kind: the inveterate foe of true liberty.

The concluding passage of the lecture is crowded with false contrasts. I will take a few, and rapidly comment on them. The objector says:—"You have lately had an opportunity of hearing what legal suasion means: let us compare the two." Certainly, let us compare the two. "The advocates of moral suasion rely upon applied truth, the enlightened schoolmaster and the minister." So do we—and on something else besides. So does the objector. As a physician, he relies upon a theory of medicine for the cure of disease—but he applies the truth in the shape of drugs to the patient, nevertheless. "Honesty is the best policy," says moral suasion. What then? Have you no magistrates and police to look after those who do not believe in moral suasion? No doubt it would be best if we had no dishonest men, but having them, are we to have no bailies? When people contrasted law with moral suasion, they simply talked nonsense. Just law is the expression of truth—not its absence: and truth will never fail. Law is that crystalised truth under which nations have risen to civilisation—it is the first and last wisdom of history. The man who scorns law and calls it coercion only, is ignorant of the first principles of social science, though he may speak *ex cathedra*. Law is the expression of moral truth and divine necessity which go before. Hooker held wise views when he said, "her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world, all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, the greatest as not exempted from her power."

Again, "legal suasion advocates the paternal principle of government—the apology and the necessity of tyrants." That government should protect its weak members, and regard the citizens as the children of the state, can be no just apology for tyrants. The law ought most certainly to insist upon the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. Ask the millions who are affected by the Traffic—the victims of drinking themselves, the abused and beaten wives of Britain, the miserable and neglected children of such, what a Maine-law would be to them? They are the strongest supporters of it, for they require its protection; and day and night their aspirations and prayers ascend to Heaven for the coming law: and for them the law shall come.

Again he says:—"Legal suasion ends in legal convictions, and the contaminating atmosphere of police courts and prisons." In a sense, this is true, for, as our judges admit legal license creates three fourths of the crime which contaminates and pollutes alike our streets, courts, and prisons—while on the other hand, the abolition of such licensed nurseries of contamination is in fact attended with lessened police and empty prisons.

II. NEXT, I NOTICE SOME FALLACIES OF COMPARISON. One of the most extraordinary of these is the pretended historical parallel between the Prohibitory Law now advocated and a measure passed in 1736. The objector says:—"The Maine-law is no new thing in this country; it has been tried before. The prohibition of the traffic was decided upon, by requiring every retailer to pay £50 a year for his license to sell spirits, and 20s. duty was laid on every gallon sold." Of course, as I have myself explained, in the Alliance Prize Essay, such a measure failed: for "here was a prohibitory law antagonised in-

stead of expressing the wishes of the people, but with fatal facilities of evasion, and no Maine law machinery for making it effectual, such as the destruction of the liquor." It was in its source and origin, as well as in its scope and methods, quite the opposite of a Maine-law. The Gin Act allowed the manufacture and sale of spirits, imposing a duty only upon the sale—the Maine-law prohibits the manufacture for sale, and destroys the liquor so manufactured as contraband. The law of Maine, the prototype of the one we advocate for Britain, originated with the people, was forced by the people upon the government: the one to which the objector compared it originated with the government, and was forced upon the people against their wishes, and without any antecedent preparation! In its spirit and constitution, therefore, it does not bear the slightest analogy to the Maine-law.

The objector had asserted that prohibition was the social development, by "inexorable logic," of the doctrine involved in a pledge. Now, by the way, what was this pledge, of which so much has been said?—Neither it, nor the temperance agitation, have "failed"—however often the platitude may be uttered. In what sense has the pledge failed? Has Christianity failed, because it has not converted the world? Has moral suasion failed, because all men are not moral? Has the law failed, because it is not always obeyed? Each of these agencies does what human instrumentality can do, under given conditions, and it can do no more. Neither can the Maine-law do more; and it does not follow that there is any failure in the matter. The objector, as a physician, ought to have known better than that. When a physician gives, for a specific disease, a specific medicine, it does not follow that that medicine must cure all diseases, or be deemed a "failure." Every agency is needed of a true kind. Christianity will do its work—and the temperance society will do its work likewise. We are not advocating some panacea—some one exclusive thing that is to cure everything—we want all good things united, in order to get rid of all bad things. The reason why the pledge is kept, over a course of years, only by a certain number, is because the temptations of the traffic, and of custom, overcome the principles of men—not because the pledge is bad. It is foolish for people to talk as if the pledge made the obligation—it only expresses an obligation already admitted in the conscience. Man has a double nature—he is not merely an intelligent, but an impulsive automatic being. As the objector admits, "he knows the right, but still prefers the wrong." We teach him in school and lecture-room what is right, and then, by chartered institutions, tempt him to what is wrong! Hence the delusion of expecting that mere education will preserve men right, while circumstances incline them to what is evil. People, sir, may declaim against being made sober, moral, or religious by act of parliament—but what we object is, that in the licensed traffic we have a machinery which makes men drunken, criminal, and irreligious by act of parliament. What we want is, not something positive, but something negative—we want the parliament of the people to undo something mischievous, and to protect us against the workings of an evil system. Prevention is surely both wiser and cheaper than either counteraction or cure.—And this brings me to consider.

III. THE FALLACIES OF GENERAL THEORY. Under this head, the objector profess-

es to "grapple at once with the fundamental principles of government and society." But in reality, he does no such thing; he contents himself with eulogizing Moral Suasion and disguising the principle of Fear. But government is at best only a supplement to moral suasion; for if it were sufficient, by itself, government would be quite unnecessary. If the objector understood his subject he would perceive that while as men and Christians, moral suasion is our only instrument—as citizens we must use something over and above. To deny this, is to deny the fundamental principles of society—an argument that proves too much. Moral suasion, no doubt, would do very well if we were in heaven or the millennium; but we are not in heaven, nor quite angels yet; and in the meanwhile, therefore, we are just human beings with such human passions implanted in us by the Creator as he deemed best for earth.

The objector is really for an impossible improvement; arguing (if anything) that fear is needless! For our part, I believe that we have no superfluous passion—degrading or otherwise. True, we ought not appeal to fear when love will serve. And law did not do this. Law does not terrify me—because I have no intention to transgress it. It is to the honest and good, non-existent—"a terror to evil-doers" certainly, but "a praise to them that do well." This was a point strangely overlooked. Remove the fear of the law from the weak or the wicked, and the temptation to do wrong was virtually increased. I have seen much of the world—and been in many countries and many cities—and my experience teaches me that where the arm of the law is weak, and moral suasion is most alone, licentiousness and outrage are most rampant. Fear—low as it is—conjoined with law, is the breakwater which prevents the surges of anarchy and barbarism from sweeping over the conquests of civilization. What, indeed, would men generally care for virtue, if vice had no disagreeable consequences of which they were afraid? To quarrel with "fear," was to quarrel not only with the constitution of man, but with the Providence of God. For my part, I am not ashamed of introducing into my jurisprudence, an element that is essential to the laws of supreme wisdom. True human law should be a copy of true Divine Law, let a shallow and pretentious philosophy deride it as it may.

Under the head of remedies, the objector proposes to substitute the working of some other passion for the desire of strong drink. Now, in reality, man, as man, has no desire for strong drink; it is altogether an artificial and unnatural craving that will die out if you will let it, and does not, therefore, need to be substituted by something else. People talk as if God had left us unfinished in our faculties, or without some natural object for their development and exercise. It was a great mistake. I undertake to say, with reference to this substitutionary doctrine, and without opposing innocent recreation, that you will not find in history—ancient or modern—the example of any one community that has ever been reformed by mere amusements. I have seen cities in the Transatlantic States,—such as New York,—where amusements measure the profligacy and intemperance; and I have seen quiet country places, where with an absence of amusement, sobriety, morality, and happiness abound. It is the same on the continent. The gayest cities and countries are the most intemperate and immoral: and vice

versa. Excitements go together—and drink sustains the worst of them. Some amusements, if disconnected with drink, may be useful—but they are never, of themselves, either preventive or reformatory. Men are not so made as to be fiddled into morality, or dunced into temperance. But, whatever value recreations may have, they are neither the direct nor necessary—much less the legislative—remedy for drunkenness, pauperism, and crime. Facts tell us, clearly enough, what is the sufficient remedy. I know many parishes in Britain where there is no tipping shop; and what are the consequences? In these places there is no pauperism, and weeks or years may pass without once meeting with a drunkard or a criminal. Against these facts, what is the theory urged by our opponents? "Put away drink by law, and men will make themselves drunk somehow." Well sir, we say here, that when magistrates and proprietors have put drink away by law, people don't make themselves drunk anyhow. Take away the public house, and you take away most of the drunkenness and consequent evils—all theories to the contrary notwithstanding.

The objector says of the Maine-law of America, that "he must either doubt its success or see in the fact another terrible truth!" But no one who reads can doubt the success of the prohibitory law now effectively executed in all the New England States, save one, and in some other parts besides; and the facts of diminished police, lessened rates, empty poorhouses, and goals to let, can have no terror to any man who is not under the disturbing influence of a theory and a prejudice.—People may question as they please, sir, but doubt solves nothing—and happily alters nothing. In 1853 I was cognizant of the working of prohibition in Massachusetts and Maine where, out of Boston, I never saw a drunken man during a tour of many days. Certain it is, that during that time I saw several forged notes offered at the bars, but I did not see one glass of drink sold in any hotel. I notice,

IV. THE FATAL CONCESSIONS OF THE OBJECTOR.—He "does not wish to argue against restraints, because they are matters of expediency." Of course they are. All law is a question of expediency, which shall be done to prevent such cases occurring again—or reducing their number to the minimum? It is a question of expediency whether we shall have a Maine law—and of justice too. When society gets its foot into difficulties—when some of its members will steal, garotte, and murder—it is a very pressing question how to get out of the danger and reduce it to the smallest point.

The objector says—"Let them appeal to men's reason and sense of justice, rather than their fear." But we appeal to all three; and find the triads of motives all too little. Hence our strong conviction that prevention will be very expedient—a prevention that goes to the cause of crime, and lessens the need of applying fear so frequently. But it is strangely forgotten, that to cease to suspend the sword of the law over the head of the intending criminal, would be to extend the terror of crime over the innocent community. When these sentimentalists prate about moral suasion, they forget that the real question they have broached is, whether there should be law or not? Scripture, I perceive, is quoted for strong drink—aye, and for sanitary regulations which were sustained by more stringent legal suasion, in the shape of penalties, than I am prepared to annex to a Maine law. So in

citing Scripture, he admits that moral suasion neither did nor does suffice—so that he is “wiser than what is written, even while quoting what is writ!” How true is that saying of Shakspeare!

The objector asks—“Was it reasonable or just that a man should take advantage of the weakness of another, and help to make him drunk? No publican should permit drunkenness in his house, and no one should be allowed to turn a drunken man out of his house into the streets without incurring the responsibility of his acts,” and, strange sequel! “every means should be adopted to encourage respectable men to engage in the trade” so dangerous to public safety! Why, sir, the law has said for hundreds of years, and the very license of the publican himself says, that drunkenness and riot must not be allowed! But they are allowed—and nothing short of the machinery and provisions of the Maine-law can prevent them. The proposal of the opponent was, “coercion,” but ineffectual coercion. The instruction of the law to the publican was purely absurd. It virtually said that one publican might “prime” a man at one end of the street—if he were a “respectable” publican—that another in the middle might put in a second charge, but a third “publican” at the end must be “responsible” if an explosion took place. In truth, sir, it would require a professor of physiology to deal with this matter; no publican could do it, even with the aid of an *alcoholometer*, indicating when a man became dangerous! Our plan is practicable, but no other: for while we know where the mischief begins, and can stop it, no one knows where it will end. It begins with the first glass which excites the man, and therefore it leads to the second.

The objector admits that the evil is really in the drink sold, for he proposes, as “worth consideration,” not only an addition to the virtue of the publican, but “a reduction in the retail strength of ardent spirits.” There is the mischief which is to be diluted, but it will remain mischief still. I should be very glad to accept the objector’s own regulation—the making the publican responsible for the acts of madness and murder to which this traffic conducted men—for this would be a Maine-Law; that is, if it could be carried out; since what man, “respectable” or other, would dare to carry out a trade like this, if he were made responsible for its consequences? You, Mr Chairman, have already referred to the crime of which the traffic is the seeming source, and the papers of this day, which give the trial of a young man on a charge of culpable homicide, furnish illustration of the point. Here we see publicans licensed by law to sell that which excites a number of men to violence, and recklessness, who attack and throw down a sober, quiet citizen—and, the law offering no protection, the young man, with such weapons as he has, defends himself in desperation, and slays one of his assailants. Mark the shameful paradox! the law proffers us protection—taxes us to pay the cost—deprives us of natural liberties—licenses the traffic which creates three times more danger, disaster, and crime, than all other sources of evil put together—sets to work the machinery which exposes us to robbery and outrage—and then, when we defend ourselves as we may from the customers and victims of the Traffic—places us at the bar of justice on the charge of manslaughter! Yet Scotsmen talked of the “failures” of protective and prohibitive laws—and did what

they could to sustain and sanction a system that so endangered life and burdened the community. I declare, for my part, that such laws and such a system are “a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.”

Do you ask, gentlemen, why I denounce the liquor traffic, and would interfere with it? My answer is simple—because it interferes with me and mine, with you and yours—because it frustrates the very ends of society, protection of life, liberty, and property—because it taxes me to support its paupers, idiots, and criminals—because it endangers person and property—because, in short, it interferes with the welfare and progress of society. One of two things we demand of society—either protect us against the consequences of the traffic, or give us liberty to protect ourselves, by prohibiting the trade.

The objector’s last argument is that of—*prophecy!* If the law succeeds, says he, it will bring a frightful host of evil in its train.—But do not be alarmed, for he predicts—“There is no hope that a Maine Liquor Law will ever be enacted in this country.” But what prophet’s mantle has fallen on the objector? Where is the proof and attestation of his mission to vaticinate? He knows no more of the future than I do and therefore all his prophecies are an empty sound—and nothing more. The true fount of prophecy was faith in God—in his laws, his goodness, and his power. I do not pretend to say when a Maine-law shall be enacted—but I believe that it is based upon the true principle of removing ruinous temptations from the people—that it is demanded by justice and expediency—and therefore that we ought to sustain it with all earnestness and power. The issue of our efforts I leave to a wiser and better intelligence than that of man; but doing our duty—the duty of the hour—the duty nearest us—I have undoubting confidence that the great curse of the traffic will be removed. We are philosophers enough to know—though speaking from no official elevation—that when the cause is removed the effect will cease. The effect we know—drinking and degradation, and pauperism and crime;—and the cause also we know—the temptations and net work of the traffic. Remove this—withdraw the sanction of the law, and proclaim the outlawry of the great source of misrule—and in the fair social field which will open out before us, education will spread with power, and political amelioration advance with safe and giant strides. In order to bring about this desired consummation, all we have to do is to present the truth to the enlightened and patriotic portion of the nation, and in due time the response will be given. The human soul loves truth—yearns for it—and it is of the nature of truth to spread;—light will kindle light, and make all around luminous, till at last truth will quicken into enthusiasm, and the cry, “Prohibit the curse,” rise from millions of hearts, and ring from sea to sea, until it shall culminate in the great Protective Law.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

We have much pleasure in quoting the following important statement made by Dr Gregory, Professor of Chemistry, at the recent meeting of the Students’ Temperance Society at the University of Edinburgh. The Professor addressed the members on ‘Temperance Considered Physiologically.’ After dwelling at some length on the baneful moral influences of the drinking usages, he proceeded—

ed to consider their effects in a chemical and physiological point of view. He said—

Amongst the classes of society which were sufficiently fed and clothed, science taught us that every drop of alcohol was hurtful, nay poisonous. Our ordinary diet consisted of two kinds of matter—matter intended for the renovation and increase of our bodies, and supplying the daily waste to which they were liable, and matter for the promotion of the animal heat. Animal heat was produced from the Oxydisation or combustion partly of effete matter and partly of the carboniferous portion of the food. Oxygen was therefore not only essential to the production of heat, but to the combustion and carrying off of the effete matter from the system. Alcohol had, however, so strong an attachment for oxygen, that it absorbed it in large quantity, giving out, no doubt, a certain amount of heat, but leaving the effete matter which should have been carried away to remain in the blood. This was the true origin of gout, calculus, rheumatism and other secretory diseases. The nervous, muscular, and secretory organs underwent a certain amount of waste every day; they become partly decomposed, and the decomposed portions must be expelled from the system. This was done by various methods, but they all required the presence and action of oxygen; and if oxygen was not supplied by respiration, or was diverted and absorbed by alcohol, the decomposed matter must accumulate, and was diffused through the blood, which became diseased and began to deposit sediments, calculi, &c. The oxygen was taken up by the alcohol, and there was not enough left to oxydise the food. The Professor afterwards went on to say, that even if a larger supply of the heat producing principle were required in any circumstances, it might be obtained from substances cheaper and more agreeable than alcohol, and, at the same time free from its stimulating and injurious effects. If a person, along with his ordinary food, were to take a large portion of oily matter, such as fat meat, butter, olive oil, cod-liver oil, he would find it impossible to take wine or ardent spirits. The fact was well known in the wine-countries, and arose from the large portion of heating matter contained in the oil, &c. He thought that this might be made available by those who wished to promote the temperance movement, for he could very well imagine that persons who had got into the habit of taking more alcohol than was good for them might have a difficulty in taking less, although they were anxious to do so, and it appeared to him that if they were to take a large portion of oily matter, they might much more easily get broken off that pernicious habit. He could corroborate from his own experience the distaste produced for spirituous liquors from a similar cause. He was in the habit of using more butter and oily substances than most people, and the effect in his case was that even half-a-glass of wine was intolerable to him. The Professor concluded by asserting that the argument from science was entirely in favor of the temperance movement, because, while, on the one hand, they had the mere possibility that alcohol might not be injurious in certain conceivable, but rare circumstances; on the other hand, in these circumstances, even when they did occur, alcohol was not the best agent, and they could always supply its place by other and better materials, which were entirely free from its injurious qualities.

In connection with this we give the following extract from the journal of a Temperance agent in England.

I cannot close my letter without referring to one case in particular, which proved to me that we have in our ranks men in humble life who, though generally unknown, by their example and practice do honour to the cause. Picking my way through mud, wet grass and dirty pools, I came up to a labouring man who was very busily employed in turning over clods of earth. The welcome hand was soon given, and the warmth with which he entered into the theme of Temperance clearly showed that in him it had found a true friend. In a very intelligible manner he gave me his history, "I have reason to love the cause, for it has made me what I am. At fourteen years of age I ran away from home and went to work in a brick yard. There I learnt to drink and soon became as great an adept at it as any of the men. Two years afterwards I entered upon railroad work and always chose the heaviest labour, in order to obtain the best wages. I was always considered one of the best workmen, but up to twenty-five years of age I spent all I received in drink. Then I cared for no one, and would do anything. But serious thoughts at last came over me, and I determined to make an effort to save myself from ruin. I signed the pledge for six weeks, and that was just 6 weeks before Christmas. I said then that if I lived over it I would sign it for life. That was in 1844, and I remember it well. It was hard to keep it, but I did, and at the end of six weeks I found myself so much the better, and made a vow that I would never touch the drink again. Six months after this I asked myself the question, 'Why did I smoke? What service was it to me?' For years I had not less than five or six ounces of tobacco every week, and not to speak of the money wasted, the habit was strong upon me. But I determined to give that up, and I did. It was six months before I got over my liking for it, but although I thought I should die for want of it, I fought the battle and obtained the victory. I may say, however, now, that I dare not tamper with it, even by attempting to use it for killing the insects on my flowers. Time passed away, and I began to learn to read. When I signed the pledge I could only read the alphabet, but I obtained the children's spelling books, and by dint of perseverance soon mastered them. Many a night, when people have been in bed and asleep, have I set up thumbing those old spelling-books. When the reading task was accomplished I taught myself to write, and this made me love study better. Instead of spending the money on drink I bought books, and have now a nice library. In my leisure hours I have learnt Pitman's system of phonographic shorthand, and am now studying Curwen's system of singing. My course of study has led me to adopt personally the Vegetarian system, and I have made a speech about it. I find that it agrees with me, and I think it right for others; but I like men to think for themselves on these matters. I should not forget to say that at thirty years of age I married, and for the following reason. When I was in the habit of drinking I made up my mind that I would never marry until I obtained £50 to insure my life. When I became a teetotaler I obtained this, and then seeing my way clear, I got the knot tied. I have now two children. I work for myself, have between three and

four acres of land to call my own, and am as independent as any man living. Nothing gives me more pleasure, than to be able to look back on the time when I signed the pledge, for I have cause to thank God for it every day and every hour."

Let the labouring classes of this country contrast the position of this man with that of the drinker mentioned in the former part of this letter, and they will have one of the best arguments for adopting our cold-water system that can possibly be obtained.

ADDRESS TO THE HON. JUDGE MARSHALL OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The following address has just been presented by the Executive Committee of the Alliance to the philanthropic gentleman above-named.

"In the name of all friends of Sobriety and order we thank you for your zealous and successful labours, in aid of the cause of the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic. A veteran in the temperance army you might without shame have retired from the fatigues of public employment, and have passed the remainder of your life in well deserved repose.

"You have, however, preferred a still more worthy course. You have nobly dedicated the close of an already long career of usefulness and honour to the service of humanity, and the advancement of the true welfare of your fellow men. May your life long be spared, and your heart abundantly satisfied in beholding the fruit of your labours. Accept this testimony of our admiration of your devoted courage, and our gratitude, not only for your present and former aid in this country, but for your past efforts in the colonies, and your promised assistance in the future. You carry with you the cordial affection of all with whom you have been associated, and of all who like yourself desire true social progress. We again extend to you the hand of fraternal regard.

"Signed in behalf of the Executive Committee Council of the United Kingdom Alliance."

JUDGE MARSHALL'S REPLY.

"To the Executive Council of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Legislative Prohibition of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

"HON. GENTLEMEN,—Receive my respectful and best acknowledgements for your cordial approval of my assistance in our united efforts for the removal of the greatest scourge of civilised humanity. This distinguished testimony is the more valuable, and more grateful to my feelings, because afforded by those who so well know the vast importance of the whole subject, and who are so zealously and actively engaged in conducting those benevolent efforts.

"Under the firm and long abiding conviction that I have been providentially required and led to devote my time, and such ability as I possess, together with a portion of my pecuniary means, to the furtherance of the excellent temperance reform, I shall ever esteem it to be a pleasing and honourable duty to persevere in my best efforts in such a truly exalted and useful sphere of exertion.

"That Divine Providence, which has hitherto so graciously sustained and protected me throughout all my journeyings and exertions in the cause, will, I hope and trust, continue to favour me with such a measure of health and vigour, that I may for some fur-

ther period experience the enjoyment of assisting in a work so directly tending to advance social improvement and happiness, as well as sound morality and religion.

"I consider it both an honour and a privilege to be thus united and co-operative with your noble association, in endeavouring to effect the speedy and final removal of the most gigantic and pernicious obstacle to the promotion of all the best interests of individuals and society.

"May the Author of all good long spare your valuable lives, and still strengthen and encourage you in your benevolent efforts, and afford you the happiness of beholding their full and final triumph.

"JOHN G. MARSHALL."

—Alliance Weekly News.

A TEMPERANCE STORY.

I was in the medical staff of the army, during the revolutionary war. I was rather young to be there. My constitution was one of the best. Had it been otherwise, I should, no doubt, have fallen a victim to the habits which I contracted in early life. My tendencies were convivial; temptations to intemperate drinking and gambling were always present, and importunate; we were a clique, by ourselves, with no one to molest or make afraid; and no one thought himself degraded, by being drunk.

I married, very early in life, when I was little better than a boy. The girl that I married was thought to be a great deal too good for me, by everybody but herself. I was not intemperate then; and, for a time, my wife, and our little home seemed all the world to me. She had a little property; and, in about a year after our marriage, she gave birth to a daughter. Bad habits soon got the mastery of my better feelings. The attractions of the gay circle at the tavern, or the quarters of some comrade, became irresistible; and the very consciousness of the neglect to which I was subjecting the woman, whom I had promised to love and to cherish, began to make her presence undesirable, and home a place of mental and moral punishment. Qualms, and struggles, and gnawings of the worm that dies not, doubtless there were, neither few nor far between; but the temptations were irresistible, I was lost. I knew it. The details of a thousand cases are such the same. The little modicum of property that my wife brought me had dwindled away, piece after piece. Where had it gone? Down my insatiable throat! I had swallowed it, or gambled it away! No memorial remained, but rags and tatters. We were very poor. A more uncomplaining woman God never made. She struggled to hide even her tears, to save me from pain on her account.

Let me pass over some three years of misery, and come at the conclusion of the whole matter. One bleak December morning, I was about going forth, as usual, from my wretched habitation, when my wife put her hand upon my shoulder, and pointing first to our sick child, and then to a few brands upon the hearth, reminded me that those were the last, and that it was bitter cold. As I turned away, I promised to send her some fuel immediately.

I soon met some of my comrades; and resorting to the tavern, we passed the hours, as usual, in drinking and revelling, until near midnight, when I staggered homeward. It

was piercing cold. I reached my doorstep, and placed my hand upon the latch—then it first occurred to me that I had wholly forgotten my promise. I had sent home no fire! I entered the apartment. A light was still burning. The hearth was cold. My wife sat, rocking her sick child, in the cradle. She turned her eyes upon mine. The tears were streaming down her shivering cheeks.

"Wife," said I, "for Heaven's sake, when will you leave off crying?"

"Dear husband," said she, "when you leave off drinking."

"God help me," I exclaimed, as I put my arm around her neck, for the appeal was irresistible—"God help me, and I will never touch another drop."

By God's help I never have, to the present hour; and, from the date of that resolution, the days of our uninterrupted happiness began."—*Boston Traveller.*

Poetry.

THE SOUNDS OF INDUSTRY.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

I love the banging hammer,
The whirring of the plane,
The crushing of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning-lathe,
The whirling of the mill,
The buzzing of the spindle,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
And the fan's continuous boom,—
The clipping of the tailors' shears,
The driving of the awl,—
The sounds of busy labor,
I love, I love them all!

I love the ploughman's whistle,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The drover's oft-repeated shout
As he spurs his stock along,
The bustle of the market-man
As he hies from the town,
The halloo from the tree top
As the ripened fruit comes down,
The busy sound of threshers
As they clean the ripened grain,
And the huskers' joke and mirth and glee
'Neath the moonlight on the plain,
The kind voice of the dairyman,
The shepherd's gentle call,—
These sounds of active industry,
I love, I love them all!

For they tell my longing spirit
Of the earnestness of life;
How much of all its happiness
Comes out of toil and strife;
Not that toil and strife that tainteth
And murmureth all the way,—
Not that toil and strife that groaneth
Beneath the tyrant's sway;
But the toil and strife that springeth
From a free and willing heart,
A strife which ever bringeth
To the striver all his part.

O, there is good in labor,
If we labor but aright,
That gives vigor in the daytime,
And a sweeter sleep at night;
A good that bringeth pleasure
Even to the toiling hours,
For duty cheers the spirit
As the dew revives the flowers.

O, say not that Jehovah
Bade us labor as a doom!
No, it is his richest mercy,
And will scatter half life's gloom!
Then let us still be doing,
Whate'er we find to do,
With an earnest, willing spirit,
And a strong hand and true.

Correspondence.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR,—

We hear very little of the doings of this interesting Order. We trust it is not declining in the Province. Believing it to be for the prosperity of any Order, and of the cause in general, to be kept before the public, I solicit a small portion of your space for the benefit of the Cadets. I wish the public to know that the Order is not *dead*, though *silent* in this part.

The Elihu Burrit Section, located in New Glasgow, which had been inoperative for some time, was resuscitated in October last and is now in excellent working order. It now numbers upwards of fifty members, and its weekly meetings are well attended.

On Monday evening, the 23rd inst., the Section held a public meeting in the Temperance Hall, principally for the purpose of raising funds to enlarge their Flute Band. The Hall was crowded to excess, and many could not obtain admittance. Tickets were sold at a low price, by which the sum of £6 3s. was realized.

The following constituted the entertainment of the occasion:—

1. Singing their Opening Ode.
2. An Address by the W. Patron, Mr Duncan McLean.
3. Dialogue (by four boys) Enterprising Cadets.
4. Music by their Flute Band.
5. An Address by Mr R. McGregor, S. of T.
6. Dialogue (by seven boys) The Masked Man.
7. Music by Band.
8. Dialogue (by five boys) Old Cronies.
9. Music.
10. Dialogue (by five boys) The Bottle.
11. Music.
12. Address by Mr D. McDonald, Temperance Watchman.
13. Dialogue (by twelve boys) Pat Sweeney, or a peep at the working of the Maine Law.
14. Music.
15. Dialogue—The Moderate Drinker.

At the close the Rev G. Walker offered a few very appropriate remarks, consisting of warning, admonition, counsel and encouragement. After which the closing Ode was sung and the Apostolic Benediction pronounced, and the audience separated.

Of the many meetings held this was the meeting of the season.

Considering the shortness of the time since the Section was re-organized and the disadvantages under which it has laboured, the *Dialogists* and also the *Flute Band* acquitted themselves very creditably, and to the satisfaction of the audience.

This is an Order which, above all others, is entitled to the patronage and prayers of every christian and every friend of humanity.

The power of habit and the advantages of correct moral training in youth are universally admitted. In boyhood the mind is pliable and susceptible of being directed into the path of virtue or of vice. It is of the utmost importance that the young should be trained in those habits and principles which they ought to practice when they come to be men. And it is much easier to prevent the acquirement of evil habits than to remove them when acquired.

If we encourage and train our youth in the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, from the habit of profane swearing and the use of tobacco, there will be less probability of their becoming addicted to these vicious and pernicious customs (which disgrace humanity) in after life.

The pledge of the Cadets I consider the most important now in use. It is comprehended in the motto on the banner of Elihu Burrit Section, "No drinking! no profane swearing!! no tobacco!!! Would that all temperance organizations would adopt the same principles and scrupulously adhere to them.—The habit of tobacco-using, though not to be compared to dram-drinking in its horrid effects, is nearer "universal dominion," and is admitted by all to be an unnecessary evil. Why should men pander to an acquired and vitiated appetite? So universal has the custom become that, "like the Egyptian plague of frogs, it is everywhere and in everything." It is common from the Indian wigwam to the elegant mansion—from the low *drinkery* to the Church of God. No place is too low nor too vile in which to indulge in its use; and even the sanctity of the pulpit and the solemnity of religious worship will not debar the "snuff horn" from its precincts.

Would that men in "high places" of influence would consider their ways and the effect of their example.

How can the *tobacco consumer* say to the *rum consumer*, "brother let me pull out the mote out of thine eye," while there is a beam in his own eye? Let him just cast his *quid* from his mouth, his pipe or cigar from his teeth, and his snuff box from his pocket, before he can consistently say to his brother "cease from your cups."

I ask, is not the habit of tobacco-using

worthy of the consideration of our would-be reformers? Is not abstinence from its use a commendable feature in the Order of the Cadets?

Encourage the boys to firm adherence to this noble pledge. Train up the young—the hope of our country—in correct principles, that they may, when they come to occupy our place on the arena of life, discharge their duties more efficiently than we now do.

Your obedient servant,
ANTI-RUM AND TOBACCO.
New Glasgow, March 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the Abstainer.

HALF AN HOUR AMONGST THE "MAYFLOWERS."

DEAR SIR,—

As I had half an hour unappropriated on Wednesday evening last, and was passing Temperance Hall, I thought it well to step in to the Division Room. After "working my way" in by whispering in the ears of the mustachioed gentleman at the door; I found about fifty or sixty earnest looking men. Although differing in almost most every other respect, yet on the question which binds together "the Sons" they all appeared as one man. After transacting the business of the Division and bringing one in from "the sin-stricken world" and making of him a "Son" and a "brother," the Worthy Patriarch gave notice that the *Abstainer* was on his table and might be taken by any brother. I need hardly say that one simultaneous movement was made towards the head of the room. All seem eager to see what "our paper" had to tell them about the great cause. None seemed more anxious to secure a copy than the military gentlemen. I thought it a good sign, and if you, sir, had seen the satisfaction which beamed from the countenances of the brethren as they glanced through its pages, I thought it would have been matter of encouragement. I could not help thinking, sir, how different the present from former times, when soldier and drunkard were almost necessarily connected. I could not help thinking how much Her Majesty and all her loving subjects were indebted to such men as W. M. Brown, D. G. W. P. Shean, and their associates, for their efforts to exalt her faithful servants in sobriety and intelligence.

This noble band of "Mayflowers" were next called upon to consider whether they could assist a brother who had been unfortunately hurt while in the hands of the enemy. Having forfeited his claim to support in sickness by holding a palsy with, and then falling before the enemy, he was in great distress. There seemed but one feeling amongst the brothers—a desire to extend their benevolent hand towards him,—and, as I did not

wait to hear the decision of the matter, I doubt not than an additional tie has ere this been thrown around the unfortunate brother, and his children made to rejoice that their father was, instead of being one of the votaries of Bacchus, a member of the Mayflower Division, Sons of Temperance.

MIC MAC.

YARMOUTH, March 9, 1857.

MR. EDITOR,—

Dear Sir,—As I have no doubt that all your readers will be glad to hear of the progress of the temperance cause in this part of the country, I will endeavour to give you some idea of what we are doing here. About the most important move made here lately in favor of temperance was the formation of the Young People's Branch Total Abstinence Society, which has now been established about a month, and already numbers over one hundred members. The Society holds weekly public meetings in the Exchange Hall. Some of these I have attended, and had the pleasure of hearing several addresses, displaying great mental powers, delivered by some of the members of the Society. It must be a pleasing sight to such of the elder portion of the community, as are interested in the *great work*, to behold the youth of the place thus striving manfully to uphold the banner of temperance. There can be no doubt that the workings of such an organization, as the one above described, will be attended with the best results. Once enlist the youth of the community in the ranks of the great temperance army and where can the destroyer find his victims? By far the greater part of those who now stand at the head of their respective communities, ay! even our most prominent temperance advocates, were reared in an age in which the subject of temperance did not receive one tithe of the attention which it does at present. And if by these men great results have been brought to pass, and the demon of intemperance compelled to lower his flag before them, I ask, sir, what may we not hope when we see the rising generation, those who must soon fill the most important part in society, deeply imbued with the noble principle of temperance and sobriety? On every side I can behold indications that the community is fast arousing from the disgraceful apathy into which it had sunk. Our Division Rooms are fast becoming refilled, our Temperance Lectures are more numerous attended, and every thing in fact leads us to hope that the good work will now go steadily forward till it has consummated its glorious end. Hoping you will think the above worthy of insertion in the *Abstainer* I remain,

Your's truly,

A SON.

To the Editor of the Abstainer.

OLD BARNS, TRURO,
March 30th, 1857.

SIR,—The Temperance Watchman Club in this place, at a late meeting deputed certain of their number to send you a short communication respecting the progress of the good cause in this quarter. They feel that they have nothing very particular to communicate, but believing that a "leaf of their experience" may possibly not be uninteresting to some of their brethren and sisters engaged in our common benevolent enterprise who may have had similar difficulties to encounter, they respectfully solicit (should your space permit) the insertion of the following statements:—About four years ago our Club was formed. There have been upwards of 100 persons connected with it during three years,—many of whom, either here or removed, have been faithful to their pledge; others, we are sorry to say, have relapsed, and "walk no more with us." At present we number between forty or fifty members, many of whom are as warm-hearted and zealous temperance men and women as will be found anywhere. No kind of weather, no press of work, prevents their attendance. As certain are they in their places on the evening of meeting, as the night on which we assemble comes round.—Our members are chiefly among the young, and our principal work has been to put a stop to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the place where we live and in the neighboring village. You are doubtless aware, Mr Editor, that for several years past the Quarter Sessions in this county have granted no licenses; consequently, those engaged in the liquor traffic are not only, as we believe, guilty of a moral wrong to society, but also of breaking the law of the land. Once and again and a third time has our Club lodged complaints against every rumseller within six miles of us. Fine after fine has been exacted, we believe altogether to the amount of nearly £80. One rumseller was put in jail, and only liberated the other day.—By these means the traffic has been somewhat lessened,—the moral nuisance abated,—the profits of the vendor diminished,—the attention of the community called to the subject,—and lastly, no small measure of abate has been heaped on the meddling, interfering, won't-attend-to-their-own-business fellows, &c., so bent on "persecuting" the poor publicans, that they will not let them do their work quietly. Vengeance (if report speaks truly) has been threatened against one of the magistrates, who, in giving judgment against the "rummies", has impartially done his duty. He is to be removed if the "rummies" can. We shall see.—And should he be displaced,—"the head and front of his offending" being the fearless part he has taken in this matter,—

you shall hear about it anon. But we must intrude no further on your valuable space. Wishing you all success in your arduous undertaking—that the *Abstainer* may continue as it has begun, and be the means of accomplishing much good,

We are, in T. H. and P.,

THE COMMITTEE.

THE ABSTAINER.

Halifax, N. S., April 15, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — Received "Gulielmus" too late for this month. — "A Son of Temperance," of New Glasgow, is respectfully informed that we must decline inserting his last communication. The subject on which he writes cannot be discussed in our columns. Our object is to unite all temperance men in the conflict with the monster evil. In pursuit of this object we wish neither to say, nor to allow others to say, any thing that may tend to foment divisions or to alienate one party from another.

MEN OF TEMPERANCE! will you aid us? The circulation of the *Abstainer* is far below our wishes—far below the wants of the cause. If we had a thousand additional subscribers we should be able to provide much more satisfactorily for our friends, and the onset on the foe would be more extensive and powerful. Surely the Temperance Press is not adequately sustained. Will you help us, brethren? Can you not easily procure one thousand subscribers more?

WE keep entirely aloof from the squabbles of political parties, yet it may be necessary sometimes to rectify misapprehensions or expose evil designs. An attempt has been made, we observe, to give a political character to the late agitation for a Prohibitory Law, as if its friends made use of it for mere party purposes. The divisions in the House, it is said, "showed all the virus of a party vote;" and "many of the supporters of the Bill" were "in principle and practice its enemies", and "sneered at it while they voted for it."

Now, let it be remembered that when the Bill was introduced to the last session it was ... a party question. It was introduced by the then Solicitor General, and voted for by some members on that side of the House, including the Financial Secretary. But when the second reading was carried, and the success of

the Bill seemed sure, the late Government interfered, *made it a party question*, induced certain members to change their minds, and so quashed the measure, under the pretext of postponing it. *That* was "the virus of a party vote."

If, as the *Morning Chronicle* says, "many of the members sneered at it while they voted for it," what does it prove? Just this—that they bowed to the wishes of their constituents—that they surrendered their own convictions to the public will—that they respected the voice of the people. They will have to do it again if they wish to keep their places.

We must confess that we should prefer receiving the Prohibitory Liqueur Law from Mr Johnston. We should like it to be the crowning act of his political life. He is one of ourselves, and we naturally look for it in that direction. But we are tied to no parties—we desire to have friends in all. And our Legislature would do itself infinite honour, if, sinking all differences, its members would unite in preparing and passing a plain, practicable law, by which the Province should be delivered from the curse of the liquor traffic.

The preceding article was written for the last number, but was too late for insertion, the press being already at work. We mention this, that it may be seen how anxiously we desired that our position should be clearly defined. While we thought it needful last month to offer a remark or two on the conduct of the late Administration, we took care so to express ourselves that no political bias could be fairly inferred. We mean to preserve for the *Abstainer* what we personally claim, independence of all parties—if indeed political parties, properly so called, may be said to exist in this Province—about which there is some difference of opinion.

The *Sun* charges us with having "come out as the apologist of the present Government." This is simply absurd. Our question has not been brought before the House by the present Government; neither on that nor on any other subject of importance has any step been yet taken for obvious reasons;—consequently, as no wrong has been done, there is nothing to apologise for.

But the *Sun* is angry with us for hav-

ing stated that the defeat of the Prohibitory Bill last year was owing to the late Government. We know not why it should not be stated. It was the fact—everything the *Sun* may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Such was the view taken by the Grand Division at the annual session in October last, and expressed in the Report of the Committee "on the state of the Order." It matters not that a gentleman not then connected with the Government moved the postponement of the Bill. Everybody knows that the Hon. W. Young, at that time Attorney General, delivered an elaborate speech in the House, in which he argued that if the Bill should become law the revenue would suffer so seriously that the credit of the Province would be affected and our Railway jeopardised;—in short, that the Railway could not go on without rum. Everybody knows that certain gentlemen who had voted for the Bill were induced to change their minds and support the postponement. Everybody knows that all the members of the late Administration voted for the postponement. The Grand Division rightly regarded this as indicative of the "hostility of the Government" to the Bill.

The Editor of the *Sun* possesses marvellous powers of penetration. He declares that Mr Johnston "never in his heart believed in the principle of the Bill," and that "the Editor of the *Abstainer* knows it full well." We pretend to no such knowledge. We do not affect to be able to discern men's thoughts, or to distinguish what they mean from what they say. When a man of integrity speaks we believe him. When an honourable man makes a promise we give him our confidence. Mr Howe is reported to have said, in the course of that wearisome debate, that though "he took a cheerful glass of wine, and no mistake;" he had "never retired to rest during the last twenty years in such a state as to be unable to write a despatch." We believe Mr Howe. Mr Johnston rises in his place, depicts the miseries flowing from intemperance, and declares his solemn conviction that prohibition is the only effectual cure. We believe Mr Johnston. Would it be gentlemanly—would it be christian-like—to say that he "never in his heart believed in the principle" which he advocated?

Whether the Editor of the *Abstainer* has "mistaken his avocation" or not, is for others to decide. Whether it is impertinent or otherwise in the *Sun* to undertake to "remind him of his duty" we will not stop to inquire. Nor shall we hereafter pay any attention to such small matters. We shall walk on quietly in the path of duty. If the dogs bark at us—why—let them bark.

Our Cape Breton correspondent refers to the recent action of the Legislature by which an alteration has been made in the duties on wines. As we understand it the duty on Port, Madeira, and Sherry, was two shillings and six pence per gallon when the cost price was £20 and upwards per pipe, and one shilling and three pence per gallon when the price was under £20. The higher duty is not now to be levied except when the cost price is £30 and upwards. In defence of this change, it is alleged that there has been a rise in the price of wines, so that what cost £20 last year costs £30 now, and that if two shillings and sixpence per gallon were now to be levied on wines that cost £20 per pipe, it would operate as a prohibition. That is just what we wish. We desire a tariff that should operate as a prohibition. If men want to enjoy luxuries, they should be willing to pay a luxury price, and not petition *in forma pauperis* for a low duty. Their request ought not to have been granted.

As to the refusal of the House to raise the price of licences to sell intoxicating liquors, we have only to say that as we have no faith in any licence law whatever, we care but little how it is managed. We cannot sympathise with a system which draws a revenue from the vices and crimes of the people.

The dissolution of the Imperial Parliament affords an opportunity to our temperance friends at home to take action, and bring a new power into the political field. The policy of the United Kingdom Alliance is thus indicated in the *Weekly News* :—

"For the Alliance the dissolution comes a year too soon. But our friends must still be firm-hearted, resolute, and at work. The Alliance must be felt and acknowledged in the hustings and polling-booth, though we fear our organisation is hardly sufficiently coherent, and our political experience sufficiently matured to return to parliament any of our

more wealthy and prominent leaders, yet great progress may be made, and experience gained with such power as we have.

"In some boroughs, perhaps a contest of principle may be fought—to end, it may be, in temporary defeat, but resulting in immense benefit to the cause, as fixing political attention on its claims. In every borough in the kingdom the question must as the Americans say, "crop up." Let every candidate be forced to give a definite assent or refusal to the following questions :—

"I. Will you vote in the House of Commons for a motion for a committee of the house to inquire into, and report upon, the operation and results of intoxicating drinks in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, America, and elsewhere ?

"II. In the event of A BILL, being introduced into the House of Commons (founded on satisfactory evidence, and supported by popular sympathy) involving the principle of prohibition of the sale of strong drink, but leaving its adoption in each and any district, to be decided (as in the Health of Towns Act, the Public Libraries Act, and other acts of parliament) by the votes of a certain majority of the inhabitants of that districts ;—Will you support it, if unobjectionable in its mere details ?

"Such questions must meet the assent of every rational politician. Sounder in principle than any mere partial legislation against beershops, or dramshops, or any other class or circumstance of the trade—such a policy as indicated would be, at the same time, infinitely less coercive and open to the objection of class legislation, for it would refer the whole matter to the people on this direct and simple issue ;—an inquiry to disseminate information and to open up the question—a law to enable the people to decide the whole question for themselves."

This is suggestive. We recommend it to the consideration of our readers.—Perhaps it might be wise to attempt something of the kind here.

The Address to Judge Marshall, and his reply, which will be found in another part of our journal, will be read with interest and satisfaction. It is gratifying to learn that our venerable friend's disinterested zeal is duly appreciated in the mother country.

Several of our friends have sent us copies of Sermons or Lectures on Temperance. We must ask them to exercise patience and forbearance with us. The expediency of printing such addresses is often very doubtful, unless they contain some novelty in argument, or are distinguished by peculiar excellence of style or illustration. At present, we beg leave to hold these papers under advisement. If we find that they can be advantageously made use of, we will act accordingly.—The writers will please accept our thanks, and confide in our discretion.

It is cheering to observe the activity that prevails among some of the Divisions. In various parts of the country the brethren have been thoroughly roused up, and considerable accessions of members have been realized. Garland Division has been doubled in numbers. A new Division has been instituted in Yarmouth County, at Beaver River. It is expected that another will soon be formed in King's County. There has been quite a revival of the temperance cause in Kent's County since the Quarterly Session of the Grand Division at South Pawdon. Keep it going, brethren!

PROGRESS.—An exchange paper says :

The new liquor law passed in the New York Assembly, is very stringent in some particulars. For instance, one section directs Magistrates or Overseers of the Poor, on complaint or satisfactory proof by a wife that her husband is an habitual drunkard, to issue notices to vendors of ardent spirits forbidding them to sell to such a person for a term of six months under penalty of fifty dollars and costs for every sale or giving away of liquor. The same provision is applicable to wives and sons who are drunkards.

It seems very good. The new liquor law might be improved, notwithstanding. One short clause would be sufficient : "No intoxicating liquor shall be sold as a beverage in this State." All the pains and penalties might be adapted to it.

The next notice is better :—

The Lowell police are now notifying the owners of buildings where intoxicating liquors are sold in the city, to stop the same. There is a penalty of \$1000 for letting buildings for this business.

Massachusetts is clearly ahead of New York.

We have received a copy of the Rev R. Sedgewick's excellent lecture on "The proper sphere and influence of Woman in christian society." An extract has been marked for insertion, but there is no room for it this month.

POLICE OFFICE.

From the 2d of March to the 3th of April, both inclusive, 33 men, 20 women, and 1 boy, were taken to the police office for drunkenness. One of the men died in Bridewell the same day, of delirium tremens. Some of them were fined, and several sent to Bridewell for thirty days.

HALIFAX.

A public Temperance meeting was held in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening 24th March. There were a goodly number present. A very good Essay was delivered by Rev D. Freeman. His arguments were forcible and convincing: he presented the cause of temperance and intemperance to the audience in different phases, shewing why sobriety should be preferred to drunkenness. Mr C. C. Vaux read a neatly prepared paper, entitled: "The influence of the drinking customs of society on individuals. He cited as examples the lives of Burns, R. B. Sheridan, Lord Byron and others, whose days were shortened by conforming to the fashionable drinking usages of their day. Mr John A. Bell, G. T., also addressed the meeting on the blessings of Total Abstinence, as we understood him, and made some humorous remarks. The chairman, Mr R. Motton, junr., made the closing speech; he alluded to remarks of the gentlemen who preceded him, and testified to the marked progress of temperance principles in Halifax, which was owing to the efforts made by the several Total Abstinence organizations in the city. On the whole it was an interesting meeting; but we would respectfully suggest the propriety of having but one written address read on such occasions, because audiences are apt to tire and become impatient, particularly as such papers are seldom so lively or telling as extempore speeches, be they ever so interesting or well prepared.

"A Literary and Musical Entertainment" under the auspices of Mic-Mac Division, came off at Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, 30th March; it was for the benefit of a member of that Division who has been deprived of his eye-sight. The Hall was well filled; good addresses were delivered by Richard McLearn Esq., and R. M. Barratt, G. Con.; a recital was also given by Mr Wilson, and the Band of the 63rd Regiment added to the interest of the meeting, by playing several good and popular airs during the evening. The members of Mic-Mac Division deserve credit for their efforts in so praise-worthy an object; we understand that handsome proceeds are the result of the meeting. Be always prompt and ready to assist and comfort the needy and afflicted, Brethren!

We rejoice to learn that a re-action in favour of temperance principles has taken place in many parts of the Province during the last few months—lan-guishing Divisions having been put into working order—old temperance societies revived and new ones organized. Go on, brothers! the good time is coming.

Sixty persons were pledged to *Total Abstinence* at the regular monthly meet-

ing of the North Halifax Branch Temperance Society, on Wednesday evening, 8th April.

HON. NEAL DOW.

It having been ascertained by tele-graph that the Honorable Neal Dow—the NAPOLEON of the *Temperance Army*, as he has been styled—would pass through Halifax on his way to Great Britain in the Steamer *Europa*, the D. G. W. P., at the earnest solicitation of many members of the Order, summoned the brethren to meet at the Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening, 8th inst. The meeting was well attended; Mr Shean, D. G. W. P., presided, and Mr P. Monaghan acted as Secretary. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, it was unanimously decided that an address should be presented to Mr Dow on the occasion of his passing through the city *en route* to Europe; a large committee was appointed to receive him on his arrival, and a draft of an address submitted and adopted.

It being expected that the Steamer would arrive early on Thursday evening a large number of temperance friends attended at the Hall; the Chebucto Division continued in session until twelve o'clock, and about thirty or forty remained in the Division Room till 1 o'clock, A. M., when, as the Steamer had not arrived, they retired to their homes somewhat dis-appointed, thinking they had lost an opportunity of meeting "the great man;" a number, however, "sat up all night."

About half-past one o'clock on Friday afternoon, however, the *Europa* arrived, having been detained outside the harbor by a dense fog. Numbers flocked to the wharf to ascertain if Mr Dow had come, and, having received a satisfactory answer, a rush was made towards the Temperance Hall, to which place Mr Dow was conducted by Mr J. Shean, D. G. W. P., P. G. W. P. Wm. M. Brown, and J. S. Thompson, Mr Monaghan, G. S., and Robert Noble, Esq., the committee appointed to meet him on board the Steamer. On entering the Hall he received a hearty welcome from the large assemblage of persons present. The D. G. W. P. took the chair, made a few well-timed remarks, introduced Mr Dow to the audience, and presented him with the following

ADDRESS.

To the Honorable Neal Dow, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—We, the Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch and Grand Scribe, in behalf of the Order of Sons of Temperance, and kindred Associations in Halifax, embrace the opportunity afforded by the short delay of the English Steamer, to bid you welcome, and assure you of our high respect and esteem.

Interested as we are in the progress of a moral reform which we consider essential to the well-being of society, we deem it a duty

and a privilege to honour those, who, by their zeal, their ability and their constancy, in promoting that great reform, have entitled themselves to a prominent place among the benefactors of mankind.

We believe that rumour has not misled us in ascribing to you the possession of those qualities of leadership which are required to give compactness, direction and stability to every important enterprise, and we cheerfully accord to you the same position in the public mind of our countrymen which you occupy in the estimation of your own. The geographical lines which separate us into communities living under different forms of political government, we hold to be but accidental or conventional arrangements, which disappear in contemplation of a sentiment of universal brotherhood.

We are aware that diversity of opinion exists, even among conscientious persons, respecting the expediency of Prohibitory enactments for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but the world has not failed to recognize, and to acknowledge in the legislation of the State of Maine, a signal example of magnanimous purpose, supported with determination of spirit, and elevated by purity of motive. Temporary obstructions have hitherto prevented the full realization of all that the Maine Law was intended to accomplish, but this fact, which might have been anticipated, cannot tarnish the glory of the endeavour, nor does it, in our judgement, invalidate the soundness of the principles upon which the law was based.

We trust, that in the great country which you are about visiting, and of which we form an humble appendage, your exertions may be eminently successful in stimulating the work already begun by the people there, and that in conjunction with the labors of Mr Gough, and others who have preceded you, such a moral revolution may be effected in the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland as shall result in lessening the woes and increasing the happiness of the whole human race.

In conclusion, allow us to wish you most sincerely, a speedy and pleasant passage across the mighty deep, and a safe return to your family and friends.

Signed, In behalf of the Order of Sons of Temperance, &c., &c., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

JOHN SHEAN, D. G. W. Patriarch.

PATRICK MONAGHAN, Grand Scribe.

April 9th, 1857.

Mr Dow made a lengthy verbal reply; he thanked those present for the kind reception given to him; alluded to the *Maine Law*; the reverses met with by the people of that State, and the success achieved by the prohibition party in September 1856; and stated that "of all the members of the Legislature of Maine who voted for the repeal of the *Maine Law*, ONLY SIX were re-elected at the succeeding election—showing, most conclusively, the determination of the people for prohibition." We also understood him to say that the citizens of Portland obtained another triumph in favor of prohibition, on the 7th inst. He presented many reasons,—with good, effective arguments,—why Prohibitory Laws should be enacted by governments for the welfare of the people; looked forward with much hope

to the time when every State in the Confederacy, the Province, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, would be blessed with prohibitory enactments for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks; anticipated a speedy realization of his hopes, and trusted that the people would all unite, and persevere till that object was attained.

We regret not being prepared to take notes of Mr Dow's address; his manner of speaking was easy, fluent, and pleasing; he was listened to with much attention by the audience, and on concluding was greeted with three hearty cheers. He made a favorable impression on all present, and, we have no doubt, converted some to the ranks of the prohibitionists.

On the platform, in addition to the gentlemen named above, we observed Messrs. Moses, M. P. P., J. A. Bell, G. T., R. M. Barratt, G. Con., James McKeagney, M. P. P., Wm. Ackhurst, M. McLearn, M. P. P., Rev. D. Freeman, R. Motton, junr., Rev. S. N. Bently, G. Chap., Hon. H. Bell, M. L. C., Hon. John Campbell, M. P. P., H. Hyde, M. P. P., J. W. Quinan, W. L. Bell, E. Butler, R. McMillan, Richard McLearn, S. Selden, J. Heenan, L. E. Vanbuskirk, P. G. W. A., J. Lanigan, W. A., S. Blewett, P. G. W. A., M. G. Black, junr., Thomas Spurr (Bridgetown), — Archibald (Musquodoboit), Wm. Howe, M. Herbert, G. G. Grey, and many others, among whom were a number of the Military. Nearly all present were introduced to Mr Dow, with whom he shook hands. There were a number of ladies in the galleries.

Over two hundred formed into Procession order and accompanied Mr Dow from the Hall to the Steamer; on the wharf a lane was formed through which he passed, with the Deputy, P. G. W. P.'s Brown and Thompson, and was saluted by the company: when he went on board, three hearty cheers were given. The Steamer sailed for England about quarter-past 3, P. M. We, with all his temperance friends in the city, wish him God speed in his good mission, and a safe and speedy passage across the mighty deep.

We take the following extract from the editorial of yesterday's *Sun* :—

"The Hon. Neal Dow responded with a vigorous and effective speech, affording us a fair sample of the indomitable energy and perseverance of the man himself. He was lively, forcible, and perfectly at home on the subject of prohibition.

When we entered the Hall he was comparing our own Province with that of Maine in description of population and resources—that Maine, a few years ago, was stationary—that the products of industry and the vast forests of that State were literally taken into the stomachs of the people in the shape of New England Rum. But now that the traffic has been destroyed, she is progressing in industry,

wealth, and political power. So it would be with us if we imitated her example. He wondered why there should be any hesitation about the matter. We have only to settle what the public good requires and set to work in effecting its accomplishment. The welfare of the people, the safety of the people, and the protection of life and property demand it at our hand.

He ridiculed the idea of such a law interfering with the rights of the subject, and contended that in all cases the safety and welfare of the people is the supreme law. He referred to the reverses in Maine. They were anticipated—and his only wonder was they had not occurred before. But now another reaction had taken place, and it was only last Tuesday at the elections in Portland the *flood tide* had swept the opponents of the measure out of place and power. He bid the friends of Temperance to be of good cheer, and would confidently assert that those in the cause, whose locks are silvered with grey hairs of age, will yet live to see the triumph of the Prohibitory measure.

He was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his address, and at the close a large part of the audience approached towards the platform, at the request of the chairman, and gave Mr Dow the right hand of fellowship."

A procession was formed outside the Hall, and this distinguished visitor proceeded under escort to the Steamship, where he embarked, the company cheering him as he ascended the promenade deck.

Doings of the Traffic.

A short time since, some Sons of Temperance went to the Wolfville Hotel in search of one of their number, who was supposed to be secreted there, having fallen into the hands of the enemy. The landlord protested that their friend was not in the house, and confirmed his declaration by manifold oaths and curses. Nevertheless, they proceeded to search, and soon found the hat of their missing brother; whereupon the landlord, perceiving further denial useless, took them to a room in which his victim lay in a bed, in a state of intoxication. As he was not willing to go home then, they reluctantly left him till the evening.

When they returned in the evening, he was not at the hotel. They went a few rods further, to a House kept by a man named Stevens, who sells rum plentifully. On inquiring for the lost one, Stevens's wife (he himself was not in a fit state to attend to business) declared that he was not there, and mingled his declarations with profanity and abuse. The Sons insisted on searching the house, and in one of the chambers they found their friend, and conveyed him to his home. He has been since reinstated.

Does not this show the demoralizing influence of the traffic on the liquor-sellers themselves? Lies—oaths—curses—anything to keep up their trade, rivet the chains on the necks of their slaves! Yet some persons want to make this traffic *respectable*! Bah!

X. Y. Z.

Wolfville, April 10th, 1857.

WHAT I SAW.

March 13.—When in a shop this forenoon a young woman about twenty, or twenty-one years of age—called for a *gill of vinegar*; it was given to her in a tumbler, which she fill-

ed with water, and drank; on enquiring of the proprietor of the establishment why she did so, he informed us that "she drank it to sober herself, as the vinegar killed the rum;" he also informed us that she was leading an abandoned life, and very much given to intemperance.

Four o'clock P. M.; a young man about twenty-five years of age—a German—drunk in George Street, and disposed to fight with his companion.

Seven o'clock P. M.: two elderly men drunk in Jacob Street.

14.—A young man about twenty-six years of age very drunk; he wanted to bet five dollars with a number of bystanders, "that he would beat any man of his size that would take him up;" he was just arrived from Boston, and on his way home to Pictou; "he was bound to uphold the honor of Nova Scotians."

16.—3 P. M. a soldier drunk.

5 P. M. a soldier and civilian fighting in George Street; both very drunk.

Five drunk between eight and eleven o'clock in the evening; two of them were soldiers—non-commissioned officers.

17.—Eight persons drunk to-day—five of them apparently under twenty-one years of age.

At 1 P. M. a drunken man conveyed to the Police Office on a truck; he was escorted by two of the "City Guardians."

At 3 P. M. four Policemen bringing a drunken man to the Police Office; he was very violent, and they had much difficulty in getting him along.

18.—A soldier and a civilian drunk in Prince Street.

21.—Two men drunk: one of them fell out of a conveyance, and was somewhat hurt.

24.—7 P. M. a young man drunk.

10 P. M. two drunken men fighting in the street; one of the watchmen came up, separated them, and sent them "about their business."

25.—1 P. M. a young man drunk.

5 P. M. three soldiers drunk; one of them assaulted a young girl.

26.—A man about thirty years of age very drunk; he is a baker, and set up business for himself several times, but failed through his intemperate habits.

27.—1 P. M. an old man, about sixty years of age drunk in Grafton Street; he several times attempted to strike an elderly woman—his wife probably—with a stick which he carried in his hand, but was prevented by a man who was assisting him home.

30.—Two young men drunk in Albermarle Street; both bakers; one of them took the Pledge a few weeks ago, but has broken it; bad company led to his fall.

31.—Two men leading a man of family home; he was so drunk that he was unable to walk home without assistance; his face was covered with mud by falling on the street.

At 6 P. M. a young lad about sixteen years of age so drunk that he had to lean against a house, being afraid of falling if he was to attempt to walk.

April, 1.—Five men drunk in the evening.

6.—A Soldier drunk.

7.—A drunken civilian led home by a soldier.

8.—A man drunk—divested of his coat, brandishing a stick, and wanting to fight.

9—8½ A. M.; an old man leading his son home, he was very drunk and about twenty-two years of age.

Two men drunk.

10—Three soldiers, two sailors, a boy, and four civilians drunk.

About 3 A. M. The Boatswain of Mail Steamer Delta fell overboard from the Steamer Europa, and was drowned; he was intoxicated at the time. The sailors mentioned above also belong to the Delta.

Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

MAINE.—At the recent meeting of the State Temperance Convention, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That we recognize it as the imperative duty of every Temperance man to vote for such men only, as are well known, outspoken, unequivocal friends of the enactment of a Prohibitory Law, and of its prompt and vigorous enforcement.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Of the approaching State election, at which Repeal, or No Repeal, is almost the sole issue, the Treasurer of the State Society writes us:—"I have no doubt we shall give them a total rout. They have no expectation of carrying the State."

VERMONT.—The State Temperance Society met at Newbury, on the 21st of January. They resolved that no legislation on the liquor Traffic can be consistent, but utter prohibition; that moral suasion is indispensable to sustain law, and the enforcement of law the only adequate means of completing the triumphs of the Temperance Reform; that the late amendments to the Vermont Law are a valuable accession to its strength and efficiency; that the interests of Temperance demand the revival of local organizations, festivals, and the Pledge, and agents in sufficient numbers to canvass the State.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK.—Temperance Agents are actively employed, and the cause is looking up.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A bill has passed the House of Commons (19 yeas to 13 nays) prohibiting the sale of liquors within three miles of Western Carolina Male College. Mr White in speaking in favor of the bill, said that he spoke not only in favor of this institution, but for institutions of learning generally. *The Spirit of the Age* reports cheerfully as follows:—

"From almost every quarter the cheering intelligence comes up, that the Cause is reviving; new members are flocking into the Divisions; the old members attending; the ladies are lending their smiles and co-operation; the Division rooms are crowded every meeting, and public opinion is strongly enlisted for the promotion of the cause. Several new Divisions have been chartered recently; quite a number whose operations have been suspended for a long time, have again enlisted actively in the work, and everything tends to a general revival throughout all our borders."

The new Revenue Bill, raises the taxes on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors to \$30. A bill has been introduced, prohibiting the sale of liquor or playing billiards within five miles of the State Normal College.

GEORGIA.—Local action by southern towns and villages, on the liquor question, is now very frequent. At LaGrange, the municipal election lately turned on the question of re-

form in this respect. The reform ticket was elected by a considerable majority, and among the first acts of the new Council was to raise the price of a liquor license to \$300, and a billiard license to \$2000.

The Temperance men of Munroe, lately bought up the liquor of two grog-shops, and none is now sold in that town.

LOUISIANA.—One of the reasons urged for prohibiting the liquor traffic in the Southern State, is that the liquor-seller corrupts, debases, and poisons the slave. We have recorded cases where fines of \$300 and upwards were imposed for selling liquor to slaves.

IOWA.—An association has been lately formed for the enforcement of the Prohibitory law, whose salutary influence is already felt. The Prohibitory law itself is threatened with a mutilating process which will nearly destroy its efficacy. The amendment has already passed the House, to allow the people of the counties to vote for a provision allowing the manufacture and sale of wine, beer, ale, and cider. Allow the sale of these, and you cannot prevent the sale of Rum, whisky, gin and brandy. The first law of New Brunswick, and the present law of Ohio, are cases in point.

KANSAS.—There were seven grogshops in Lawrence city, on the 24th of January the ladies mustered, and destroyed all the liquor in them.

These notices are selected and abridged from the *Prohibitionist*.

CANADA.

The Legislature is now in session.

On Thursday, March 5th, Mr Felton gave notice that he would move for a Committee of the whole, to consider the following Resolutions:—

1st. "That the habitual and intemperate use of spirituous liquors is, in this Province, the chief cause of poverty, misery, disease and crime

2nd. That the quantity of spiritous liquors consumed as a beverage in Canada, has kept steadily increasing, notwithstanding the various enactments of the Legislature for the suppression of intemperance, by regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

3rd. That the evils consequent upon the abuse of spirituous liquors have attained such magnitude, as seriously to affect the moral and material prosperity of the community, and now imperatively demand the immediate adoption of the most efficient means for their suppression.

4th. That in order effectually to suppress these evils, it has become necessary to prohibit the manufacture within this Province, and the importation into Canada, of Whiskey, Rum, Brandy, Gin, and of all spirituous liquors other than Wines and Beer."

This is of course a very partial measure, and will be entirely unacceptable to Temperance men.

CAPE BRETON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, C. B., MARCH 30TH., 1857.

MR EDITOR,—

Since my last communication, a number of Public Meetings have been held in this place and vicinity, by the "County Committee." There have also been three Soirees held by the "Sons," one in connection with "Capo

Breton Division" early in the year; one by "Star in the East Division," about first of February; and one by "Bethlehem Division," about the middle of February. All went off well, and while they afforded sober recreation to the members of the order, and showed how unnecessary artificial stimulants are to social happiness, and enjoyment, we may hope that the speeches made in favor of our principles will bear fruit in the future, combining utility with recreation.

Brother Lewis, of Cape Breton Division, lectured at North Sydney about the end of January, and in this town to a crowded audience on the 4th of February. His lectures gave general satisfaction, from the temperate manner in which he dealt with evils of intemperance, and the Rum-traffic. On the 18th February, Brother N. Dodson, delivered a very interesting and truly eloquent lecture in this place. On the 4th of March, Brother C. W. Hill favoured us with a most acceptable addition to our stock of Lectures. On the 10th inst, Brother M. Dodson lectured at North Sydney, where they had a first rate gathering, tiptop speeches, and the best of singing. The next night the Rev J. H. Starr lectured in the Hall of Bethlehem Division. The Hall was crammed, the Anteroom ditto, and a good share of the folk who came to listen, had either to return home, or remain outside. The Rev. lecturer spoke in his usual happy and eloquent manner an hour and a quarter, and Brother Harrington followed in a speech of half an hour, when, as we had some distance to travel, the meeting adjourned without any more speaking. March 18th, Brother Marshall Bournot (a grandson of Judge Marshall) lectured in this town before the largest audience we have yet had. Brother Burinot, who has been a Son but a few weeks, acquitted himself most creditably, and gave general satisfaction. May we not hope that he will tread in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestor and prove a champion of Temperance, when that renowned old friend of the cause shall have ceased from his labors?

At all the above meetings we have endeavoured to make them interesting, by music, singing, and speeches from our "stump orators," (as we have been sneeringly designated.) Brothers J. L. Hall, G. J. Bradley and C. H. Harrington, who are always on hand when any thing is to be said or done, that can advance the Temperance reform, while others, whose duty it is, from the position in the order, to take an active part, stand aloof. Several other public meetings were announced in this vicinity, but the many storms, and bad travelling, so prevalent this winter, prevented them being held:—during the coming fortnight three or four lectures, we expect, will be delivered in Sydney, North Sydney, and N. W. Arm. We already bear many regretting that the lecture season will soon be over, and declaring that every meeting is better than the preceding ones.

I must before closing call the attention of Temperance men to the fact that while our ad valorem duties have lately been raised from 64 to 10 per cent, the duties on WINES has been lowered, so that wines costing not more than £30 a pipe, pay only 1s. 3d. duty, while previously all wines costing over £20 a pipe paid 2s. 6d. I cannot but hope that the friends of Temperance in the Legislature, may yet be able to have such rank injustice remedied, and the duties on wines and liquors increased, as well as on legitimate articles of trade. The liquor traffic must have

no more premiums. I must now conclude for the present.

C. H. H.

We have received from another Correspondent a fuller account of one of the above meetings, for which we thank him. The crowded state of our columns prevents its insertion. We shall be happy to hear from him another time.

Varieties.

THE MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—The solid rock which turns the edge of the chisel bears for ever the impress of the leaf and the acorn received long since, ere it had become hardened by time and the elements. If we trace back to its fountain the mighty torrent which fertilised the land with its copious streams, or sweeps over it with a devastating flood, we shall find it dripping in chivalrous drops from some mossy crevice among the distant hills; so, too, the gentle feelings and affections that enrich and adorn the heart, and the mighty passions that sweep away all the barriers of the soul and desolate society, may have sprung up in the infant bosom in the sheltered retirement of home. "I should have been an atheist," said John Randolph, "if it had not been for one recollection; and that was the memory of the time when my departed mother used to take my little hands in hers, and caused me on my knees to say, 'Our Father which art in heaven!'"

AN ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE OF EARLY RISING.—Lord Mansfield used to question every old man who came before him as a witness as to whether he were given to early rising, and generally, it is said, got answers in the affirmative. We know not whether his successor, the present Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Frederick Pollock, desires to profit by this experience, but we happen to be aware that the learned lord is a very early riser, and is most methodical in all his arrangements. A proof of these valuable qualities is before us in a note from Sir Frederick to a tradesman in London, which is dated "5 a.m." We believe the Judge regularly rises about 4 a.m., and thus gets through a vast deal of business before most people are awake. This is a feat which we suspect few men at seventy-four, like Sir Frederick, will be able continually to perform. The letter to which we have referred is a characteristic one. We may quote a passage—"I sympathise (he writes) in your success, having had my own fortune to make, and the more so that my origin, like yours, is from Scotland."

THE LADDER OF FORTUNE.—The steps from the foot to the summit, are not many, but each has a name which must be distinctly known by all who would seek to climb. The first step is faith, and without this none can safely rise; the second, industry; the third, perseverance; the fourth, temperance; the fifth, probity; and the sixth, independence. Having attained thus high a position on the ladder, the future is easy; faith will have taught the climber never to doubt or despair; industry will have kept him from vice, either in thought or deed; perseverance will have shown him how easily difficulties are surmounted when calmly met; temperance will have preserved both health and temper; probity will have ensured respect and given stability to the character; and independence, of spirit, while it will give dignity to the man

and will gain the admiration of the world. One step more has to be acquired, which is experience—the only true knowledge of life, and then the summit of the ladder is surely reached.

FAME.—How constantly has mortification accompanied triumph! With what secret sorrow has that praise been received from strangers, denied to us by our friends. Nothing astonishes me more than the envy which attends literary fame, and the unkindly depreciation which waits upon the writer. Of every species of fame, it is the most ideal and apart; it would seem to interfere with no one. It is bought by a life of labour; generally, also, of seclusion and privation. It asks its honors only from all that is most touching and elevated in humanity. What is the reward that it craves for?—To lighten many a solitary hour, and to spiritualise a world, that were else too material. What is the requital that the Athenians of the earth give to those who have struggled through the stormy water and the dark night, for their applause?—Both reproach and scorn. If the author have—and why should he be exempt from?—the faults of his kind, with what greedy readiness are they seized upon and exaggerated! How ready is the sneer against his weakness or his error! What hours of feverish misery have been past, what bitter tears have been shed, over the unjust censure and the personal sarcasm! The imaginative feel such wrong far beyond what those of less sensitive temperament can dream. The very essence of a poetical mind is irritable, passionate, and yet tenderly susceptible, and keenly alive to that opinion which is the element of its existence. These may be faults; but they are faults by which themselves suffer most, and without which they could not produce their creations. Can you bid the leopard leave his spots, and yet be beautiful?—*Miss Landon.*

INFLUENCE OF TEMPER ON HEALTH.—Excessive labour, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth, and intemperance, are all deadly enemies to human life, but they are none of them so bad as violent and ungoverned passions. Men and women have survived all these, and at last reached an extreme old age; but it may be safely doubted whether a single instance can be found of a man of violent and irascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion, who has arrived at a very advanced period of life. It is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance to every one desirous to preserve "a sound mind in a sound body," so that the brittle vessel of life may glide down the stream of time smoothly and securely, instead of being continually tossed about amidst rocks and shoals which endanger its existence, to have a special care amidst all the vicissitudes and trials of life, to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit.—*Bailey's Records of Longevity.*

STICK TO SOME PURSUIT.—There cannot be a greater error than to be frequently changing one's business. If any man will look around and notice who has got rich and who has not, out of those he started in life with, he will find that the successful have generally stuck to some one pursuit. Two lawyers, for example, began to practice at the same time. One devotes his whole time to his profession, lays in slowly a stock of legal learning, and waits patiently, it may be for years, till he gains an opportunity to show his superiority.

The other, tiring of such slow work, dashes into politics. Generally, at the end of twenty years, the latter will not be worth a penny, while the former will have a handsome practice, and count his tens of thousands in bank stock or mortgages. Two clerks attain a majority simultaneously. One remains with his former employers, or at least in the same line of trade, at first on a small salary, then on a larger, until finally, if he is meritorious, he is taken into partnership. The other thinks it beneath him to fill a subordinate position, now that he has become a man, and accordingly starts in some other business on his own account, or undertakes for a new firm in the old line of trade. Where does he end? Often in insolvency, rarely in riches.

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.—I would rather when I am laid in the grave, that some one in his manhood should stand over me, and say,—“There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young. No one knew it, but he aided me in time of need. I owe what I am to him.” Or would rather have some widow, with choked utterance, telling her children, “There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family.” I would rather such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflection of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable, in my estimation, than the most costly cenotaph ever read.

ANECDOTES OF TURNER THE PAINTER.—You have, perhaps not many of you, heard of a painter of the name of Bird. I do not myself know his works, but Turner saw some merit in them; and when Bird first sent a picture to the Academy for exhibition, Turner was on the Hanging committee. Bird's picture had great merit, but no place for it could be found. Turner pleaded hard for it. No, the thing was impossible. Turner sat down and looked at Bird's picture a long time, then insisted that a place must be found for it. He was still met by the assertion of impracticability. He said no more, but took down one of his own pictures, sent it out of the Academy, and hung Bird's in its place. Match that if you can, among the annals of hanging committees. But he could do nobler things than this. When Turner's picture of Cologno was exhibited in the year 1826, it was hung between two portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of Lady Wallscourt and Lady Robert Manners. The sky of Turner's picture was exceedingly bright, and it had a most injurious effect on the colour of the two portraits. Lawrence naturally felt mortified, and complained openly of the position of his pictures. You are all aware that artists were at that time permitted to retouch their pictures on the walls of the Academy. On the morning of the opening of the exhibition, at the private view, a friend of Turner's who had seen the Cologno in all its splendour, led a group of expectant critics up to the picture. He started back from it in consternation. The golden sky had changed to a dim colour. He ran up to Turner, who was in another part of the room: “Turner, what have you been doing to your picture?” “Oh,” muttered Turner in a low voice, “poor Lawrence was so unhappy. It's only lamp-black. It'll all

was off after the exhibition." He had actually passed a wash of lamp black in water colour over the whole sky, and utterly spoiled his picture for the time, and so left it through the exhibition, lest it should hurt Lawrences—*Ruskin's Lectures on Architecture and Painting.*

THE OLD MAN AND THE YOUTH.—Geron, an old man of eighty years, was sitting at the door of his rural dwelling enjoying the bright autumnal morning. His eye rested by turns on the blue mountains in the distance, from whose summits the mist was ascending like a cloud of incense, and on his sprightly grand-children who were playing around him. Then a youth from town came to the old man and entered into conversation with him. When he heard the number of his years he marvelled at his healthy and vigorous appearance, and asked Geron what he had done to enjoy such strength and serenity in the winter of his life. Then Geron answered, "My son, that is like every good thing, a gift from above, of which we must not boast; nevertheless, we must do something here below to obtain it." After these words the old man arose and took the stranger to the orchard; here he showed the high, splendid trees, laden with delicious fruits, the sight of which gladdened the heart. Then the old man said, "Dost thou marvel now, that I enjoy the fruits of these trees? Behold my son, I planted them in my youth. Here thou hast the mystery of my quiet fruitful old age." The youth bowed his head, for he understood the old man's words, and pondered them in his heart.

AWKWARDNESS OF OLD GENERALS.—But perhaps General Knollys was among those generals upon whom I once heard the Iron Duke expend one of his unexpected pleasantries. It was an investiture at Buckingham Palace. The Queen was on her throne—the Prince Consort stood beside her, the great officers of state were ranged around. The Knights in their gorgeous robes, had retired from the throne room, and again the mirrored doors "swung open wide," and the heralds, in their tabards of cloth-of-gold, entered *booming* with all humility as he escorted old general after general up to the footstool of her Majesty. Feebly did those venerable old warriors advance, and slowly and awkwardly did they retire, each man treading upon his long robes, or slipping and tripping upon the smooth Indian matting, as he backed out of the presence. Their retreat was not much accelerated when out spake the Iron Duke as he stood near the throne, "How badly her Majesty's generals walk backwards!" Perhaps no other man in the realm could have made such an observation at such a time, and have been rewarded, as that good old man was, with his Sovereign's smile.—*Aldershot-tana; or, Chinks in My Hut.*

PROGRESS DOWNWARD.—It is sad to note the downward progress of many lads and young men of promise, children too of pious parents. Gray hairs are often brought with sorrow to the grave, by the vicés and premature ruin of loved ones in the family circle. The young man stifling the admonitions of conscience, and abandoning himself to a career of sin, can never foresee the fatal termination of his course. A correspondent of the *Western Episcopalian* tells the following sad story: "Last week I saw a young man at the bar of justice. He was sentenced to an imprison-

ment in the penitentiary for fifteen years. His crime was burglary and grand larceny. He was a perfect stranger in our community. I sought an interview with him, and repeated my visit for the three days that he staid, to learn something of his history. He is the son of a minister. He is now 33 years of age! Those only who learned of his abilities, natural and acquired, know how far he has fallen. He has a vigorous mind, is well educated, has a quick perception, and he might have attained to almost any situation of honor or profit if he had conducted himself with propriety. He has, he tells me, learned the printer's trade and the painter's—he has been a reporter for the press. I have now before me a letter which he wrote me just before he left for prison. Its composition, its style, its penmanship, are of the first order. I inquired of him particularly the causes which led him on to his present condition—for this is not the first offence. He gave me substantially the following: 'Wicked associates and companions—trifling with female affection—tippling and intemperance—gambling and neglect of moral and religious duties, and idleness.' He says he commenced the downward career before the age of eighteen years. He followed his wicked course till now he reaps its bitter rewards. Let every youth that reads this account, ponder over the causes which led to this fall, and then let them see the consequences. They are—loss of property, of character, of self-respect, a hardened and desperately wicked heart, a mother weeping over a fallen son, a wife and child desolate, conscience seared, a God offended, the laws of man broken, and a life of fifteen years at hard labor in the State's Prison. Would you avoid the end of this fallen youth? Shun the causes which lead to the end."

THE CONSTITUTION OF SUBORDINATE DIVISIONS OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

We herewith furnish a copy of the constitution of subordinate Divisions, as last revised. In doing so we comply with the request of some members of the Order, who are desirous of having the document always at hand, and think that this can be best secured by printing it in the *Abstainer*.

PREAMBLE.

We, whose name are annexed, desirous of forming a Society to shield us from the evils of Intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate our character as men, do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and Byelaws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This Association shall be known as —
— DIVISION, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of Nova Scotia.

ARTICLE II.

PLEDGE.

No brother shall make, buy, sell, or use, as a beverage, any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider.*

* The following Resolution, explanatory of the Pledge of the Order, was unanimously adopted at the Fourth Annual Session of the National Division.

RESOLVED, That the National Division here-

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

The Officers shall consist of a W. P., W. A., R. S., A. R. S., F. S., T. C., A. C., I. S., and O. S., all of whom shall be elected by ballot every three months, viz:—Last regular meetings in September, December, March, and June; and installed the first regular meetings in October, January, April and July.†

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—It shall be the duty of the W. P. to preside in the Division, enforce a due observance of the Constitution and Bye-Laws, and exact a compliance to the Rules and usages of the Order; to see that all Officers perform their respective duties; appoint all Committees and Officers not otherwise provided for; give the casting vote on all matters before the Division, when a tie may occur; inspect and announce the result of all balloting or other votes; direct the R. S. to call special meetings, when application shall be made in writing by five Members of the Division; draw upon the T. for all sums necessary to pay the benefits provided for by the Constitution and Bye-Laws, and other appropriations made by the Division. He shall, on the night he vacates the chair; see that the Quarterly Returns are prepared for the Grand Division, and the per centage appropriated, and forward the same in time for the Quarterly Session, certified by him, with the Seal of the Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Division or his charge shall require.

SEC. 2.—It shall be the duty of the W. A. to render the W. P. such assistance as he may require of him, and, in the absence of the W. P., the W. A. shall perform his duties.

SEC. 3.—The R. S. shall keep a fair and impartial record of the proceedings of the Division; write communications; notify all Subordinate Divisions, not more than ten miles of its place of meeting, within four weeks after, of the name, occupation, and residence of every person suspended, rejected, or expelled from this Division. He shall fill up certificates; notify meetings, when ordered by the W. P.; attest to all monies ordered to be paid at a regular meeting, and none other. He shall make out, at the end of his term for the Division, a full report of the proceedings during his term, and also the Quarterly Returns to the Grand Division which shall embrace the number of members initiated, admitted by card, initiated by dispensation, suspended, reinstated, and who have withdrawn during his term; together with the names and occupations of those suspended, expelled, and rejected, with the dates and causes of expulsion, the number who violate the pledge, how many sign over, and how many violate it the second time, the number of deaths, and the whole number of actual members, the amount of receipts for initiation fees and dues, with the per centage due the Grand Division, the amount expended for benefits, with the amount on hand, and, with the W. P., certify to the same. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Division or his charge, and deliver up to his successor, within one week from the expiration of his term, all books, pa-

by declare that the true intent and meaning of the Pledge, is to prohibit the manufacture, purchase, sale, and use of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, whether enumerated by name in the Pledge, or not.

† A. P. W. P. is not a Constitutional Officer.

pers, or other property in his possession, belonging to his office.

SEC. 4.—The A. R. S. shall be an aid to the R. S. in the performance of his duty, as he or the Division may require of him.

SEC. 5.—It shall be the duty of the F. S. to keep just and true accounts between the Division and its members, credit the amounts paid, and pay the same over to the T. immediately, taking his receipt. He shall, just previous to the close of his term, notify every member who is three months or more in arrears, of the amount due by him to the Division, adding ten cents to each notice. At the end of his term, he shall make out for the Division a full report, and furnish the R. S. with the amount of receipts for initiation fees and dues during his term, with any other information connected with his office, necessary to enable the R. S. to prepare correct returns for the Grand Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Division or his charge may require of him. He shall deliver up to his successor all matters appertaining to his office in his possession.

SEC. 6.—It shall be the duty of the T. to pay all orders drawn on him by the W. P., attested by the R. S., and none others; he shall receive all monies of the Division, and hold the same until the expiration of his term, unless otherwise ordered by the Division.—He shall keep a full and correct account of all monies received and expended. He shall give the Division a monthly statement of the funds, and deliver up, when legally called upon, all monies, books, papers, and other property of the Division, to his successor in office, or to whom the Division may specially appoint. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Division or his charge.

SEC. 7.—It shall be the duty of the C. to introduce for initiation persons who have been previously elected. He shall also introduce visitors, and furnish them with suitable regalia. He shall, with the aid of the A. C., examine those present at the opening of the Division. He shall see that the officers' regalia are in their proper places at the opening of the Division, and take charge of the same at the close. He shall have charge of such property of the Division as may not be otherwise provided for, and render a full report to the Division at the end of his term.

SEC. 8.—It shall be the duty of the A. C. to render such services as the C. or the Division may require of him.

SEC. 9.—It shall be the duty of the I. S. to attend the door—to admit none but members of the Order and Candidates for initiation.

SEC. 10.—The O. S. shall guard the door outside, and keep off intruders.

ARTICLE V.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1.—No person shall be initiated into the Division under fourteen years of age; provided, that no Youth shall have the right to vote in Division on any proposition, or hold office, or receive the Degrees until he shall have arrived as the age of eighteen years; and to this end, on the proposal of any Youth under eighteen years of age, the day and year of his birth shall be stated as near as may be.

SEC. 2.—No person shall be admitted into the Division who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or who has no visible way of support; provided that persons of old age, or under disability or sickness may

be admitted, but remain in the position of members not entitled to benefits.

SEC. 3.—The name of a person offered for membership must be proposed by a member in writing, stating age, residence, and business, which must be entered on the record, and the subject referred to three Brothers for investigation, who shall report in writing at a succeeding meeting, when the candidates shall be balloted for with ball ballots, and if not more than four black balls appear against him, he shall be declared elected; but if five or more black balls appear, he shall be rejected, and so declared. No person so rejected shall be again proposed in any Division of the Order, under six months.*

SEC. 4.—A proposition for membership shall not be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee for investigation, without the consent of a majority of the members present.

SEC. 5.—A vote of rejection may be reconsidered within three meetings, exclusive of the meeting at which the vote was taken.—But a vote that has resulted in an election shall not be reconsidered.

SEC. 6.—The name of a candidate or brother, constitutionally suspended, rejected, or expelled, shall not be published in other manner than the usual notice to the Divisions.

SEC. 7.—Any Brother applying for membership by deposit of card shall be subject to the same ballot as a new applicant.

ARTICLE VI.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS.

SEC. 1.—The amount of Initiation Fees and Weekly Dues shall be regulated by the Bye-Laws of the Division.

SEC. 2.—Every *bona fide* member, who shall be qualified as required by the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Division, shall in case of sickness or disability, be entitled to, and receive weekly, not less than one dollar, except it be shown that such sickness or disability be brought on by his own improper conduct; nevertheless this Division may suspend benefits by a two-third vote of the members present at a regular meeting, after two weeks notice of such action.

SEC. 3.—No Brother residing within five miles of the Division of which he is a member, shall be entitled to benefits for more than one week previous to his case being reported to such Division. No benefits shall be granted for a less time than one week. All arrears, either for dues or fines, shall in every case be deducted from the first payment.

SEC. 4.—In case of the death of a Brother entitled to benefits, the sum of not less than fifteen dollars shall be appropriated as a funeral benefit. The W. P., in the absence of competent relations or friends, shall take charge of the funeral, and keep an account of the disbursements.

SEC. 5.—On the death of the wife of a Brother, also beneficial, he shall be entitled to the sum of not less than ten dollars as a funeral benefit.

ARTICLE VII.

OFFENCE.

SEC. 1.—Any member who shall offend against these Articles, or the Bye-Laws, shall be subject to be fined, reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting, may determine.

* A proposition for membership may be received at a special meeting.—M. W. S.

SEC. 2.—Every member shall be entitled to a fair trial for any offence involving reprimand, suspension, or expulsion. But no member shall be put on trial, unless charges duly specifying his offence, be submitted in writing by a member of the Division.

SEC. 3.—When charges have been preferred against a Brother in a proper manner, or any matters of grievance between Brothers are brought before the Division, they shall be referred to a special committee of five members, who shall, with as little delay as the case will admit, summon the parties, examine and determine the matter in question, and if their decision does not involve the suspension or expulsion of a member, and no appeal be taken from it to the Division, it shall be final, without other action. Should the committee be convinced of the necessity of suspending or expelling a member, they shall submit a motion for the purpose to the Division, for action.

SEC. 4.—When a motion for the expulsion or suspension of a member shall have been submitted in due form, it shall be announced at one regular meeting previous to action being taken; and the accused shall be summoned to be in attendance at the Division, at the time when it may have been determined to consider the question—at which time, whether the implicated member be present or not, the Division may proceed to consider and determine it—Two-thirds of the members present voting in favour of the motion it shall be carried; but the Division shall be fully competent, while such motion is under consideration to vary the penalty from the original motion.*

SEC. 5.—When the decision of a committee appointed under Section 3 of this Article, otherwise final, shall not be satisfactory to all parties, either of those interested, shall have the privilege of appeal to the Division—and at the time appointed for trying the appeal, the committee shall present to the Division, in writing, the grounds on which their decision was founded; and the parties shall have the privilege of being heard before the Division—and the Division shall determine the correctness of the decision of the committee by a majority of the votes present.

SEC. 6.—Any member having been expelled, shall not be proposed for membership under six months from the date of expulsion.

SEC. 7.—The provisions of this Article shall not extend to violation of Article II.

ARTICLE VIII.

TERMS.

Regular Quarterly Terms shall commence on the first of October, January, April, and July. Officers elected previous to the expiration of the half term, shall be entitled to the full honors of the term; those elected after the half term expired, shall not count the honors, except where they be elected to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, suspension, expulsion, or death, in which case the Brother who serves the residue of term shall be entitled to the full honors, and he who resigns, or is suspended or expelled, shall forfeit his claim.

ARTICLE IX.

ELIGIBILITY FOR CHIEF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—After a Division has been instituted three terms, no Brother shall be eligible to the office of W. P. unless he has served

* A member for the period of six months, or longer, for non payment of dues, may be admitted as a new member.—M. W. S.

two terms in a subordinate office or offices, or as Chaplain.

SEC. 2.—No Brother shall be eligible to the office of W.P., W. A., or T., who is under twenty-one years of age, except by dispensation from the Grand Division: provided, nevertheless, that no person, elevated to the office of W. P. by such dispensation, shall be elected a Representative to a Grand Division, and that no Grand Division shall have the right or authority to grant a dispensation under this act except to the Divisions located in Colleges or Institutions of Learning.

ARTICLE X.

VIOLATING ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1.—It is the duty of every member who has evidence that another has violated Article 2nd, to prefer the charge, and specify the offence to the Division within three weeks after coming into possession of such evidence.

SEC. 2.—The charge for violating Article 2. shall be presented in writing, duly signed, when it shall be referred to a committee of five members, who shall, as soon as practicable, summon the parties and investigate the matter.

SEC. 3.—The committee shall organize by appointing a chairman and secretary. The secretary shall make a correct record of the proceedings, with such testimony as may be presented, which record shall be produced to the Division on the call of any member, after the committee have reported.

SEC. 4.—If the committee agree that the charge is sustained, they shall report the fact to the Division, by resolution, with a second resolution to the effect that the member be reinstated, if they think proper, which report and resolutions shall lie upon the table at least one week, and the offending member shall be notified of the character of the resolutions, by the R. S., and requested to be present at the time appointing for considering the same, with a view of giving an opportunity to make a defence.

SEC. 5.—If the committee agree that the charge is not sustained, they shall report a resolution to that effect, and, if the resolution be adopted, the charge shall be dismissed.

SEC. 6.—When the committee report the charge sustained, and a majority of the members present at a regular meeting, ballot in favor thereof, the offending person shall forfeit membership, and the W. P. shall direct his name to be erased from the Constitution. If a majority of the Division vote in opposition to the resolution, all further proceedings shall be stayed, subject to appeal.

SEC. 7.—If two thirds of those voting are in favour of reinstating a member who has been found guilty of violating Article 2nd, such member shall be restored to membership by re-signing the Constitution. The power to reinstate shall not, however, extend over the term of one month from the time of receipt of notice by the offending member that the charge has been proved. But if a member neglect to come forward to sign the constitution for one month after receiving notice of reinstatement, or, if a member is not reinstated, the W. P. shall declare such member expelled.

SEC. 8.—The forfeiture of membership under this Article, shall involve the forfeiture of all honors possessed by the member when the name was erased from the Constitution.

SEC. 9.—If a member come forward and acknowledge a violation of Article 2, the Division, after erasure of his name, may, at

their option, re-instate the member on the same evening, in the manner prescribed in Section 7.

SEC. 10.—No member against whom a charge has been brought under this Article shall be present when any vote is taken in the case, either in Committee or Division.

ARTICLE XI.

No alteration or addition shall be made to this Constitution, unless by a two-third vote of the National Division.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

OFFICIAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 14th, 1857.

The Grand Division S. of T. of the Province of Nova Scotia will meet in Quarterly Session at Nictaux, Annapolis County, on Wednesday, 22nd day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of which officers and representatives will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The D. G. W. Ps are earnestly requested to forward the Returns and per capita tax to the Grand Scribe before the 15th of April.

Recording Scribes will please minute on their Returns the number of representatives to the G. D.; also the number of female visitors admitted. They are also requested to be careful in making up the Returns to the G. D. and the credentials of representatives, and see that the Seal of their Division is attached to the same.

Recording Scribes will bear in mind that the seal of their Division should be affixed to all official communications.

The G. S. deems it necessary to inform the Subordinate Divisions, that the Representatives to the National Division will attend the next meeting of that body for the purpose of representing the general interests of the Order in this Province, independent of the question of separation. It is hoped, therefore, that such Divisions as have not yet made appropriations towards the expenses of the Representatives elected at the Annual Session of the G. D., will do so without delay.

In reply to a "Son," the G. S. would state that "individuals may contribute towards this object."

Amount of appropriations previously acknowledged £16 12 6
Hero of Kars Div. (paid) 6 3
Father Matthew Div. (paid) 10 0

It is requested that the several amounts appropriated towards this object be forwarded to the Grand Scribe before the 15th day of May
P. M. MONAGHAN,
Grand Scribe.

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

Granville Street T. A. Society, £1 12 6
Halifax 17, on account, 1 5 0
Athenæum Division, 10, 1 0 0
J. McKenzie, Durham, additional, 1 0 0
Southampton Div. balance 10 0
J. A. Bell, Halifax, 4 10 0
Clements Arch Division, Balance 12 6
J. H. Smith, Yarmouth, 10, 1 5 0
Franklin Club, T. W., 1 5 0
Geo. McCannell, Carriboo Meadows, Pictou, 3, 7 6
H. B. Sarrate, Bridgetown, 20, 2 10 0
Single Subscriptions 8 0

Additional copies ordered since last issue: DURHAM—J. McKenzie, 8;

BARRINGTON—R. H. Crowell, 2;
MARGARETVILLE—W. Roy, 2;
SOUTH RAWDON—J. McLearn, 3;
LONDONDERRY—A. W. McLellan (new), 1;
CUMBERLAND—W. H. (new), 1;
COXSWALLIS—Garland Div, 7.
YARMOUTH—I. H. Smith, 7.
TANGIER HARBOUR—Joseph Ferguson, 1.

new.
MONCTON—Rev Jas Newcomb, 1. new.
CARRIBOO MEADOWS, PICTOU—Geo. McCannell (new) 3.
MILTON,—Queen's Co., R. G. Freeman, 5.

The undersigned have paid their subscription in advance for one year from 15th Oct. 1857:

CUMBERLAND—W. H.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
St. JOHN—Rev E. N. Harris.
CAMBRIDGE—Rev A. B. McDonald.
UPPER GAGETOWN—W. D. Fitch.
For one year from 15th January 1857:—
HALIFAX—W. A. S. Blewett. one additional copy.
LONDONDERRY—A. W. McLellan
MABOU, C. B.—Hon. W. McKeen.
TANGIER HARBOUR—Jas Ferguson

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., \$2. Address Mr. P. MONAGHAN, Grand Scribe of Grand Division, Halifax.

FORM OF PETITION FOR NEW CLUB

TEN SIGNATURES ARE NECESSARY TO FORM A CLUB.

To the Temperance Watchmen Club of ———, WE, the undersigned residents of ———,

being desirous to promote the good cause of Temperance, and believing your organization efficient, respectfully request your honorable body to visit us on ———, and assist us in establishing a Temperance Watchmen Club in this place.

As in duty bound will ever pray.
Dated at

When a Club has instituted a new Club, the acting S. C. will immediately report to Central Council the name of Club, date of institution, the number initiated at opening, and the name of Officers.
S. P. C. COM.

THE ABSTAINER.

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

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