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# TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

Vol. XVII.]

MONTREAL, MAY 1, 1851.

No. 10

## A True Story.

'Tis the winter of 1849. The night is cold and dark. The traveller muffles up his face, and draws his cloak close round his shoulders to protect him from the piercing wind without. With no trees to break the howling wind, in the midst of a large meadow, beside the little village of N———, stands the house of misery and distress. It can hardly be called a house; it is a mere hovel, which, from the disorder around, one would suppose deserted. Gentle reader, let us enter. In an open bed-room lies a sick woman. A man, with naught but rags upon his back, sits before a few dying coals. He arises, utters an oath, and starts for the door. He thinks of something, and returns. 'Liz,' says he, taking a little jug from the closet, 'take this, and go to B———'s shop and ask him if he will trust me for a pint of rum. Tell him I am out of money but will pay him soon.' The sick mother hears this, and as the little girl passes by the bed-room door, she beckons her to come in. 'My dear,' says she, 'take this last shilling with you, and buy a loaf of bread,' and while she whispered this, she placed it in her daughter's hand, and wiped the tears from her eyes. 'Bundle yourself up warmly, my daughter,' continued the mother, 'for the cold is severe.'

Lizzy left the room where lay her dearest, and almost only friend on earth, and was preparing to go when her unworthy father inquired, 'What did your mother want?'—'She gave me a shilling, and told me to get a loaf of bread,' replied the obedient child. 'Well, remember what I tell you, get me some rum with it.'

When Lizzy opened the shop door, she found the room filled with intemperate men, some drinking, some swearing, and others shaking pennies in a hat. With a beating heart she forced her way up to the bar, behind which stood a man who dealt out the burning death to his customers.

'Girl, what do you want?' said he.

'Mother told me to buy a loaf of bread with this shilling, but father says I must get him some rum.'

'Where does your father live? Who is he?'

'My father's name is Mr. A———, and he lives in the field, below the big elm tree.'

The clean faced, but filthy souled being (let me not call such an one a man,) put the value thereof in the jug, and left the family to starve.

I will pursue my tale no farther. Enough has been seen. What I have related actually took place. It is no work of fancy; it is truth. It needs no comment. All I ask is, that you, my friend, while you read may think.

You may say that this is an extreme case. And so it is. But, while it is cheerfully admitted that there are few such cases, you are invited to look around you, and see for yourself. Sum up the evils of drunkenness, both to those who sell, and those who buy. Remember that all the miseries which you see about you—all the temporal sufferings caused by this fell destroyer, dreadful as they are, are nothing com-

pared with the injuries done to the immortal mind. While temporal sufferings shall soon pass away, the degradation of the soul, the injury which it suffers, it is feared, shall last for ever. Intemperance is only another name for all that is shameful, unmanly, and cruel. And O! what can those think who, for a paltry sum of gold, will let this monster loose?—*New England Diadem.*

## How Drunkenness Poisons the Domestic Affections.

There is no heaven-planted affection which this vice does not blight. Travellers tell us of an Upas tree that kills all beneath its shade. It is now proved that God never made such a tree. But man has. It grows in Britain. It flourishes in the vice of drunkenness. We have seen every flower that adorns the ruins of our nature, wither and die beneath its deadly influence. Working more wonderful changes than any to be found in the metamorphoses of Ovid, it has transformed man's very nature, and turned parents, brothers, sisters, children, into monsters of cruelty and crime. The confirmed drunkard is one whom kindness cannot win, nor pity move, nor even grim death himself appall. What think you of a son lying drunk on the floor, in the same room where the parent whose heart he had broken lay dead in the coffin! That youth lying there, once the most loving boy for whom a pious father ever prayed, and now, when others enter the solemn apartment—horrible association!—the drunk and dead are found there alone! What havoc it works on the parental heart! Go with me to this dismal close, and ascend the old stair of a house, where, as you may see by the magnificent balustrade, the rich ornaments of the ceiling, and the noble chimney-pieces of marble, within which slumber some wretched embers, rank and affluence were wont to dwell. The great room sounds drear and empty to our tread, and smells—how foul it smells!—of fever and death. A wretched bed is there, almost the only furniture; and what an object lies on it, in life's last painful struggle! We have walked many an hospital, but never stood on a more humbling sight. We saw a woman exhumed after the body had lain six weeks in the grave; but neither when we raised the soiled face-cloth from her features, nor when we stood at her feet, when she nodded her head to us as every blow of the hammer fell on the chisel with which they opened her skull, did the dead appear so terrible as the living in this chamber. Dying of the most malignant small-pox, and tossing about its skeleton arms in the throes of dissolution, a child lay on the bed before us, with its face one swollen, horrid, hideous sore, which had obliterated the features of humanity. It was enough to melt a heart of stone: or, as Robert Hall said of York Cathedral, "it was a sight to sober a Bacchanalian." And surely the reader will sympathise with our deep detestation of this accursed vice, when he knows that, with such a spectacle to gaze on, to weep over—with such a sight to wring their hearts, the father and

No. 10

mother stood by, and, pretending that the doctor had ordered it for the child, asked us for money to buy whisky! Like the gusts on a mountain lake—one passion sometimes rapidly succeeds another—our pity changed into indignation; and when we turned round on them with the charge of falsehood, the father acknowledged it to be a lie. Not so with the mother; for, although the bear will die in battle for her whelps, and impale her shaggy breast upon the huntsman's spear, she, the mother, the inhuman monster, stood as hard as iron. Disease had not wrought such havoc on the poor sufferer's breast, as drunkenness had on the mother's heart, and it was a positive relief to turn from her to it: the physical was less revolting than the moral corruption.—*Dr. Guthrie's Plea.*

### Tippling-Houses Outlawed in Iowa.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

The following stringent Act in repression of the Retail Traffic in Intoxicating liquors has just been enacted by the Legislature of Iowa as a part of the New Revised Code of that State. It is a little more searching in its provisions than any we have before seen. We wish it had referred to the sale of quarts, gallons and barrels as well as of the "glass;" for, so far as it does go, it makes a clean sweep. Fortunate will be Iowa among her sister States if her People have sufficient virtue and patriotism to uphold and enforce this law:

REVISED CODE OF THE STATE OF IOWA.—PART I. TITLE XIII.  
CHAPTER 8.

#### *The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.*

SECTION 1. The people of this State will hereafter take no share in the profits of retailing intoxicating liquors, but the traffic in these commodities as articles of merchandize is prohibited.

SEC. 2. The retail of intoxicating liquors in the manner which is commonly denominated "by the glass," or "by the dram," is hereby prohibited; and the sale of liquors in any quantity, with a view to their being drunk on or about the premises, is selling by the dram, within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 3. The places commonly known as "dram shops," or "grog shops," are hereby prohibited and declared public nuisances, and their establishment shall be held presumptive evidences of their violation of the provision contained in the preceding section.

SEC. 4. The establishment or the keeping of a place of any description whatever, and whether within or without a building, coming within the spirit and intent of this chapter; and the establishment or the keeping a place of any description, where other persons are accustomed to resort, providing their own liquors of the prohibited character purchased elsewhere, and drinking them there, shall be taken to be within the meaning of this chapter.

SEC. 5. Any person engaged in any of the acts above prohibited, or in any way aiding or assisting in such illegal traffic, whether as principal, or as clerk, bar-keeper, or otherwise, shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

SEC. 6. Courts and Juries are required to construe this chapter so as to prevent evasions and subterfuges, and so as to cover the act of giving as well as of selling, in the places above prohibited.

SEC. 7. Whoever is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and may be prosecuted therefor either by indictment or information before a Justice of the Peace; but if by information before

a Justice of the Peace, the punishment shall be by fine only.

SEC. 8. An information or indictment under this chapter may allege any number of violations of its provisions by the same party, and he may be found guilty of, and punished for each act as under separate indictments or informations, but a separate judgment must be entered in each instance in which a verdict of guilt is found. And the proceedings may be the same where they are against the building or other property itself as herein provided.

SEC. 9. The information and indictment herein authorized may be made or found against the shop, or building, or ground itself, in or upon which the prohibited traffic is carried on, under a description of ordinary certainty, alleging that the prohibited liquor has been there retailed in the manner forbidden, and proof of such retail by any person will be sufficient; and the building and ground, and the liquors and furniture shall be liable to the penalties herein prescribed; and when an information is filed, supported by an affidavit, shall be held in the same manner as if under an attachment, and shall be dealt with as when an indictment is found.

SEC. 10. The building in which a shop or other establishment herein prohibited is set up, whether permanently or temporarily, and the lot or other ground, (not exceeding forty acres), on which the same stands, if owned by any person engaged in the prohibited business, or if owned and leased by a person who demised it knowing that such establishment was to be set up, or such traffic carried on herein, shall be subject to a lien, although not proceeded against directly, for the purposes hereinafter directed; and when an indictment is found, it is made the duty of the Court to command the sheriff, by proper process, to seize the establishment and close it, and keep possession of the goods, until the final determination of the prosecution. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to subject the home-stead to execution or lien in any case whatever.

SEC. 11. In the cases mentioned in the preceding two sections, the property may be released by any person filing a bond in a penal sum, not less than five hundred dollars, with one or more sufficient freehold sureties, which bond and sureties must be approved by the clerk or justice, and the conditions of which must recite, that the principal thereon assumes to be the owner or keeper of the said establishment, and takes upon himself the liabilities arising therefrom; and the condition shall be, that the parties thereto undertake to pay any fine and costs which may be adjudged against the person or property informed against or indicated.

SEC. 12. Upon the conviction of any person engaged in any establishment prohibited in this chapter, the proper matter being found, and also upon the conviction of the property, the Court is required to declare such establishment a nuisance, and the proper officer shall be commanded to abate the nuisance, by taking possession of the establishment and selling the vessels, furniture and other goods found therewith for the payment of the fine and costs.

SEC. 13. The authority to grant license to retail the liquors herein prohibited, contained in the charter of any incorporated town or city, is hereby repealed; but existing licenses, whether by towns or counties, are not affected by these provisions. And these provisions are not to extend to boats or vessels, other than ferry-boats, usually navigating waters which are not exclusively the waters of the State, unless the laws of the other States having concurrent jurisdiction over such waters, contain substantially similar provisions.

The foregoing is an accurate copy of the law.

Yours truly,

SAML. STORRS HOWE,  
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

### Alphabet of Gambling.

It is some times said that no man was ever born a drunkard. He has reached his bad pre-eminence by successive steps of indulgence, beginning perhaps with the smallest and weakest mixtures of intoxicating drink. The same thing may be said of another vice, just now very prevalent, and threatening ruin to thousands. We mean the vice of gambling. And we say, no man was ever born a gambler. He has become one by regular profession, beginning, perhaps, with the game of fox-and-geese in a chimney corner, and ending in Park Place at the faro bank, with the stake of his employer's money.

All experience, testifies that there is a strange fascination, an irresistible seductiveness in the passion for gaming, so that once embarked there seems to be no return, except very rarely. The main, if not the only hope, of avoiding the danger of being swept by the current, is to refuse utterly and invincibly, to take the first step. And what is the first step? What is the alphabet of gambling? We shall not pronounce dogmatically that playing a game of checkers or backgammon always predisposes to something more exciting. We shall not affirm that in every case the man who plays a game of cards in the parlor of a friend with a sixpence for a forfeit will by and by play in fierce earnest for hundreds at a gambling house. But this we will say, that he who refuses to play for a sixpence with a friend, by way of amusement, will be in little danger of contracting the insidious and dangerous appetite for gaming. We believe the alphabet of gambling is learned in these supposed harmless indulgences.

Now suppose we are wrong, or over-strict in our notion. Will any one say we are not on safe ground? Would not thousands of young men in New York, if they spoke their real sentiments, tell you that they would give all they possess if they could come back and take our ground?

At any rate, we find the facts to be that gambling is prevailing to a fearful extent at the present time, and thousands of once promising men are falling, or have fallen its victims. Bands of experienced, watchful, unprincipled blacklegs are lying in wait to decoy unpracticed, unsuspecting young men into their toils to pluck them, not of their substance only, but of their parents' and employers property. The chances are ten thousand to one, that any young man with the least relish for gaming will be taken in and ruined in means and reputation. In these circumstances we say it is best not even to understand any of the common games. Ignorance of them will injure no one; a knowledge of them will probably beget a taste for them, and where will that end? We would treat the whole subject as we do the vice of intemperance, and maintain that the only safety is in total abstinence.—*N. Y. Organ.*

### Suppression of Drunkenness by the General Assembly of 1646, and the Covenanters.

To the Editor of the Greenock Advertiser.

SIR,—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in its best and undivided days, enacted (on the 13th June, 1646,) "That ministers, in all sorts of companies, labour to be fruitful as the salt of the earth, seasoning them they meet with, not only forbearing to drink healths (Satan's snare, leading to excess), but reproving it in others." The inferior church courts were enjoined to see this obeyed.

Whisky was then unknown, or very rare in Scotland. The prevailing drinks were beer and French wine, liquors which some now speak of as if their use would cure excess, instead "of leading to" it. But a great proportion of all the drinking arose then, as it still does, from healths, and the other drinking courtesies and customs which were, and are, practically compulsory, except to abstainers. Mr. Durham,

a great divine of that period, says (on the commandments), "There is drinking of healths—by this means forcing, or tempting, or occasioning, drinking in others, although it be willingly done by them. This is one of the highest provocations to drunkenness, and a dreadful perverting of the end for which God hath given meat and drink, neither health nor necessity calling to it." It was a notable saying of a great man, solicited to drink the king's health, "By your leave I will pray for the king's health, and drink for my own."

The result of the act showed what wisdom then guided the church. The country soon became a garden of God, and the old historian made that remark so familiar to us all—"Nobody complained more of our church government than the taverners, whose ordinary lamentation was, that their trade was broke, people were becoming so sober." The specific remedy applied had produced the specific effect intended.

Such an act, with its reason inserted in it by such men, should not be allowed longer to lie dormant but unrepealed. Its framers are daily and justly lauded, and held up as patterns by the very persons who scoff at those acting in its spirit as introducing novelties.

If it ought not to be repealed it ought to be observed. Its strict observance by ministers, office-bearers, and others making a Christian profession, would greatly further the objects and facilitate the operations, not only of the abstinence societies, but of the society for the Suppression of Drunkenness.—I am, &c., JOHN M. DOUGLAS.

Cupar-Fife, 27th February, 1851.

### The People of the United States to Intemperance Dr.

1—To 56,000,000 gallons of liquor, at 50 cts. per gallon,	\$28,000,000
2—To 1,344,000,000 hours of time wasted by drunkards, at 4 cents per hour,	53,750,000
3—To the support of 150,000 paupers,	7,600,000
4—To losses by depravity of 45,000 criminals, unknown but immense.	
5—To the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 persons, (relatives of drunkards), incalculable!	
6 and 7—To the ruin of at least 30,000, and probably 40,000 souls annually—infinite!	
8—To loss by the premature death of 30,000 persons in the prime of life,	30,000,000
9—To losses from the carelessness and mismanagement of intemperate seamen, agents, &c., &c.—Unknown but very great.	
Certain pecuniary loss, (in round numbers,)	120,000,000
To which add 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th items.	

Thus it appears that independently of items which cannot be estimated, our country pays out losses at the rate of 120,000,000 dollars per annum by intemperance! This sum is five times as large as the revenue of the United States—it would pay off our national debt in six months—it would support a navy four times as large as that of Great Britain—build twelve such canals as the Grand Erie and Hudson canal every year—it is sixty times as much as the aggregate income of all the principal religious charitable societies in Europe and America—would supply every family on earth with a Bible in eight months—would support a missionary or teacher among every two thousand souls on the globe! Does not the community sustain a great loss by the recognition of an evil that brings such enormous misery and expense upon the State as this? And does not an institution which has for its object the subversion of such an evil, possess claims upon the sympathy and co-operation of society?—*Crystal Fount.*

### The Great Exhibition.

The proposed "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," which is to take place this year in the metropolis, is a grand conception, worthy of a princely head. But as no human project is absolute perfection, so there are obvious defects in this magnificent scheme.

There is one class of persons and traders, for the exhibition of whose products there seems no provision at all. This class, too, is a very large one. It exerts a decided influence on the national character and social condition of England. It annually absorbs a sum equal at least to both the whole revenue of the country and the entire value of our foreign commerce. The amount of capital embarked in the business is immense, and the profits enormous.

The persons and places devoted to it out-number, in almost every town, every other single class of traders.

It finds direct and abundant employment, at great cost, to a vast army of functionaries; and its indirect advantages, in the shape of profits, to many others, is beyond all calculation.

To omit specimens of the products of so vast and formidable a business, in a scheme for the exhibition of national industry, is a manifest defect.

The omission may well be regarded as a direct insult to the persons concerned. It puts the brand of exclusion upon them. It marks them as not fit to be present in a grand assemblage of the world's intellect and genius. It, in short, is tantamount to ignoring their existence—than which nothing is more notorious. The proof of the wide and active operation of the business we are thinking of, may be seen in all the towns and villages of England, every day in the week, and be learnt at any police-office in the country.

It is expected that much benefit will arise to the arts and handicrafts from the proposed Exhibition; and why is this business to be excluded from the benefits of comparison and competition? It is allowed on all hands to have been brought to great perfection,—it is equally certain that it admits of great improvement. Besides, the exhibition of its pure products—stripped of those deceitful adjuncts which greatly serve to disguise its real character—could not fail to exert a highly beneficial influence on the tastes and social habits of the people;—and is not that one chief end of the Exhibition, and one of the main tendencies of all art and well-directed science?

Were a large space of the Crystal Palace appropriated to the more finished specimens of "the trade," it would be worth while all the working men of England to go specially to see them. The effect would be of great advantage to themselves and their families.

The utility of the experiment would be greatly enhanced could the whole process of manufacture from the first beginning, through the several stages, to the last result, be minutely and faithfully described.

A row of figures (live specimens, if possible,) might be had to explain how the fine bright eye—the pearly hue of health and strength—had passed away; how the natural fluids had all been gradually sucked in from the surface, to re-appear in little red carbuncles, with an especial cluster about the nose.

A set of jolly, bloated fellows, with leering look,—to intimate the intellectual character of the concern.

Some good effigies, exhibiting the gradual progress from shining broadcloth to "seedy" and "ragged," would not be amiss.

A few felons, handcuffed, and in the piebald prison dress—some convicts from New South Wales—a gentleman of the road, with short cropped hair, exhibiting his industry on the "Tread Mill," would be likely to have a good moral effect.

Some choice specimens from the back alleys where the business is carried on very actively—women with caps dirty

and torn—men with hats broken in, blackened eyes, short pipes in their mouths, holding dogs by a string,—would form a very interesting group. Perhaps a few lunatics and paupers, made so by the business in question, might be advantageously added. It might not be amiss to have also some specimens of broken-hearted parents; and children plunged in vice, crime, and irretrievable ruin, from the same cause. This would form a truly moving spectacle.

A model of a drunkard's habitation—windows stuffed with rags—bare walls within—bricks for chairs—an old shutter on a barrel for a table—an almost fireless grate, with a pale, emaciated woman and three hungry, ragged children grouped round it—in one corner a heap of straw, with the heavy figure of a man stretched upon it—may be suggested.

No difficulty can be experienced in obtaining such models, as the originals may be found in thousands among the great towns of Christian England. A contrasted group of fat, paunch-shouldered, well-dressed publicans and brewers on one side; their cadaverous, down-looking, ill-clad customers on the other—showing at one view the difference between the producers and their finished products.

A full-length statue (at his own expense) of the philanthropic brewer of Spitalfields, who profits by the demoralization of his countrymen, and is much concerned for negroes, Hottentots, and heathens.—A similar representative of that "eminent" distiller who makes children ragged, and then benevolently builds them Ragged Schools; doing for some of them in an infinitesimal degree what their parents, by reason of their "industry" in his behalf, have not the means of doing. Such an "eminent" specimen of his class is eminently deserving of a conspicuous place in the Exhibition—to attract the admiration of England and foreign nations.

A decided attraction would be some of the big brewers from Barclay and Perkins' who drubbed General Haynau. We will answer for it that there will be present some staunch-hearted teetotalers who mean to drub the brewers.

LOOKER ON.

### Conference of Temperance Reformers in Leicester.

We observe from the *British Temperance Advocate*, for March, that, on the 11th of February, a Conference was held in the New Hall, Leicester, England, respecting a demonstration of teetotalers in London during the Great Exhibition. Nearly fifty representatives, from various parts, were present, and letters were read from more who could not be present, but all approving of the object:

Mr. I. Doresey, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, and Mr. Newcombe of Leicester, were appointed Secretaries of the Conference.

The Chairman said, the first question to be considered was, whether any demonstration should be held at all. He had little faith in mere show, and thought it better to devise some means of bringing the arguments of the teetotalers to bear upon the metropolis. Means might be adopted by which the leading men in the country could attend meetings in all parts of London. Novelty and interest would be given to the various gatherings, and more be done to give an impetus to the cause.

Mr. D. Burns thought demonstrations were of great service in calling public attention to the question, and impressing the public with an idea of activity.

Mr. Cunliffe suggested a succession of gatherings in July, August, and September. There would be more variety, and a constant series of agitation, keeping the question before the public mind.

Mr. Swindlehurst, of Preston, said, if he went to London, he would go to do good. He recommended them to hold meetings in all parts of London, conducted by all classes of persons.

Mr. R. Horns said it was something for the teetotalers to go to London, were it only to see one another. A powerful demonstration was needed to impress some who cannot and will not argue, and who were more likely to have their attention aroused by such means.

Mr. John Cassell agreed that there was much to be thought of before coming to a decision on this question. His attention had been directed to the subject of the provision of accommodation for the visitors. He had convened a meeting of the Secretaries of the London Societies, to induce them to aid him in obtaining a list of persons willing to provide beds at fixed rates. He thought there would be no difficulty in persuading the country friends to come in a body; a great impression would thereby be produced upon the public mind, and especially upon the daily press. The issue of the circular from Leicester had attracted the attention of the *Times*, and of *Punch*; and we are bound to make good the expectations that had been raised. The totalitarians were the bone and sinew of every good movement, and their influence was everywhere felt. Mr. Cobden had remarked to him, "Your cause must be rapidly gaining ground. He never made an allusion to it in his speeches without it being at once heartily responded to." He concluded by expressing a desire that a convention of Temperance reformers might be held, at which many would be present from America.

Other objections were raised to the demonstration on the ground that it would be difficult to arrange for a train in some districts where the numbers who would attend would be small, also, that it would not be possible to obtain places of meeting.

After a prolonged discussion on these points, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

I. That this Conference resolves that a demonstration of totalitarians shall be held in one week in July or August, during the Great Exhibition, and that the arrangements for the same be referred to a committee in London, to be now appointed.

II. That Messrs John Cassell, Isaac Doxsey, and T. C. Prebble, be appointed a Committee, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act in connection with them—Dr. J. Burns, Messrs W. Janson, G. C. Campbell, J. H. Esterbrook, J. Phillips, T. B. Smithies, E. Griffiths, W. Tweedie, T. Cook.

III. That this Conference recommend to the committee now appointed, to invite gentlemen in all parts of the country to be corresponding members of the same.

The several subjects of accommodation—address to Prince Albert—the holding of meetings, &c., were discussed, but it was thought advisable to leave the details for the consideration of the Committee.

In the evening a public meeting was held, at which Mr. John Canliffe, of Bolton, presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Swindlehurst, of Preston, I. Doxsey, of London, W. Gregson, of Clithoroc, J. Cassell, of London, Atkinson, of Leeds, and Burns, of Leicester.

### Thrilling Incident.

The following incident, which is enough to make the blood run cold, and call forth the opposition of every good-hearted citizen to the liquor trade, was related by A. D. C., D. D., at a late temperance convention in Pittsburgh:

"Not many nights ago," said the Dr., "I was feeling my way home through the mud. It had rained all day, and in the evening the wind changed, and it became cold. The night was black with darkness. Without the aid of a lantern I could not have seen the closest object around me. As I passed along, my ear caught a sound like the voice of a child, at one side of the road. I stopped and listened, and I imagined that I heard a stifled groan, and immediately turned to the location from whence I thought it proceeded. On arriving at the edge of a gully, which was about two and a half feet deep, I saw a woman lying in the mud, and at her side a child, shivering with cold. The little girl was just able to lisp a few words. She was trying to arouse her mother by saying:—'Tis cold, mother, let us go home.' I descended, and found that the woman was stupefied with liquor. I exerted myself to rouse her, and finally succeeded in getting her to her feet. Finding that she resided a little beyond my residence, I conducted her home. On opening the door of her house, I saw her husband and four more children. The man was stretched upon the floor, so drunk

that he was unable to arise, and the children were crying for food."

This, reader, is an unvarnished story. It is a naked fact; and who will withhold his or her influence from the Temperance cause, while men are engaged in producing such misery as this?—Come, let us arise and put down the "liquor sellers."—*New England Diadem.*

### Cost of Intemperance.

The following figures from a contemporary, although in themselves showing the enormous quantity of money annually expended in honor of an iniquitous custom, by no means show the annual cost of intemperance. They are, however, sufficiently large to urge the friends of the reform movement to increase their exertions to spread more correct and enlightened views upon this important subject. "It is estimated that the annual cost of intemperance is, in France \$360,000,000; in Great Britain \$195,000,000; in Sweden \$65,000,000; and in the United States \$40,000,000; making in these four countries alone, the enormous sum of \$560,000,000." This is no doubt a burden upon the people; but the injury done to society by the corruption of its morality; the deprivation of its taste, and the coarseness of social feeling engendered by moments of elevation and hours of depression, consequent on the use of stimulating liquors, is a far greater, and more serious evil to a community than would be occasioned by the loss of ten thousand that amount of money.—The fact that every species of crime is germinated and fostered by the use of alcoholic drinks, and that asylums and penitentiaries, are required in which to engage so many of the human family, as if they belonged to the inferior orders of creation, is a calamity far more to be deplored than if all the earnings of the artisans in all Christendom were cast into the ocean.

### Progress of our Cause among the Scotch Nobility.

We recently adverted to the large number of clergymen in Scotland who have joined the temperance cause. Last month we noticed the princely contribution and meritorious exertions of John Hopa, Esq., of Edinburgh, on behalf of the poor degraded children of that metropolis. We have now the satisfaction of recording a few instances of friendly feeling towards, and liberal support of, our good cause, an account of which is contained in a letter recently received from a gentleman at Glasgow.

"We had the Duke of Argyll here last week, presiding at our Athenæum Soiree. He dined with Sheriff Alison and took luncheon with the Lord Provost, and on both occasions drank nothing but water. One of our nobility (the Earl of Eglinton) sent me a note the other day, intimating that he would be happy to become an annual subscriber to the funds of the League, to the extent of £5. He also gave a speech at the Athenæum Soiree, in which he referred to drunkenness three different times.

"The Marquis of Breadalbane has encouraged his tenantry and servants to form an Abstinence Society, and has given them £5 to purchase publications.

"These things show that we are making progress with our nobility as well as with our clergy. There cannot be a doubt that we are now on the winning side."—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

### Soiree of the Sons.

The Soirée given by the Sons of Temperance, in this town, on Wednesday the 12th Feb., was an interesting affair. The long room of the Town Hall was crowded to the door, the platform well filled with public speakers, and the band of St. Catharines, as also the choir, added very much to the pleasure of the evening. The addresses by the Rev. Messrs Wm. Ryerson, Royd (of London) and Wickson, commanded the attention and respect of the audience. The great object of these meetings should be to promote the interests of community, by persuading all those to become members of the Temperance Society, who have not already done so. This most certainly will not be effected by holding up to ridicule the antics of drunkards, but by argument showing the advantages, individual and social, from strictly sober habits.—When men become convinced that there is but one effectual mode

of securing sobriety, they will see it their duty to adopt the pledge, and then the subject of argument is accomplished. To amuse men with thrice told anecdotes of drunken vagaries, some of them most apocryphal to say the very least of them, may, for aught we know, provoke men to laugh, sometimes at the drunken fool, and we believe frequently at the speaker; but *certes* this is not the way to persuade men to the performance of a solemn duty for the reclamation of their fellow men. Another species of amusement resorted to by some speakers on these occasions, we decidedly object to,—the introduction of anecdotes caricaturing national character. In this part of the mistaken advocacy we may mention, the attributing a natural stupidity and deficiency of intellect, that implies a libel on humanity itself and an offence to its creator. We enjoy wit as much as any of those who indulge in the species of public speaking on which we now animadvert, but it should and must possess all the intrinsic properties of the genuine article to please us, or to produce the effect aimed at. We could now record a number of those stupid things foisted on meetings as anecdotes illustrative of national character, that a moment's reflection must convince even retailers of them have no foundation in nature or truth. The practice should be reformed at once, "not indifferently but altogether," for "it is a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance." The men who occupy the time of hundreds of persons in detailing these funny anecdotes, are men who, if they would, might prepare matter for their addresses, at once interesting and instructive.—Food for thought, not for merriment, should be brought along to temperance meetings, and thus will they become useful: avoiding, on the one hand, the serious formalities of a religious convention, and on the other, the buffonery of the low and vulgar.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

### The Post Office.

The following documents will be read with great pleasure throughout the Province. The arrangements are liberal, and the effects will be highly beneficial to all classes:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, April 17, 1851.

*Printed Circulars, Price Currents, Handbills, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Books, and other Printed Matter transmitted by Post in Canada.*

1. Upon each Printed Circular, Price Current, or Handbill, and other Printed Matter of a like description, when unconnected with any manuscript or written communication, and of no greater weight than one ounce, there shall be charged One Penny; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, One Penny additional.
2. Upon each Periodical or Magazine, Pamphlet and Book, bound or unbound, there shall be charged a rate of One Half-penny per ounce.
3. Pre-payment of the foregoing rates will be optional, except when the Printed Matter is addressed to the United States, and in that case the charge must invariably be pre-paid.
4. On such Printed Matter received by Mail from the United States, the above Canada Rates will always remain to be collected on delivery in this Province.
5. Publishers in Canada of Periodicals and Magazines will be allowed to interchange their publications free of Postage, provided that such interchange be confined to one single copy of each Publication.
6. Circulars and other Printed Papers must be sent Unsealed, and Pamphlets, Periodicals, Magazines, Books, &c., must be put up in covers open at the ends or sides, to pass the above rates, and if these Regulations are not strictly complied with, or if any such Printed Paper, Pamphlet, Periodical, Magazine or Book, be found to contain any writing other than the Address, the said Printed Paper, Pamphlet, &c., is to be rated with Letter Postage.
7. No Book or packet of Periodicals, Magazines, &c., can be forwarded through the Post, if exceeding the weight of Forty-eight ounces.

(SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, April 19, 1851.

*Book Post with England.*

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, an arrange-

ment will take immediate effect, under which printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Pamphlets, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, may be sent through the Post, between Canada and the United Kingdom, at the following Rates of Postage:—

"For a single volume, i. e. Book, Magazine, Review, or Pamphlet, not exceeding half lb. in weight, 6d. sterling, equal to 7½d. currency.

"For a single volume, &c., exceeding half lb., and not exceeding one lb., 1s. sterling, equal to 1s. 3d. currency.

"For a single volume, &c., exceeding one lb., and not exceeding two lbs., 2s. sterling, equal to 2s. 6d. currency.

"For a single volume, &c., exceeding two lbs., and not exceeding three lbs., 3s. sterling, equal to 3s. 9d. currency.

"And so on, increasing 1s. sterling, equal to 1s. 3d. currency, for every additional lb. or fraction of a lb."

The above charge must always be pre-paid, on printed Books, &c., sent to the United Kingdom under this Regulation, at the time of posting in Canada, and the pre-payment must be made in money, and cannot be taken in Canada Postage Stamps.

Post Masters, as with pre-paid Letters for England, must rate the Books, &c., posted under this Regulation, in *red ink*, with both the sterling rate and its equivalent in currency, charging themselves in their ordinary Letter Bills and Accounts, with the currency amounts—thus, a Book, &c., weighing 3½ lbs., will be rated—

"Paid 4s. sterling—equal to 5s. currency."

The following conditions must be strictly observed:—

The Books, &c., must be sent in covers, open at the sides.

There must be no word or communication printed on the Book, Pamphlet, Magazine, &c., after its publication or upon the cover thereof, nor any marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with such Book, Pamphlet, &c.

The Post Masters, at Offices situated West of Montreal, will forward packets of Books, &c., intended for the United Kingdom, to the Montreal Post Office, and Post Masters situated East of Montreal, will forward to the Quebec Post Office.

JAMES MORRIS,  
Post Master General.

The Postage Stamps that are about to be issued are thus described, in another Department order:—"One, representing the Beaver, of the denomination of three pence; the second, representing the head of Prince Albert, of the denomination of six-pence; and the third, representing the head of Her Majesty, of the denomination of one shilling."—*Pilot.*

### J. B. Gough.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Gough at Cincinnati on the 25th ult. —

"Since we came here I have spoken thirty times in thirty-one days, and have obtained 10,400 signatures to the pledge, and have written the pledge in more than one hundred albums, &c., for circulation. This, with receiving calls from committees, ladies, strangers, &c., has worn me down, but I hope to recruit by laboring less. In Pittsburgh I obtained 3,000 names. The feeling was deeper and more tender and solemn there than I have ever known it. In addition to the restoration of drunkards, and the union of many who had not followed the temperance host, a Christian friend writes to me that he can perceive 'an influence broader than that of temperance in relation to drink that has grown out of these labors—an influence that has prepared and disposed the public mind to attend to the general teachings of God's holy truth.'

"Next week we go to Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Zanesville and Columbus. We shall be in Zanesville on the 11th and 12th of April. We cannot reach home before the middle of June."

This is glorious success. While Mr. Gough can be so well and so advantageously employed in America, there is no necessity to send him to England. We hope that the arrangements have been finally made for his three months' tour in Canada.—*Pilot.*

We have much pleasure in giving the above a place in our columns, and would, at the same time, assure our contemporary that Mr. Gough is engaged to visit Canada early in the fall, and spend three months amongst us, and we have no doubt Mr. Gough will keep his word.



## Agriculture.

## EXPERIMENTS ON WHEAT.

(From the L. C. Agricultural Journal.)

I think you have done well in laying before your readers a catalogue of the kinds of wheat sown in Scotland, and hope that your suggestions will be carried out, the introduction of some of the rapid-growing, spring varieties may prove of great importance to Lower Canada. But in case of our suggestions not being carried out or any mistake taking place in the selection, which would be no uncommon occurrence, as I once sowed wheat that the seedman warranted to be spring wheat which took fifteen months to ripen from the day it was sown, and the sample consisted of three different kinds and all ripened at different times; now to avoid such disappointment I think we might do something for ourselves. I am determined to try it in this way. I have collected as many kinds of the early spring wheat as I can lay my hands on. I will prepare a piece of land on which the seeds are to be sown, dividing the land into as many equal parts as I have different kinds of seed. I will sow the same weight of seed on each portion of land at the same time, and treat all in the same manner, marking the progress of the growth of each, recording the time at which each kind ripens, and weigh the produce, grain and straw together, and the grain after thrashing. By such experiments as this we may ascertain which varieties would be most profitable for us to cultivate. You may tell me that this will give nothing beyond the farm or the immediate vicinity of the farm where the experiment is made. There may be some truth in this, but there is nothing to hinder some farmer or farmers in every county in the province to try the same thing, and report through the columns of the Journal, which I feel certain you would willingly appropriate to such communications. And also by showing the different samples at our district and provincial Exhibitions, both thrashed and in the straw. In connection with this, I give the results of an experiment I made last year on twenty three pounds of wheat I selected in the year from a mixed lot. It was sowed in drills, twenty-seven inches apart, my object being rather to increase the quantity of seed than to obtain a large crop from the land. The land was manured and prepared in every respect as for green crops, the seed was sown in proportion of thirty pounds per arpent. It yielded thirty-eight pounds and eighteen ounces to the pound sown, and in proportion of twenty quarts and one gallon, per arpent. It is known as Webster's wheat, it belongs to the velvet or woolly-eared species, is an exceedingly rapid grower, a considerable portion of it six feet high. It was sown on the twenty ninth day of May, I examined it on the tenth of June and found the beard or seed leaf seven inches long, and laying flat on the ground, the second blade just making its appearance. I examined it again on the fifteenth, and found the second leaf about one inch longer than the first; the coronal roots had struck and grown to a considerable length, and some of the most forward plants had put up a second stem. It came into ear about the end of July, and was reaped between the fifteenth and twentieth of September, showing no symptoms of disease or rust, although it grew in a very exposed situation, being quite near to a swamp. I sowed a few rows of black sea wheat along side at the same time, which ripened nearly two weeks sooner and was evidently attacked with rust. I have had both kinds made into flour at the same time and baked in the same way, and in the same oven. We have shown the loaf made of both kinds to many of our neighbors, who invariably pronounced the loaf made of the Webster wheat the best. I think this kind well worth the attention of farmers at present.

WILLIAM BOA.

**GREAT AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENT IN GROWING FLAX IN ENGLAND.**—A company comprising many of the leading nobility and land owners, is seeking from government a Royal Charter, to give encouragement to agriculturists and farmers, to bring into immediate cultivation at least, one hundred thousand acres of land, for the production of flax straw: which substance the promoters of the charters have, (by new and peculiar processes never hitherto adopted,) the power to convert into a fit state to hold competition with the best flax imported from foreign nations, without the aid of steeping, kiln-drying, or mill scutching. The machinery by which the fibre is separated from the stalk, without

steeping, is of a very simple and inexpensive kind, requiring no previous knowledge to work it. The unsteeped flax is uniform in strength, and free from stains, so that all after processes of manufacturing and bleaching, may be conducted with a facility and exactness not hitherto attainable.—*Agricultural Gas.*

**IMPORTANT TO TANNERS OF LEATHER.**—Henry W. Ellsworth, Esq., says the *Lafayette Journal*, has shown us several specimens of leather, which were tanned under his own eyes, in the space of ten minutes, by a process of which Marion Hibbard, of Rochester, New York, is the inventor. This statement may seem almost incredible, when it is considered that six, eight, or ten months are required by the ordinary process. Mr. Ellsworth has in his possession a pair of boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide, tanned in less than a day and a half, by this new process. The leather is tanned by a compound of chemicals, and in time and material is a saving of at least five hundred per cent. over the present slow method of making leather. The right, says the Journal, for Connecticut and Massachusetts, was sold for \$500,000; Ohio for \$150,000. This undoubtedly is one of the greatest improvements of the age.

**MAKE YOUR OWN CANDLES.**—Take twelve ounces of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water, with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow, so as to make a most beautiful article for summer or winter use, almost as good as sperm. If the wax be dipped in spirit of turpentine, the candles will reflect a much more brilliant light.—*American Farmer.*

**ANCIENT FARMING.**—It is stated in an article on this subject, in the July number of the *London Quarterly Review*, that the average product of wheat in the home provinces of Rome, in the time of Varro, was 33 bushels to the acre, far more than the present average in Britain, and probably three times as much as that of the United States.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SIMPLE CURE FOR CROUP.**—When a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water (ice water if possible) suddenly and freely to the neck and chest, with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible, let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety, and lead the heart in thankfulness to the Power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical qualities.—*American Agriculturist.*

**EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.**—An old man, by the name of Dougherty was found dead yesterday morning in the vicinity of the Old Market, in this city. It appears that the deceased, habitually addicted to intemperance, had been drinking late on Monday night, and had either fallen or lain down on his way home, in which position he was discovered lifeless the next morning.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

**TEMPERANCE FACTS.**—The following startling statements relate to eight different families in a single town. The parents were moderate drinkers. Can heads of families read these facts without concern? The first had one child a daughter. A great sum was expended on her education. She died from the effects of strong drink. The second had an only son. He was educated with great care and at great expense, but was killed by wine. The third had four sons and one daughter. The daughter is a drunkard, and one son has gone to a drunkard's grave. The fourth had three sons. One died of intemperance, one was killed in a duel, and the other is a drunkard. The fifth had one son who killed himself by drinking, and two step sons are drunkards on wine. The sixth had five sons. Two are dead through intemperance, and another is a drunkard. The seventh had five sons. Four are drunkards, and one through the influence of liquor is an idiot. The eighth had five sons and three nephews. Four of the sons have been killed by alcohol, and the fifth is a drunkard, and the three nephews are in the drunkard's grave.—*New-York Casket.*



# THE DRUNKARD'S FAREWELL

Music—"Watchman! tell us of the night."

Arranged for the "Advocate" by L. F. L. SUT, Dunham, C. E.

**Treble.**

1. Fare - well drink so nigh and han - dy, Fare - well rum and gin and bran - dy,  
 2. Fare - well face as red as crimson, Fare - well hats that have no runs on,  
 3. Fare - well drunk - ing lads and lass - es, Fare - well windows without glass - es,

**Tenor.**

Fare - well huts that see all weathers, Fare - well beds that have no sea - thers,  
 Fare - well coats, more holes than stitches, Fare - well rag - god vest and breeches on,  
 Fare - well floors that need a swab file, Fare - well yards that have no wood pile,

**Treble.**

Fare - well ways that I've for sa - ken, Fare - well tubs that have no ba - con,  
 Fare - well brok - en chair and ta - bles, Fare - well dwellings worse than sta - bles,  
 Fare - well bonds that I have bro - ken, Fare - well oaths that I have spok - en,

**Tenor.**

Farewell emp - ty pots and ket - tles, Fare - well cupboards that have no "vitals,"  
 Farewell drunken song and ca - rol, Fare - well friends that love the bar - rel,  
 Farewell landlords and bar - ten - ders, Far - ewell all blue - devil sen - ders.

**Chorus for last stanza.**

**Tenor.**

Farewell landlords and bar - tenders, Farewell all blue - devil senders, Farewell all blue - do - vil senders.

## Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, MAY 1, 1851.

## Responsibility.

One of the most valuable clauses of the new Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, is that which renders tavern-keepers responsible for the consequences of their traffic. In Sec. 6, it is enacted, "That whenever any person shall have drunk spirituous liquors in any Inn or Tavern, with the permission of the keeper thereof, and shall, while in a state of intoxication, arising out of the use of such spirituous liquors, come to his death by committing suicide, or by drowning, or perishing from cold, or any other accident, such keeper of any such Inn or Tavern shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned, not less than two, nor more than six months, and to pay a penalty of not less than £25, nor more than £100." On reading this and similar clauses, the question occurs, Who is to prosecute the guilty parties? A friend of ours lately visited a patient in the Montreal General Hospital, and found, on one of the adjacent couches, a person in the height of *delirium tremens*. He was staring wildly at some imaginary object of terror, and brandishing his brawny arm in self-defence. He died in a few hours after he was brought in. He had been found the same morning, lying in a helpless state of intoxication, at the door of a well known tavern, and being conveyed thence to the Hospital, the consequences were as stated above. Now, we beg to ask, can this tavern-keeper be reached by the above clause of the Act; and if so, on whom does the duty of prosecuting him devolve?

There is another clause which empowers a magistrate to take into custody any person who appears drunk in public, and after keeping him till he is sober, to subject him to a fine; but we fear that both these clauses will be wholly inoperative, because it is not made the duty of any person in particular, to enforce them. This, we think, would be deplored by every friend of Temperance, and even of social order. And as we have no Tavern Inspectors here, we beg to suggest that the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society take up this subject. No person could accuse them, in doing so, of meddling with a business which did not belong to them, and the more respectable part of the community would sustain them with their approbation if they acted with wisdom and firmness. If they think it inadvisable to become prosecutors themselves, they may still be the means of causing that duty to be performed by others. The same observations may be made respecting another clause, which subjects Tavern keepers to a penalty for selling liquors on Sundays and holidays, and we see no other way, at present, of securing to the public the benefit of these enactments, than for the above Committee to take care that they are not lost.

## John Gilbert, the "Old Sailor."

We have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with the above individual, but we are happy to find that he has spent much time and labor in the cause of temperance, and, on that account, we think him deserving of some notice at our hands. We advert to him at present, because we have had a letter from him containing some valuable suggestions, which, if carried out, would go far to strengthen and consolidate our movement.

After informing us that, though over sixty years of age, he had

travelled and lectured in the Districts of Niagara, Goro, Wellington, Brock and Talbot, at different periods for the last seven years, in which time he had been the happy instrument of obtaining upwards of 1400 names to the pledge, organizing 33 societies, and re-organizing 41, he suggests, that every teetotalor, whether he be of the Order of Rechab, the Sons, the Cadets, or Buds of Promise, or in connection with the old or any other temperance organization, would subscribe but one halfpenny weekly, a sufficient sum would soon be raised to supply all these societies with good libraries, the country with good lecturers, and leave funds enough to scatter far and wide the best information on the subject of temperance.

In illustration of his views, he takes the District of Niagara, in which it is calculated there are 16,000 Teetotalers—but, after deducting, say 6,000, for women and children unable to pay, will leave 10,000 persons. If these were to subscribe to a general fund one halfpenny a week for a year, they would raise the sum of £1,083 6s 8d., which would furnish the district with

2 Temperance Lecturers for a year, at a salary of £100 each,	£200
In the District there are 19 Townships—say 20 Townships—could supply each with a library worth £12 10s,	250
For Tracts and other Temperance publications, for gratuitous distribution,	200
For 1600 copies of the <i>Canada Temperance Advocate</i> , a copy of which for a year to be given to those who are not able to subscribe for it,	200
Leaving a balance, which could be applied towards the erection of a Temperance Hall in each Township, of	233
	£1,083

This for one district alone. There are twenty districts in Canada West, some numbering a greater population of teetotalers than Niagara, and some less; but the average would be nearly that of Niagara. If every district was to lay hold of this plan, we would have 80 Temperance Lecturers in Canada West; 1600 public libraries, besides over £4000 that could be applied towards the erection of Temperance Halls, and distribute gratuitously, in Canada West, 32,000 copies yearly of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. All this for one year. Taking it for granted that the lecturers require the sum specified yearly, and the same for temperance publications, the libraries would increase yearly, at the rate of £12 10s each, so that at the end of 10 years every township in Canada West would possess a library of books worth £125. If this could be realized, Canada might challenge the world for the number of her libraries, and she would be counted the most intelligent nation on the face of the earth.

## New Post Office Law.

In common with our brethren of the press we hail the new Post Office Law as a great boon—not only to ourselves, as publishers, but to the public generally. And we regard it as an essential part of this important Provincial measure to have such a thorough business man as the Hon. James Morris, appointed to carry out its provisions. In another column will be found the last order from the Department, which we consider of sufficient importance to transfer to our pages. We hope the friends of our cause, everywhere, will take advantage of it to circulate more widely our paper. Hitherto, complaints have frequently been made of the difficulty of forwarding the amount of our subscription, because the postage was thereby increased;—indeed, it has happened, more than once, that we have really paid more for the postage of a "money letter," than the amount enclosed would

replace. Now, however, all cause of complaint on this head is completely removed, and the Post Office stamps, which will no doubt be furnished to the different postmasters, present such facility for the transmission of almost any sum, that no one can plead the old excuse as a difficulty in his way in paying for his paper.

### Canadian Son of Temperance.

Through some unaccountable oversight, to which our attention has just been called, we have omitted to notice the appearance of the *Canadian Son of Temperance*; we regret this for several reasons, but principally because our silence may be regarded as indicative of a jealous fear, that this new candidate for patronage would interfere with the circulation of the *Advocate*. We beg to assure our new cotemporary, however, that we bid him welcome, under the conviction that there are temperance men enough in Canada, and thousands over, to support us both liberally. The Sons alone, numbering over 15,000, should be able to sustain us both; but in addition to these, we have at least 30,000 more, including the Rechabites and those of the old societies—and, we should think such a constituency sufficiently large for both, and presenting ample field for our united labors.

We have not done our cotemporary the justice, to examine carefully all his numbers, but from what we have seen, we regard the *Canadian Son of Temperance* as a good addition to our periodical literature. As we are not only pleased with the spirit, but approve of the principles enunciated in his article on "Newspaper Controversy," we make the following extract:—

There is nothing that we so much dislike as newspaper wrangling. It is bad enough in a common political newspaper; but it is very unseemly in religious and literary papers. We always look upon a lover of this paper warfare, as a man wrong at heart. Our numerous readers will not, therefore, be surprised that we have made up our minds to avoid it. We would sooner put up with some unmerited abuse, than pollute the columns of a moral and literary magazine, like ours, with angry discussions, with an ungenerous and unreasonable cotemporary. When attacked, we will, in the mildest manner possible, explain our position; making no indecent allusions, or any remark that we cannot fully approve. It seems to be thought by some newspapers, that they have an inalienable right;—that it is understood to be the prerogative of Editors, to call each other any name, however degrading, without being thought base slanderers. Now, our opinion is different. We think an honest and virtuous man will no more think of calling a fellow editor a liar, or a person of no principle, through the channel of ink and type, than he would do so in the public streets, within the hearing of his neighbors. Such an Editorial habit or custom, is degrading to the Press, and should be avoided by all who love this glorious instrument of our modern civilization.

It is a high gratification to us to know, that our undertaking has met with the approbation of the Canadian Press generally, political and religious. There is but one Paper that has assailed us, or imputed sinister motives. When we meet with the approval of such papers as the *Canada Christian Advocate, Evangelist, Christian Guardian, and Observer*, and others we might mention, we need not fear, that our magazine will be called irreligious. It was not established for a religious purpose; but nothing shall ever appear in it that disparages religious feeling.

As brothers in the same order, we should bear and forbear with each other, being the last to aggress, and the first to conciliate.—This has been our policy in the Division to which we belong, and have belonged now since the beginning of last summer. We have said the principles of our order are based upon those of Christianity. Universal benevolence is our aim. We strive to make men temperate, industrious, and benevolent. In doing so we must begin with our own hearts.

### Ominous of Speedy Triumph.

Milk-and-water teetotalers speak of the universal prevalence of our principles as something still far in the future, and rest satisfied with "ultimate success." But if the course was generally followed in every city, town, and village in Canada, as we find has been determined on in the extract which we give below from the *Guelph Herald*, the present generation of teetotalers would see the triumph of their principles.

SERMON ON TEMPERANCE.—The Rev. J. J. Baine will deliver a discourse on Total Abstinence in the Temperance Hall, on Sunday first. Service to commence at half after 2 o'clock. A collection will be taken up to assist in defraying the incidental expenses of the Temperance Society. Several clergymen in town have kindly consented to deliver a series of Sabbath-day discourses for the Society at stated intervals, the hour of meeting being so arranged as not to interfere with the usual services in the churches. As these discourses are chiefly intended for the benefit of parties resident at such a distance from town as to be unable conveniently to attend the week-day evening meetings, it is hoped that these and others friendly to the operations of the Society, or desirous of ascertaining the principles they maintain, the means by which they operate, and the object they desire to achieve, will give their attendance on these occasions.

GUELPH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting on Friday last addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. McGregor and Griffin, and Mr. Davis of Dundas. Mr. Griffin's address was chiefly devoted to maintaining the oneness of principle and aim of the old society and the more recent organization of the "Sons of Temperance," in asserting the benefits to be derived from their cordial co-operation, and in denouncing all attempts to create jealousy or distrust between them. He was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience. Thirty names were obtained to the pledge.

We admire the activity which seems to characterise the officers of the Guelph Temperance Society; and would urge upon all the Temperance Societies throughout the Province a like diligence. Friends of the cause must not sleep at their post. It must be evident to all that the adversary is awake, and while the friends of men, both as a social and intellectual, and, especially, as an immortal and accountable, being, are standing idle, he is busy poisoning the fountains whence we have a right to look for, and which, if kept from the contaminating influence of this adversary of all that is beautiful here, we may obtain those draughts of social and intellectual enjoyment which man is alone capable of appreciating.

### Noble Example.

The Daughters of Temperance of the Rosebud Union, of New Boston, Illinois, have removed the last groggery in that place.—"They marshalled their forces at noon—waited upon the dealer in hardware beverages—demanded the price of his stock in trade—paid it down, and, with due solemnity, made an offering of it to the devil, by pouring it upon the sand."

Why should not the ladies of Canada take the hint, form themselves into divisions of the Daughters of Temperance, lay their plans and follow them up with the same energy and perseverance as the daughters above alluded to, and like results will follow.

### More Victims.

A man named Kelly, and his sister, Mrs. Engleson, in a state of intoxication, taking with them a bottle of liquid fire, left L'Orignal on the evening of the 17th ult., in a small boat, intending to cross the Ottawa to their home, nearly opposite; but being incapable of managing the boat, they were drawn by the current into the fearful rapids, called the Long Sault, and have not been heard of since. Mrs. E. has left a large family, the youngest of which is an infant.

### Cadets of Temperance.

We are glad to hear that the "Royal Mount" section of Cadets, which meet in Montreal, are making satisfactory headway. It is especially gratifying to find that this organization is to be so generally useful to the youth who fill its ranks. The worthy patron is not satisfied to have them trained up simply to abstain from strong drink and the use of tobacco, which are essential elements in this new organization; but he means that it should prove a school for the cultivation of those qualities of mind which distinguish man amongst his fellows. We will take another opportunity of alluding more particularly to this organization, for the purpose of showing its claims upon the attention of parents.

In the meantime, we only call attention to the fact, that every opportunity is taken to make the best of the time on the evening of meeting. No time is lost in idle or foolish talk; the routine business must be orderly and systematically carried on, and when it is done, an opportunity is afforded to all who have prepared themselves, to speak upon topics announced on the previous meeting. For instance, at the last meeting of the "Royal Mount Section," three of the members spoke to good purpose, (as all the visitors present were loud in testifying) to the following question and which had been given out at the previous meeting, namely: In what period of life is there the most danger of falling into the sin of intemperance—youth, manhood, or old age?

We were pleased to see the interest manifested in the decision of the question by the Cadets, and though one of the Sons took the view that in manhood there was the most danger of committing this sin, yet the Cadets carried it their way,—that youth was the time when those habits were acquired, which in early life resulted in intemperance.

As we are so well satisfied that the Sons of Temperance have done right, in turning their attention to the training of the youth in the principles of temperance, and thus storing their minds with those arguments, which will aid them in carrying out their principles, we will watch their progress.

*Reported for the Canada Temperance Advocate.*

COURT OF WEEKLY SESSIONS,  
Saturday, 5th April, 1851.

The Bench, to-day, was occupied by W. Ermstinger and J. L. Beaudry, Esqs., J. P.

The case of Isaac Martin, from the parish of St. Scholastique, was returned to-day, for selling liquor without a license; the defendant appeared in person, and confessed judgment.

The case of Thomas Addison was also returned to-day, for a like offence; this action was withdrawn, in consequence of the defendant residing in the parish of St. Rose. The declaration annexed to the summons, set forth that he resided in the parish of St. Eustache.

12th April, 1851

W. Ermstinger, and J. D. Lacroix, Esqs., J. P., present.

The case of Narcine St. Denis, of the parish of Rigaud, in the county of Vaudreuil, was returned to-day, for selling liquor without a license. The defendant's attorney (Mr De Bleury,) made a motion to have the case put over till the Wednesday following; and on that day, when the case was called, he then opposed the right of the magistrates to go into the merits, because, as the case was brought before the Court of Weekly Sessions, they could not sit and try it in Special Sessions. The Bench then became divided in their opinion—Mr Lacroix agreed with Mr De Bleury,

Col. Ermstinger against him. The case then remained to be prosecuted again.

16th April, 1851.

The case of Patrick Kelly, of the township of Grenville, was also returned to-day, for the same offence; judgment was given by default.

Robert Tait, of the township of Chatham, was accused of the same offence; judgment was also given by default.

All the actions were brought by the Revenue Inspectors.

### The New License Law.

Under the new Temperance Law, every Confectioner is compelled to take out a Temperance License, empowering him to sell ginger beer and other Temperance drinks. The charge for the license is not to be more than seventy-five shillings, nor less than twenty. Our City Council, we regret to say, have fixed the price at seventy-five shillings, the highest figure. We hope they will see the propriety of reversing their decision. The thing itself is absurd—the expense should be reduced to the lowest amount the law will allow. [We agree with the *Pilot* in thinking that the license to Confectioners, who do not sell intoxicating liquors, should be as low as the law will allow.—ED. AD.]

### I. O. of R.

We are requested to announce that the Samaritan Tent will, in future, meet in the rooms, 22, Great St. James Street, over the office of J. C. Becket, on Monday evening, as usual. We are happy to find that the Tent is in a thriving condition.

Our classical readers will be charmed with the following address. It was delivered at the late anniversary of the "Sons and Cadets of Temperance," and elicited the highest applause. Master Brown is a son of G. W. Brown, Esq., Architect, and is only seventeen years of age. We understand he studied in the High School of this city, and in McGill College; we mention this, because the following chaste and elegant production reflects credit upon those who have had the charge of his education. May he be long spared to plead the cause of Temperance.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honor of presenting myself before you as the President of the "Cadets of Temperance," and on that account I feel it my duty, however inadequate to the task, to speak a few words. I think, Sir, that a society like that has been long needed in this city. Its population is large, and the majority of that population is composed of the young. Much dread cannot be entertained as to their safety, in the matter of temperance; but the day must be looked forward to, when they shall have to take their place in the busy world. The object of that society is, therefore, to school them in the paths of Temperance and virtue, and prepare them to resist the temptations that shall assail them in after life. In that society the young mind is taught to form ideas of its own; to give reasons for every step in its career; to avoid and hate the poison of the deadly cup; to practice kindness, and always to speak the truth. The habit of drinking is much easier to acquire than to relinquish. I would ask any young persons here this evening, who have not yet joined our ranks, if they wish to be safe, to fly from every thing, every place, and every company, that may lead you into this sin. Are there not many drunkards who once never thought of falling into such a deplorable state? They took a little at first, then more and more, until they became the

wretched creatures they now are. Avoid then the first beginnings of this sin, and the more effectually to do so, come and join our society, and we will lead you into the paths of Temperance and virtue—for if virtue be not the beacon which guides you to happiness, rest assured that your frail bark shall be cast, by the first storm of adversity, upon some of the shoals and quicksands which are so numerous in the ocean of existence. Let us then look forward to the time when that infant society shall number as many as any other in the city; for of all the feelings which give to the mind a tone of energy and perseverance, none are so efficacious as hope.

I shall, Sir, with your permission, offer a few remarks on drunkenness, and speaking of it, is it possible not to be struck with the physical and moral degradation which it has spread over the world? "Wherever intoxicating liquors become general," says a popular author, "morality has been found on the decline. They act like the simoon of the desert, scattering destruction and misery in their path." I dare say, sir, you have read the tradition, that when Noah planted the vine, Satan attended, and offered up a sheep, a lion, an ape and a sow, which are typical of the gradations of drunkenness—first, its victim is ignorant and harmless as the sheep, then bold as the lion; after that his courage is transformed into the foolishness of an ape, and lastly, he wallows in the mire like a sow. Hannibal's army suffered less by the arms of Scipio, than by the wines of Capua. Alexander the Great, the conqueror of the East, the reputed son of a god, after having slain his friend Clytus, in a fit of intoxication, and burnt the magnificent palace of Persepolis in another, expired from the immediate effects of a debauch, in his thirty third year. On the other hand, we read in Cæsar, that the brave nation of the Nervii refused to have wine imported among them, alleging that it made men cowardly and effeminate. These simple people felt not the necessity of elevating their native valour by an artificial excitement. The ancient Spartans held intoxication in such abhorrence, that with a view to inspire the rising generation with a due contempt of the vice, they used to intoxicate the slaves, and exhibit them publicly in this degraded state. The Indians seem to look upon drunkenness as a species of insanity, and in their language, the word denoting a drunkard signifies also a madman.

Though this vice has varied greatly at different times among different nations, yet, sir, there can be no doubt that it prevails more in a rude than in a civilized state of society. Examples of its danger in leading men into other greater sins, are early recorded in holy writ. The invention of exciting liquors, however, and the evil consequences resulting from an intemperate use of them, seem to have been almost coeval with the origin of man; and, sir, the invention has been regarded by some as the gift of the forbidden fruit, received by our first parents from the great enemy of mankind, which brought in its train sin, and woe, and death, with the forfeiture of virtue and happiness.

However this may be, the evil consequences of intoxication, both in a physical and moral point of view, seem to have been known from the most remote antiquity. Nor, sir, can there be a doubt that the Homeric fiction of the companions of Ulysses being turned into swine, plainly implies the basal degradation into which men bring themselves, by coming under the dominion of so degrading a habit. Deceit and premature old age close the scene, if madness, melancholy and suicide do not anticipate them.

Could I lay open to your view the monuments of death, they would speak more in favor of Temperance than any speaker

could do. You would behold the graves peopled with the victims of intemperance—you would behold those chambers of darkness hung round on every side with the trophies of luxury, drunkenness and sensuality. And, sir, so numerous would you find those martyrs of iniquity, that it may be safely asserted, where war or pestilence have slain their thousands, intemperance has slain its tens of thousands.

With justice may the human heart be likened to the fabled cup of the Danides, which, though every effort was made to fill it, stood continually dry—for, to gratify its every wish, something will still be wanting—it will be craving more. The limits of moderation are easily surpassed. He who experiences a love for intoxicating liquors, does not rest satisfied with their reasonable enjoyment; the cup of bliss continues to be quaffed, but the infused poison throws around him its magic spell. Innocent hilarity gives place to mischievous mirth; good humor and benevolence are converted into causeless quarrels and vindictive rage. The faculties of the mind are only recognisable by their perversion, and fortunate for him is it, if the progress of crime is arrested by the death-like profundity of apoplectic sleep. How unenviable are his waking moments! Memory confused with obscure recollections of insult received, and outrage committed; the body exhausted and oppressed, and the mind harassed with the terrors of a remorse stricken conscience.

I appeal to any of the medical profession present, are not liquors of all kinds, under common circumstances, not only unnecessary for the health, but highly pernicious, especially for young persons, even in what the world denominates small quantities? One of the first Physicians in Ireland, has published his conviction, the result of 20 years observation. "That were ten young men on their twenty-first birth day, to begin to drink one pint of wine and a glass of spirits daily, the lives of eight out of the ten would be abridged from twelve to twenty years." What, sir, may be supposed to take place ere the youth has attained that age? A fond father was in the habit of allowing his son, a boy about twelve years of age, a glass of brandy and water at school. The consequence was, that his son, before the age of seventeen, was a confirmed drunkard, and is now confined in a public hospital.

Does not drinking damn the soul? Does it not also injure the mind—the immortal mind, that distinguishes man from a brute, and gives him a relationship to the skies? Mind is the gem, the pearl of earth—brighter, richer than a thousand suns. In comparison with it, all things material, when weighed in the balance, are light as air. What, sir, is a gilded temple? A combination of unconscious particles, framed by a worm, and dissolved by time. What, sir, is mind? The work of the Deity, like himself in its nature and perpetuity of being.

Before the rambling noise of the Temperance chariot was heard, What, sir, was the state of society? Generation after generation rolled away, while rivers of blood, and countless lives were sacrificed at the ignominious shrine of intemperance, regardless of the weeping of widows and wailing of orphans. Speeches were delivered and sermons were preached, and all the thinking world called intemperance "Legion"; but, sir, nothing was done to stem its desolating flood.

What faint but beautiful light is it, which fainter than that of the morning, gradually breaketh upon that dark sky? See how gently, but how steadily its lustre enlarges and expands! It is not the light of the sun, nor of the moon, nor of the stars; neither is it the morning twilight, which heralds the approach of day—no; but it is the serene effulgence which precedes and accompanies the messenger from God, who is sent to bear a new principle of hap-

piness to man. This principle is itself an angelic spirit, and lo! how the sky brightens, and the darkness flies like a guilty thing before it! It advances, it proclaims its mission;—hark!—"I am the angel of Temperance, of industry, of peace! My mission is to banish misery, unhappiness and crime!"

And now, see how he advances in beauty and power, attended by the harmonies of domestic life, of civil concord, and of social duty. But where, sir, is the angel of intemperance? Hideous monster, behold him! No longer great nor terrible, he flies, or rather totters, from before his serene opponent—he shudders, he stutters and hiccups in his howlings—his limbs are tremulous—his hands shake as if with palsy—his eye is lustreless and blood-shot, and his ghastly countenance the exponent of death. He flies, but not unaccompanied, along with him are crime, poverty, hunger, idleness. His music the groan of the murderer, the clanking of the madman's chain, filled up by the report of the suicide's pistol, and the horrible yell of despair. And now, the angel of Temperance goes throughout the land, diffusing his virtues into the hearts of a regenerated people.

And what, sir, has been the result? Oh, what has been, and what ere long, will be the result of the strength of this cause, no tongue can tell! Its history will be written out in the latter day of glory; but its results can be measured only by the Almighty mind.

And now, sir, what more shall I say in reference to this subject. Let the zeal for the temperance cause that now burns in the bosoms of millions, kindle its hallowed fires in every family circle, until the whole world shall become one glorious Temperance Society.

### Temperance Meeting.

On the evening of Friday, the 11th ult., in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Great St. James Street, a Temperance meeting was held, under the auspices of Perseverance Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites. The church was well filled—there being nearly 3000 persons present. On the platform we observed representatives from the different Temperance associations in the city, in full regalia, viz:—The Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, Cadets, Young Men's Temperance Association, and the Juvenile Perseverance Temperance Society. Mr. Robert Irwin, C.R. of Perseverance Tent, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened by the Choir singing, "Intemperance shall not always reign;" reading the 35th chap. of Jeremiah, and prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Lavel. After the Choir had sung another piece, in excellent style, the Chairman introduced the business of the evening by a few appropriate remarks, and then called upon Mr. Lavel to say something on the subject of Temperance.

The Rev. Mr. Lavel said that he was unprepared to make any lengthened remarks, and he felt there was not much need, seeing he was to be followed by Mr. Caughey. He (Mr. L.) was not a Rechabite; but he was a hearty teetotaler, and he could give the right hand of fellowship to the representatives of the different Temperance organizations around him, from whose presence the meeting derived a peculiar interest. He saw a great many young men present, and to them, especially, he would direct his attention. He urged upon them to give this and similar institutions their hearty support, for several reasons. Inexperience exposed them to immense evil,—and on this account it was good and safe to encourage this and similar institutions. There was great danger arising from associations, as well as great good. A single individual would not attempt what an association of individuals could perform. A young man struggling alone, will be more liable to fall than if he was associated with a band of others, all

striving in the same path, and hence the advantage to be gained by supporting these Temperance associations. He would bid all these associations God speed.

After singing another hymn, the Chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. Caughey, who said that he rose with a resolution in his hand, but he would not read it then. He was a mere creature of circumstances. But if there was a place in the whole world where he could feel at home, he believed it was in Montreal. When he looked around at these badges on the platform, he saw evidence that teetotalers were doing something. He had visited Paris, and, among other sights, he was conducted to the building where Napoleon Bonaparte's remains were kept. On the walls hung banners riddled with shot,—trophies of battles gained amid blood, and shouts, and desperation. But these badges here, are indications of battles to be fought against the monster evil of the age. The world is old—but full of changes—and changes for the better. Like the fashions, there were changes in Montreal since he last visited it, 10 years ago, in regard to the Temperance cause. The time was when it was considered true hospitality to present the bottle to visitors, and those who did not do so, were considered unfashionable people. But we have since learned that we can show true hospitality without it. In regard to fashions, he would relate an anecdote. In Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, as a gentleman was walking along he heard the following conversation between an old man and a boy: "I want to know," said the boy, "where do the people get the fashions?" "From Boston," said the old man. Boy: "But where do the Boston people get them from?" Old man: "From England." Boy: "Where do the English get them from?" Old man: "From France, of course." Boy: "But where do the French get them?" "Right straight from the Devil!" said the old man. When teetotalism was introduced, some said it came from Yankee Infidels—others said it was a move of the world to break down the influence of the church, and one rum-seller went so far as to say, that it came from the bottomless-pit, to divide Christian men. In Montreal, 10 years ago, drinking was very fashionable, but still there were some unfashionable people there then, who did not use intoxicating drinks. But to these unfashionable people, ministers would not go to visit—and they were styled stingy, etc. But a mighty change has come since these times, for the drinking families are now become the unfashionable families. There was an old farmer, who had worn a hat for 40 years, and, consequently, his hat was unfashionable nearly all that time. But at last he had to get a new one, and he was determined to select one as like the old one as he could; without much difficulty, he did get one to his mind. When he came home, his wife happened to peer into it, to see what the gut label inside had to say, and, after carefully adjusting her "specks," and gazing for a few seconds, scarcely believing what she was reading, all at once she exclaimed, "John! what have we here?" and she read aloud, "Paris newest fashions! Well, I declare, what does our old man mean?" By this time, the old man had read the label for himself, and really found it to be the case, that, after the lapse of 40 years, he again found his old hat in the fashion. It is just so with Temperance, it is only now coming into fashion. Many persons bring up great charges against teetotalism—that many backslide from their principles, etc. But to these we turn about and say, that many backslide from their religion; but we don't use that as an argument against our religion; although many do turn back, they leave us better than we found them—and this is an effect of our cause. I was thinking of that passage this morning, sir, in Proverbs, where it is written, "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine," etc.; this is a remarkable passage. Here you see the effects of drunkenness portrayed in fearful colors. The progress of the drunkard—how it leads to licentiousness—"Thine eyes shall behold strange things,"—and from licentiousness to Infidelity,—and thine heart shall utter perverse things." It shows poor fallible man to what depths drunkenness can lead him.

But you will be all wondering what is this resolution about, that I hold in my hand. He read the following:—"Resolved, that the license and the manufacture, and sale, and use of intoxicating drinks are all a succession of wrongs inflicted upon society, that they are opposed to the spirit of religion, are at war with the government of God, and hostile to the holiness and happiness of man." Here was matter sufficient for a score of lectures. It



was like the old cannon at the barracks, if it was well loaded, and Great St. James Street filled with wine and brandy casks, and this great gun fired at them, what a tremendous crash would be made. It was a real Temperance sword, a Sheffield blade, and one could not be found in all Bryson & Ferrier's store, that would cut so keen. The license, manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks are all a succession of wrongs, and heaven knows it. He would leave out Sheffield, and call it a real Jerusalem blade, of heavenly temper. When King David wanted a sword, he ran to the high priest, and said, "Give me a sword?" But the high priest said, he had none to give him, but the sword of Goliath. David took it. This is a Goliath's sword. It is more—it is a real Temperance banner. He would say to the Sons of Temperance and the Rechabites, here is a banner for you. Let me unfold it. 1. License. 2. Manufacture. 3. Sale. 4. Use. O my God, what have we here! What a combination! What a phalanx! I have read in the Gospel, sir, of a man possessed with the devil, that met Jesus. He had his dwelling among the tombs, and no man could bind him, no not with chains; because that he had been often bound with fetters and chains, and the chains had been plucked asunder by him, and the fetters broken in pieces; neither could any man tame him. And always night and day he was in the mountains, and in the tombs, crying and cutting himself with stones. But as soon as he saw Jesus, he fell down and worshipped him. And he asked him, What is thy name? and he answered, My name is Legion; for we are many. The name of each of these in this resolution, is Legion; for, verily, they are many. Let us, sir, call each up and interrogate them. License, what is thy name? Legion. Manufacture, what is thy name? Legion, &c. License, what is thy business? I give legal authority and protection to sell as much as will fill our jails with prisoners, asylums with lunatics, and our graves with victims. Manufacture, what is thy business? To manufacture it. Sale, what is thy business? To distribute it, &c. License law, what is thy object? Revenue. Manufacture, what is thy object? Ditto for myself. Traffic, what is thy object? Ditto ditto. Use, what is thy object? Gratification, to steal, fight, and resist everything sacred, &c., &c. If these were to speak the truth, they could tell of the immense quantity of grain consumed annually in the distilleries and breweries in the city, &c.; that intoxicating drinks are the true source of almost all the evils that afflict humanity, and that intemperance has cost Great Britain more lives than all the other vices put together, &c. The resolution was philosophic, but not only that, it contained facts that continually meet the judge on the bench, the minister in his daily visits, and the benevolent wherever he turned. But it was unphilosophic to expect that these things could be remedied, while the smoke of distilleries and breweries were continually ascending. I read in my Scripture lesson this morning, sir, in Rev. the ix chapter, of the vision which John saw in the Isle of Patmos, of the great smoke that ascended out of the bottomless pit, filled with locusts, to whom power was given to torment men, etc., and I could not help thinking that the smoke of the brewery presented a great resemblance to the vision there described. The locusts that came out of the bottomless pit had crowns of gold on their heads, and truly the great end of these distilleries was to get gold. I have gazed on the smoke ascending from factories and mills, but far different were the emotions excited by looking on them, than on the smoke arising from breweries. In the former case, I thanked God for raising men with heads to plan and carry out these mills, &c., for the benefit of humanity. But in the other case, what misery and wretchedness is entailed by them on humanity. In this resolution there was rebellion. There were statements of wrongs and grievances, which would be continually uttered, until the strong arm of the law should put out the fires of these distilleries, and close their doors for ever; until conscience, with its divine mandate, should put an end to the use of these destructive drinks. But this rebellion was not to shed blood, but to save life. Let Temperance men barricade every avenue where these drinks come from, until the end shall be accomplished. Here he gave a graphic description of the struggle between New England and old England, at the time when the latter attempted to force taxed tea on the former. Let us act like the New Englanders, and make up our minds to drink no more taxed liquors, and we would soon keep the obnoxious articles from our shores and cities. This, after all, is the real cause of the smoke of the brewery and the distillery, for if none would drink, it would be no use to make it;

hence the traffic would cease. He related a circumstance which took place in Wales, shortly after the teetotal movement commenced in England. There was in Wales at that time a most remarkable man, a preacher of the name of Christmas Evans, and he had espoused the teetotal cause with all his heart. One of his acquaintances, a Mr. W. of A., was much opposed to the new principles, and Christmas Evans had talked several times to him on the subject, but without effect. Mr. Evans was to have a great temperance meeting, and he invited Mr. W. of A., to come and hear him. Mr. W. of A., did go, but he took his seat away back in the gallery, in the most obscure place that he could get, so as not to be observed. When Christmas Evans rose to speak, he looked all round to see if his friend was there. After looking in every direction he at last espied him. "Good," said he, "before I am done I shall send an arrow that will bring him over to our side." Christmas Evans commenced his lecture. After talking some time, he said he had a most strange dream last night, and he would relate it. He thought he was in the council chamber of Beelzebub in Hades, and saw him surrounded with his grim companions. Suddenly there was a great knocking at the door, and Beelzebub demanded what was the matter. "They are forming Bible Societies," cried the imp. "Begone," said he, "I will go and see into the matter myself. Beelzebub went and returned soon. All gathered round him to hear the news. "My kingdom is yet safe," said he. "I saw two persons call at the door of a poor woman's house, and give her a Bible. The woman pressed it to her heart, and thanked the donors for the precious gift. As the visitors went away she watched them until they went out of her sight, and then she took the Bible in one hand, and a jug in the other, under her cloak, and soon returned with the jug filled with rum." She had sold the Bible for rum! "My kingdom is yet safe," cried Beelzebub. There was another loud knock at the door. "What is the matter now?" shouted Beelzebub. "Beelzebub! Beelzebub! they are sending Missionaries abroad," was the reply. "I will go and see into this," said he, and went his way. On his return, all gathered round him again to hear the news. "It is true," said Beelzebub, "that they are sending Missionaries abroad, for I saw the embarkation; but my kingdom is yet safe. I saw men rolling into the ship that was to carry the Missionaries, large casks of rum, and gin and brandy! My kingdom is yet safe," Beelzebub shouted, till he made the caverns of Hades echo like thunder. Again loud knocking was heard at the door. "What news now?" cried Beelzebub. "They are forming Temperance Societies." "That is worse," said Beelzebub, "but I must go and see." On his return he roared that his kingdom was yet safe, for the rich folks were allowed to drink wine, and the poor to drink beer. Again there was another and a louder knock at the door. "Beelzebub! Beelzebub! they are forming Teetotal Societies." "In the name of all my imps! what is that?" and he went to see. On his return he related to his assembled imps that it was not so bad as he thought. "There are," said he, "still to be found some to support my kingdom, and are opposing this new innovation. Among them are ministers and men in high standing, such as Mr. W. of A., who stand up for my kingdom." The arrow had found its way—"Hold! hold!" cried Mr. W. of A. "I will be no longer on that side," and down he came and signed the pledge. After a few more remarks, Mr. Caughy concluded. The meeting was closed by singing and the benediction. On examining the pledge cards left in the seats, it was found that 360 names were added to the pledge. The collection amounted to £6 16s. 7d.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Columbus, Feb. 19, 1851.

Sir,—Owing to the thinness of the attendance on the first Wednesday in February, the day appointed to hold the annual meeting of the Whity Association for the Suppression of Intemperance,—said meeting was, by adjournment, held here this day,—and though the attendance was not as large as on former occasions, still a spirit of progress was manifested, though not to the extent we could wish. Our office bearers particularly having

been remiss in preparing reports to lay before the meeting, a general abstract of operations during the year could not be presented; but, from intelligence received from various sections, our cause seems to be still advancing. No mean proof of which is found in the fact, that, of the Inspectors of Licenses chosen by both Township and Village, (Oshawa Village Corporation), a majority are firm Temperance men—who have prevented the indiscriminate licensing of all who applied, which has hitherto been too much the mode in this Township: a considerable reduction in the number of licenses is, the consequence, and it is to be hoped that the improved morality of the Township will keep pace with the efforts of the friends of temperance to remove these stumbling blocks out of the way. Another cheering sign of the progress of Temperance is, that there are four thriving divisions of the 'Sons' in the Township, who are exerting a powerful influence on the community. The 'Daughters,' and 'Cadets,' are also in active operation in three different places in the Township. In view of the influence exerted by these organisations, it was moved by Mr. A. Farewell, seconded by Mr. J. W. Smith, and resolved, "That this meeting consider the Sons of Temperance co-workers in the great cause of humanity, in which the Whithy Township Association for the suppression of Intemperance, have been for several years past engaged." This Resolution was called forth by some individuals expressing themselves dissatisfied with the organization of the 'Sons,' as antagonistic to the Temperance Societies; and the mover took occasion to illustrate the position they hold as calculated, not to weaken, but strengthen the hands of Temperance Societies which are as much needed as ever for the bulk of the community, but which have not the proper organization for reclaiming and retaining the inebriate, that the 'Sons' possess. Mr. Robert Campbell in supporting the resolution, stated that in Brooklyn, the two organizations had been formed to work harmoniously together; and as a proof of this, the fact was stated that 47 names had been there added to the Pledge, many of whom would not have been but for the Sons. The routine business of the meeting occupied so much time, that there was not time for delivering several addresses, which were expected on the occasion. After appointing the next annual meeting to be held in Brooklyn, the meeting separated, Rev Mr. Thornton having been re-elected President, and your humble servant,

JOHN RETCHLIFFE,  
Secretary and Treasurer, W. T. A.

Lanark, April 4, 1851.

Sir,—In regard to the Temperance cause here, I am very sorry I cannot say it prospers as in former years. The old drinking usages of society seem rather to be reviving, under the patronage of some who once sustained an honorable position in our Temperance Society. I will mention one lamentable instance that came under my own observation some time since. A clergyman who presided over our Temperance Society for several years, after delivering a funeral sermon, and imploring the Divine blessing on the refreshments to be presented, raised the intoxicating cup to his lips, and thus gave the high sanction of his ministerial office, to a custom that hardens the heart against the softening and subduing influences that accompany the death and burial of a beloved friend or neighbor, and render religious services on such occasions, little better than solemn mockery:—but the evil of such an example is not confined to funeral occasions. The inference being, if intoxicating liquors may be used as a beverage in the house of mourning, why not in the house of mirth?

It seems as if we required the eloquence of J. B. Gough, accompanied by the spirit of Almighty God, to press home on the conscience our moral obligations and responsibilities in regard to the Temperance movement.

May we not, Sir, indulge the hope of securing a visit from this celebrated Advocate, on his next tour through the Province.

Yours, in the bonds of Temperance,

J. D.

Belleville, April 8, 1851.

Sir,—Various causes have operated to prevent me sending you a remittance sooner than this. Chiefly the constant and undivided attention required to keep in operation the "Temperance Hotel"—an establishment which I commenced on my own responsibility, on the 5th July, 1849, in the best premises I could obtain, and having but one object in view—the promotion of the cause of Temperance.

A good Temperance House has long been a desideratum in Belleville. But no one was willing to risk the investment of their time or money in an effort to supply it. The paramount objection being, "it will never pay." And why will it not pay. It is replied: there is not sufficient honorable principle among Temperance people to prefer supporting a Temperance House before a grog shop.

That Temperance men, generally, who do prefer it, are so frugal, or penurious in their expenditure, as to leave little profit from their patronage: that the honorable few who are ready cheerfully to sustain such a house are so few in number, as not to make it worth any one's while to attend to it.

Permit me, Sir, to observe that, after one year and nine months' experience in keeping a Temperance House, I am fully persuaded that a large, respectable, economically conducted Temperance House would pay in this town. And if here, why not elsewhere, circumstances being equal. But when I say pay, it is with no wish to be understood, that it will pay equal to keeping a tavern: for temperance men are moderate in all things useful. I have sometimes thought it would be amusing and instructive to give a few incidents which occurred during the first few months of our keeping a Temperance House. One man, coming in with a consequential air, says, "I am glad to see such a house here. I always support them, and will put all in your way I can." He then takes his place, and demands, "can I have a cup of coffee." "Yes, sir,"—takes another, and, for aught I knew, another; enquires in the shop, "what's my bill?" "Threepence, sir,"—having furnished himself with cakes from a wallet he carried in his hand,— "threepence," he exclaims, "why I can get a cup of coffee in Kingston at any time for a penny; and I have only had two."

Another drives up with his carriage, brings in his lady; puts up his team; has his own hay and grain; their own cakes and cheese; occupy the house running out and in from ten in the morning till six in the evening, and buy what—just two glasses of Ginger Beer.

A "J. P." with something like official dignity, complains of our having observed to a mutual friend, that we could not well afford gratuitous accommodation to the public, of yard and sheds, as some portion of it appeared to think we might, our friend, the "J. P.," among the number;—and demanded what remuneration we required? "Nothing but your patronage of the house or shop. The sheds cost us a trifle, and the rent is an item not to be overlooked."

Half a dozen countrymen blythely steep in by mistake, resolved on a "Treat." Discovering their mistake, and too honorable to retro without "leaving something," they resolved to take such as we had, till each had drunk some six or eight glasses of Ginger Beer, paying most cheerfully for it. I would that Temperance Houses were more generally established. How many might be kept from the grogeries?

And now, Sir, as to the cause of Temperance generally in this neighborhood. I am persuaded that it is steadily advancing, though it is not brought sufficiently before the public, to command that attention to which it is justly entitled. The Order of the Sons has done much for Belleville and the county of Hastings,—but its operations have been confined principally to individual cases, rather than bearing upon the mass. We have had "Mora Division, No. 202," established in Belleville for nine weeks, and now numbers forty staunch Sons of Temperance. Of "Hastings Division, No. 8," you have often heard. Four were initiated there last evening.

We have not yet held the anniversary for the past year, of our "Total Abstinence Society." Mr. Gough's refusing to come here, did us great damage. His excuse was that he had only six more days to spend in Canada at that time, and that he had engagements for Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara, which he must fulfil. But the fact of his spending a week in Toronto alone, detracted very much from the influence of his name, and the repu-

tation of our cause. In fact, we have not been able to get up a public meeting since January 1850. The Rev. Lachlan Taylor is journeying among us for a short season, and has promised us "the best Temperance Speech he can give." We hope to have good news to report. As the cheap postage is (thank God) come to the aid of our glorious cause, and every other good institution of the land, we will more frequently avail ourselves of the opportunity of communicating something for your notice.

BENJAMIN PUDLEY, Sec.

Montreal, April 26, 1851.

Mr. Editor,—I wish to inform the friends of Temperance that I have been pleading their cause; though absent in body, I have remembered them, with all on board the temperance ship. In crossing the Atlantic, some are using steam and sails. Let us learn to apply all the power that we can,—for, with all our efforts we cannot gain upon the tide and wind which beat against our vessel.

I have procured many signers to a pledge that is against tobacco and everything hurtful. I wish to take up the bad tree by the roots; and while I am trying to put all that is hurtful and unnecessary out of the world, I trust that my old friends will not think me wanting in kind feeling, or effort—for I shall cheerfully labor with all who are striving to do good.

I lately heard a good lecture from Dr. Jewett, in the State House, in Boston, against strong drink. And on the following evening, in the same place, I heard the Rev. Mr. Marsh lecture on the use of tobacco. Both did justice to their subject. I wish them success, and all that may tell the truth as they did.

Every man can aid this good cause by circulating the *Temperance Advocate*, and by abstaining from everything hurtful.

T. OSGOOD.

#### BIRTHS.

Montreal—17th ult, Mrs William Hutchinson, of a Daughter. 20th ult, Mrs John Ha. ding, of a son. 23rd ult, Mrs Allan Cameron, of a daughter. 24th ult, Mrs James Roy, of a son.  
Brookville—17th ult, Mrs J Wright, of a daughter.  
Hamilton—16th ult, Mrs J Bray, of a daughter.  
Port Dalhousie—5th ult, Mrs (Rev) A Dixon, of a daughter.  
Vankleek Hill—22d ult, Mrs Philip, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Bellefleur—15th ult, by the Rev L Taylor, Mr Wm F Russell, of Port Hope, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Peterson.  
Eramosa—2d ult, by the Rev Mr Lawrence, of Garafraxa, Mr Robert Nichol, to Miss Jane Talbot.  
Guelph—16th March, by the Rev J Spencer, Mr Samuel Morris, to Miss Mary Anne Merrick. 2d ult, by the same, Mr Thomas Simpson, of Orangeville, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Walker.  
Nichol—3d March, by the Rev J Spencer, Mr Thomas Moore, to Miss Margaret M'Condless, of Guelph.

#### DEATHS.

Montreal—17th ult, Charlotte Kollmer, wife of Mr Wm Adams, aged 61 years and seven months.  
Okanosque—13th ult, James B Forsyth, eldest son of the Hon John M'Donald, aged 14 years and six months.  
New Bedford, Mass—11th ult, of measles, Jane Muir, aged 3 years and ten months, daughter of the Rev John Girdwood, formerly of St Helen Street Baptist Church, Montreal.  
Fuslinch—29th March, Mr John Hamilton, sen, aged 93 years.

List of Monies received for *Advocate*, on account of parties residing out of Montreal:—

1849.—Wilton, W T, E J 2s 6d each; Loughboro', J L 2s 6d; Lindsay, T B 2s 6d; Cobourg, D O 2s 6d; Bath, B D, Mr S 2s 6d each.

1850.—Toronto, J N 5s; Vankleek Hill, R S 2s 6d; Wilton, W T, H L, C V 2s 6d each, D C 1s 3d; Loughboro', J G 2s 6d; Kingston, L V 2s 6d; Wilton, H M'K, J S, E J, H S 2s 6d each; Loughboro', J L 1s 3d; Dundas, H H 2s 6d; Kilmarnock, A T D 2s 6d; Darlington, W W, H O 2s 6d each; Mohawk, W S, S P, A T 2s 6d each; Cobourg, D O, R P, A A 2s 6d each; Haldimand, A F H 2s 6d; Belleville, T P, G R, B P 2s 6d each; England, H I 2s 6d; Bath, Mr S 2s 6d; Vaughan, T P 2s 6d; Clarence, G B R 2s 6d; Darlington, Mr G 2s 6d; Camden East, Miss R A C 4s; Erin, O V 2s 6d; Cheltenham, E K 2s 6d; Georgetown, J M L 2s 6d, J V A 2s 6d; Toronto, Capt H 2s 6d; Elora, A S 2s 6d; Fergus, W M R 2s 11d.

1851.—Toronto, W C, A G 2s 6d each, North Augusta, S G

2s 6d; Picton, W S W, R W, Rev W R, C P 2s 6d each; Vankleek Hill, A M L, R S, J H S 2s 6d each; Crowland, G W C, W V 2s 6d each; Wilton, M F, W O, Rev J H, J L 2s 6d each; Spike's Corners, J G 2s 6d; Coleman's Corners, H E M'D, R C, S D C, J C, H C, W S, J B M'D, J G, N C, P P, S B, B S 2s 6d each; North Plantagenet, A M'G 2s 6d; Dundas, A M, M H H, M F, H H 2s 6d each; Granby, W L W, H W 2s 6d each; Kingston, J R H, J F, T C, J S 2s 6d each; Darlington, W C, L C, F H, A F 2s 6d each; Kilmarnock, A T D 2s 6d; Merrickville, W B P 2s 6d; Lindsay, N H, P C, E S, W M'D 2s 6d each; Oakwood, T J B, W P 2s 6d each; Georgina, R H 2s 6d; St Vincent, R M L P 5s; Paris, R R 2s 6d; Galt, E B, A M, A H, A L, W M 2s 6d each; Streetsville, J H 5s, W E, J C, jr 2s 6d each; Richmond, C E, J B 2s 6d; Brimpton, F R 2s 6d; Coburne, Mrs J K 2s 6d; Darlington, Rev J G, W W, J J, M, J T, P W, J S, A M'G, R C 2s 6d each; Oshawa, A V 2s 6d, Mohawk, J H 2s 6d; Haldimand, A F H 2s 6d; Cobourg, H L, Dr T R R, J H, E E, T H, O S, W C, sen, T D 2s 6d each; Bath, H B, W B, P R B, P M-P, R A 2s 6d each; Amherst Island, W T, T P, H P 2s 6d each; West Huntingdon, J A G, T E, W C, S H, J K, A K G, P W, W F, R H 2s 6d each; Madoc, D R, W T, W C 2s 6d each; Belleville, W B, T W 2s 6d each; St Thomas, Rev J C, D P, G T, W W, son, W W, jr, W O, T M, J M, H K, W P 2s 6d each; Vaughan, T P 2s 6d; Brock, J H 2s 6d; Columbus, G H, T B 2s 6d each; Oshawa, T C F 2s 6d; Brooklin, P B D 2s 6d; Clarence, R S, G B R 2s 6d each; Barrington, Nova Scotia, J C, T C, jr 2s 6d each; Darlington, F S, Mr B, R P, P C, Mr F 2s 6d each; Peterboro', Mr P, Mr C 2s 6d each; Embro, M C 2s 6d; Picton, Rev G M 2s 6d; Milford, P C 2s 6d; Cherry Valley, S C, W B, J K, S J, I M, S S 2s 6d each; Lanark, C K, Mrs B, E R, J R, Mrs D, A E, J D, Mrs M, W S J G 2s 6d each; St Johns, J A 3s 4d; Kemptville, T H, W D 2s 6d each; Erin, O W 2s 6d; Caldwell, J S 2s 6d; Cheltenham, S of T, J P, H P, J R, D K, J M K, N C, E K 2s 6d each; Huntingdon, S B H 2s 6d; Glanford, A W, M R 2s 6d each; Buck, R W 5s, J G, J S 2s 6d each; Georgetown, J M L, J V A, M C, M A 2s 6d each; Toronto, Capt H 2s 6d; Ramsay, Rev D M A 5s; Humber, J H 2s 6d; Stanley Mills, J W, R S, J F 2s 6d each; Lockport, New York, T J 3s 6d; Toronto, J H 2s 6d; England, E H 2s 6d; Toronto, H L 5s, W W 2s 6d, A C 7s 6d; Fergus, A M G, A S, R J, H W, R E, J M'Q 2s 6d each; Lennoxville, C R 5s.

Per R D Wadsworth—1849—Aylmer, J V, J L, W C 2s 6d each.

1850.—Aylmer, J V, J L, W C, E C 2s 6d each; Mosa, J E, Mrs F, A W 2s 6d each

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR of the EAGLE HOTEL, takes the opportunity of informing his Friends, Customers, and Public, that he is determined to OPEN a *TEMPERANCE HOTEL*, on the FIRST of MAY next, where all ACCOMMODATIONS will be afforded his Customers that ever has been before, except *Strong Drink*. He trusts that he shall not lose his Old Friends and Customers by the move; but that he will gain new Customers by the Temperance People who visit this city for pleasure or business—as he is determined to have his House kept better than it ever was before.

FRANCIS DUCLOS.

Montreal, April 14, 1851.

## TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

King-street, Chatham, C.W.,

KEPT BY

TRAXLER & PATTON.

N.B.—Good stabling, and a careful Hostler always in attendance. Messrs. T. & P. will do all in their power to Accommodate the Public who may favor them with their Patronage.  
Chatham, C.W., April 10, 1851.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE is printed and published the 1st and 15th of every month, at 2s. 6d. per annum—Agents receiving one copy gratis—by J. C. BERRY. Office, 22, Great St, James-St, Residence, Brunswick St., Beaver Hall, Montreal.