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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

Vol. XIX.]

MONTREAL, MAY 16, 1853.

No. 10.

Repository of Contemporary Opinions.

The prohibitory bill was lost in New Jersey a few weeks ago. The Reformer prepares to do battle still onward to victory. They of New Jersey must be further off than ourselves, but are not discouraged. Thus writes the editor of the Reformer:

Mr. Demott, of Somerset, said a few manly words in favor of the Law. Then one Lambert—the president of the Beebe Convention of rum-sellers last fall—moved the previous question. The vote was taken. Not a word was uttered by the enemies of the bill. Not an argument was offered. Not even a joke or a sneer. They just laid hold of the bill with a fixed gloomy determination, and silently strangled it. The house was as still as the tomb, as the vote was announced. Forty-five nays; and nine good men and true stood alone on the side of God and humanity. Not a cheer was raised. Not one smiled. Many a woman's heart in the crowded gallery sank at the melancholy announcement—"the bill is lost."

The crowd moved homeward through the rain, and left the scene of carnage. Among those who voted against the bill, we observed several church members who looked dismally troubled, and had a bad *Iscaariot* expression about the eyes as they timidly answered "No." We would not like to sit too near their pews in church—we should be afraid that the sight of a dying drunkard might haunt the spot during "sermon time," and disturb the worship. Those men's fame we do not envy, when on their tombstones it shall be written—**VOTED TO SUSTAIN Grog SHOPS, DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME!**

But is the glorious measure dead? No!—"The Deluge gave out; the ark never did."—Not one friend of the beneficent law is discouraged. Not one is convinced by the late vote that New Jersey does not need that same protective law. Friends of Prohibition! stand to your posts. God and truth are with us.—From this time forward let us work harder than ever. The welfare of our beloved land is at stake. Close up the ranks, and pass the signal to **ADVANCE!**

Advance, that is the word, and will be—no retreat to be sounded from our ranks. The subject is being well discussed in England. We give the annexed from the British Temperance Advocate for April; it is from a correspondent who signs himself "*Excelsior*."

"This is a question—(Ought law to sanction or suppress the Traffic.)—the question which British philanthropists must now prepare themselves to ponder, and ere long to answer. And who that has soberly reflected upon, or taken any pains to investigate, the character, tendency, and results of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but will be at once prepared to form and declare their emphatic decision? For ourselves, speaking most advisedly, we unreservedly and earnestly pronounce a deep and decided conviction, that the legalized sale of intoxicating drinks as beverages

is an anomaly in legislation as unwise, unjust, and unpatriotic as any law-framed mischief ever known or conceived of. We therefore, are for suppression—the total, legal, penal suppression of the entire traffic, as speedily and effectually as possible.

Having explicitly avowed the side we take in the controversy and coming struggle, we would respectfully offer a few friendly observations by way of anticipating some of the possible forms in which objection, if not opposition, will be sure to confront us even from the ranks of our esteemed temperance friends.

The first form of objection we shall notice may be couched in such a phrase as this:—"Although I am an abstainer myself, and most anxious to persuade all others to follow my example and refrain from poisonous drinks, yet as some good people are not quite convinced that they can do without them, I cannot make my conscience the rule of their life; and therefore I cannot vote for the suppression of the traffic, however ruinous and destructive and demoralizing its results may be.

In reply to this objection—No. 1 we will call it, to distinguish it from others in the same category—we must be allowed to say that if valid for the purpose for which we now suppose it to be adduced, it would equally justify an abstainer in keeping his wine-cellar well stored and his hospitable board well supplied with every kind of intoxicating drink; for though he would doubtless do his tetotal endeavor to persuade his friends from using such dangerous enemies, yet as we fear some of them would not be quite up to the standard of his short pledge convictions, how could he make his pliant conscience the rigid rule of their practice even at his own table? But the objection, we hold, is irrelevant and wide of the point and drift of the question at issue. We are not considering a case of individual conscience, but a measure of social, political, and national expediency. It is not what some good people think is good for them, but what do thinking; intelligent, and patriotic men and statesmen think is good for the nation, in its economical resources and social arrangements,—in its educational, moral, and religious interests. When the late Chancellor of the Exchequer made his famous financial statement in the British House of Commons, and asserted, as a reason for reducing the Malt Tax, that beer was one of the prime necessities of life, and should therefore be cheapened under a free-trade regimen—a dictum with which, doubtless, some good men, and women too, would cordially agree—our objector, although an abstainer himself, and conscious of the fallacy, not to say falseness, of the position laid down had he been present in that legislative assembly, and determined to be consistent with himself, would have acquiesced in the statement, and given his senatorial support to the famous beer budget; for why should he coerce others by a public utterance of his own private convictions, or seek to make his conscience the rule of their lives? The amiability of spirit in which such liberality of sentiment is engendered we do not fail to duly appreciate; but we cannot help suspecting that were all our law-makers, law-administrators, and law-reformers actuated by the same conscientious flexibility and accommodative docility, it would be long before the dawn of that political millennium, when Right shall be the rule and Equity the chief ruler, and when the Public Good shall be the ultimatum of all legislative action.

Another form in which essentially the same objection will present itself, may be thus expressed:—"I admit that intemperance is a fearful and prevalent evil, and I pray for blessings on all efforts well and wisely directed for its suppression; but I have

such faith in 'moral suasion,' which has already accomplished so much, that I fear to mar its effects or impede its operations by invoking legislative action."

For reply to this objection (No. 2), we venture with all due deference to observe, that were it as cogent and conclusive in the argument and logic it rests on and implies, as it is certainly candid and conscientious in the spirit and intention that gives it expression, it would be equally available against all legislation directed towards the repression of crime, turbulence, or social disorder. Surely moral suasion is not impotent against such crimes as *theft, calumny, or murder*. The Decalogue and the *Catechism* are as explicit and emphatic in prohibiting these, and the minister of the Gospel and the Sabbath school teacher and all other suasionists are as earnest and eloquent in denouncing them, as ever teetotalers can be in declaiming against intemperance and the agents that produce it. Still our governors, in their 'collective wisdom,' do deem it expedient not to leave the work entirely to the labors of moral and religious suasionists! They enact laws to repress and punish, and prevent as far as possible, not only the crimes referred to, but many others affecting the health, the property, the comfort, the morals, and the lives of the community. The receiver of stolen goods, the circulator of a slander, the accessory to a murder, as well as the actual perpetrators of the crimes, are punishable, and we presume, our friend the moral suasionist will admit, justly punishable. How, then, can we consistently object to the repression and suppression by law of a system and traffic which stands convicted on parliamentary evidence of causing more crime, poverty, disease, wretchedness, and untimely death, than any other, not to say all others, causes combined? Is *drunkenness*,—when it has become a 'national vice,' not a secret and occasional individual indulgence—when its confirmed votaries count by hundreds of thousands, and its annual victims are not less than sixty thousand in the British islands—is this such a trifling calamity or such a manageable crisis, that the evil can be safely left to individual voluntary effort by moral suasion? O, fatal delusion!—unless all law is a farce and all legislation a snare. But the friends who object to 'legislative suppression,' do not take this ultimatum of their own objection. They acquiesce in law to sanction, sustain, and regulate the evil, and to deceive a revenue from its iniquities! But we will not press this point of their own two-edged weapon against them. We have no desire to wound or irritate; we wish to conciliate if possible, and convince them."

We call this department a "Repository of Contemporary Opinions," and therefore ought occasionally to allow those to speak who are unfavorable to our views. Let "Our Journal" be heard. It is a weekly literary paper, first issued here, since gone to Quebec. The writer is in our opinion just about 25 years behind the age; but as things move on with great rapidity, perhaps he may catch up shortly. Some of our young Cadets will probably smile at the backward aspects of "Our Journal," but then we will honor the author by allowing him to speak to a much larger audience than would otherwise hear him. "Our Journal" says:—

"It is wrong to expect, that in a country free as this, a reform can be effected by compulsion; or, that a reformation would be lasting under such circumstances. A reaction would certainly follow, and the demon of intemperance bringing others with it, would once more enter the body of society, and its last state would be seven times worse than its first. It is not natural that men should be content with laws that virtually put them again in swaddling clothes, and declare that they are incapable of judging what is best adapted to their own system; it appears, to many, too much like trying to deprive them of their free agency in matters that only concern themselves. Although we are in favour of temperance, we fear that the teetotal move will never be entirely successful. Drink, as a beverage, seems to have been indulged in from the earliest ages, and by all nations and peoples, by some milder than others—but, in almost all

cases, fermented and more or less alcoholic. It appears natural, therefore, that man, who has a more elevated taste than the brute creation—who is the only animal that prepares his victuals by fire, and whose tastes have always inclined to epicureanism as he has advanced in affluence,—will always have liquor in some shape, or under some name, used as a beverage. Instead, then, of battling against nature, and habits that have been sanctioned by ages, let us begin by gradually instilling a different system into the minds of youth—let us have a new kind of literature,—for that is the true reformer. A celebrated English poet once said: he cared not who made a country's laws while he was permitted to make its songs.—If there is any truth in the assertion that the songs of a country indicate the habits of the people, it is quite certain that the temperance movement has made but little progress amongst those who sing English. And it is equally certain, that it will take a long time before the present English songs will give way to temperance ones—if they ever do—it will be gradual, to be effectual. Public opinion, like a mountain stream, may be led from its accustomed channel, but when turned suddenly or stopped entirely, its pent up waters burst their barriers, and roll ungovernably on, carrying away the landmarks that prudence and discretion had erected for our guidance; and the greater the impediment, the greater the force with which it overcomes it. All great and lasting reforms have come to pass, by the gradual adaptation of them to the requirements of the individual. And it is only thus that the temperance move can be successful, for the tree of progress can take root only where the soil has been prepared and fitted for its growth."

And perhaps we ought to say that the "tree of progress" would never get planted at all if it waited for some people to lift it into soil. What have timorous editors done for progress?

At a meeting of the New York Marine Temperance Society, held during the month of April, the Rev. E. H. Chapin made an excellent speech. Now that our Port has in it a large number of seamen, we take an opportunity of expressing our good wishes for them. What a blessing if in our cities of Montreal and Quebec we had no grog shops to tempt and allure the hardy sailor. We commend Mr. Chapin's remarks as an additional argument for a prohibitory enactment:—

"I know no reform of the day so eminently calculated to bring men together upon one common ground as the Temperance movement. The foundation is undisputed. There is not a man in the world who denies that Intemperance is an evil. No one is so blind as to fail of seeing this. It is not a mere imaginative reform. What man is there who has not, directly or indirectly, suffered by Intemperance? Happy is that family circle, and as remarkable as happy, that can look upon all its members and not find one who has been in some way tainted by this curse. And if there are any here who have neither suffered themselves nor have any relatives who have suffered by this evil, there is not a man here who does not suffer by the inflictions of this evil as it comes through brothers of the human race. There is not one of us who is not bound by the common cords of humanity to some one who has felt its evils. There is not a day passes by without bringing to light some new evil occasioned by Intemperance, which furnish new motives for increased exertions toward stopping its desolating tide. Continually is this evil forcing itself upon us. Who, then, is there that has not an interest in this movement? Especially it is well that the Temperance Reform has taken up the cause of the Sailor. For, who more than he needs the sympathizing aid of such a Society? Who more than he, who has gone abroad under all dangers as he has passed under all climates, and has found the most terrible danger when anchored in port? Who, I say, has suffered more than he, and who needs more than he to be armed with the specific of temperance against this deadly evil?

There are two positions which every man is bound to occupy

in this Temperance movement. First, every man should be a friend to the movement. Some there are who excuse themselves from taking any part in the cause on the ground that they are not in any danger of falling under its baneful influence. They say that they have self-command and self-respect enough to withstand its evil influences. Now, I am inclined to render to every man the respect which he claims for himself, as far as may be. I do not presume to say that he will become a drunkard. But, I can find a man in the community who stands no higher than thousands who have fallen. Every man who meddles at all with intoxicating drinks is in danger of being a drunkard. I do not say that he will be; but he is in great danger of being one. Suppose that I were to see a bridge of ice over a deep river, in the winter time, over which thousands were crossing and re-crossing, and one out of every twelve broke through and was drowned, I should say that it was a dangerous bridge, notwithstanding eleven out of every twelve passed over in safety. And such is the great bridge of Intemperance. Thousands may pass over in safety, but about one out of every twelve is swallowed up in its black depths. Its desolating evils penetrate every grade of society. Uncover the roofs in the Fifth Avenue, and in the Five Points, and you will see its horrid evils alike pervading both places. What though it be, in one, covered by wealth and luxury, and gilded with sparkling tinsel and rich embroidery, and in the other wallowing in poverty and wretchedness? Its evils are all the same.

Then the other reason why every man should take a stand in favor of the Temperance cause is this—the ground of influence—the ground of example. God has linked us by the finest chord of sympathy and relationship to our fellow men; so that “not one of us lives to himself alone, nor dies to himself alone.” There is not a drop of morning dew but is in sympathy with the glistening stars as they shine in the heavens; nor a pebble that is cast into the stream but lends an influence to the waters of the ocean; so there is not a man who lives without exerting a good or an evil influence upon others. Every man who walks abroad in heaven’s sunshine is adding to the evil or the good of the community. You all exert an influence upon your fellow men, either for good or for evil, by your daily life. But possibly you will plead as an excuse for refusing your aid in this work, that you wish to have the liberty of drinking occasionally, and moderately.

You may say that there is a benefit derived from the use of liquor. This is a mistake. It is of no use to health or happiness. It is a custom which has caused more suffering and misery than all other evils which the world has ever seen. Call up all the mighty hosts of the pyramids, summon to life the slaughtered of Waterloo, call forth all the mighty swarms who are sleeping in the depths of the ocean, and they dwindle into insignificance compared with this monster evil of Intemperance. You greatly value intellect, when it buds and blossoms brightly; when it shines forth as in the noble magnificence of Shakespeare, in the sublime sonnets of Milton, as he meanders up the steep of Parnassus, or in the heaven-led operations of Newton’s mind as he communes familiarly with the stars; but you do not stop to think of the stupor of intellect, and the wasting away of health occasioned by Intemperance.—I think of all the hardships and exposures of the poor sailor, and then tell me if you are not willing, by your influence, to do what you can to strengthen the bands of a society like this. We are bound to see that the sailor is protected when he crosses our shores, by such a Law as will shut up these shops; and this Law is what is going to come. If the community has any rights, it has a right to protect itself from this great evil of Intemperance. By aiding this society, you are doing much for the cause of Temperance in other lands. The influence goes forth upon every breeze and every ocean, and penetrates every clime. Every breeze that blows bears the seeds of Temperance to all quarters of the earth. The sailors are the practical missionaries of Temperance. They send its life into other lands, and through other nations. I look upon that standard which says, ‘Success to Commerce;’ and I say Success to Commerce; but may that commerce never carry any more of this poison to distant climes, but may it find floating over it the stars and stripes, which, at the same time, shall be the Temperance Flag! And may the sailor, wherever he goes, upon every ocean represent an enterprising nation, which has dashed down the cup of desolation forever, and sealed up the fountain of tears and of woe.”

The Platform and the Press, on both sides of the Atlantic, are coming to a delightful harmony of thought and expression, espe-

cially on the subject of legislation. At a recent meeting of the city of London Temperance Association—

John Mill, Esq., surgeon, expressed his belief that the time was fully come for teetotalers to use systematic and vigorous efforts to put an end to the traffic in strong drinks. Few persons now doubted that strong drink was injurious, or that labouring men could do without it. Few doubted that teetotalism advanced the interests of morality and religion or that its general adoption would greatly benefit the community. Teetotalers, having established these points, ought now to combine to prove that, as a matter of sound political philosophy and economy, teetotalism ought to be encouraged and promoted in any possible way; and that the traffic in intoxicating liquors was, on the other hand, opposed to sound political philosophy and economy, and ought therefore to be put down by the strong arm of the law. It must be shown to the Legislature that the practice of Teetotalism was in perfect accordance with the principles of political economy laid down by Adam Smith, McCulloch, Sismondi, Mill, and others. He admitted that this was a work of magnitude, but works of great magnitude had been accomplished by industry and perseverance. Sanitary reformers had succeeded to put down many nuisances; but what nuisance was so great, leading so to bad dwellings and to practices destructive to health, as intemperance? Lotteries, gambling, prize-fighting, cruel sports, had been put down by law; but what were these compared with the evils concocted and practised in houses opened for the sale of strong drinks! What stood so much in the way of education, both secular and religious; what, in short, was so promotive of ignorance and every species of profanity and crime as intemperance, and the associations to which it led? Drunkenness manufactured the crimes the law was called upon to punish, and public houses multiplied tenfold the temptations to practices of intemperance. Let such facts be clearly proved to the Legislature, and it could not for any length of time resist the plea for putting down the traffic. The teetotalers, therefore, should unite to obtain an inquiry similar to that instituted by Mr. Buckingham in 1832; and judges, magistrates, medical men, and ministers of religion, should be required to give their testimony.

We find also in our English papers the following:—

S. Warren, Esq., Q.C., the well known author of “The Diary of a Late Physician,” and other works, addressing the grand Jury at the Hull Easter Sessions, a few days ago, in his capacity of Recorder, called their attention to the large number and the localities of the dram-shops. “A dram-shop had always appeared to him, ever since he began to take an interest in criminal matters, and that was now many years ago—a dram-shop had always appeared to him as simply the half-way house to Norfolk Island or the hulks. Two-thirds of the crime committed were committed by persons who, intentionally or unintentionally, had placed themselves beyond control by the liquor they had drunk. It was painful to hear at the sessions witnesses stating that when crimes were committed some of the parties concerned were ‘better for liquor,’ according to some—‘worse for liquor,’ according to others. But the result was seen in the prisoner standing at that bar. No doubt there were magistrates there, and, therefore, he hoped they would bear with him while he made the suggestion that they should endeavour to direct their attention to the better regulation of the dram-shops, when they had the means in their hands—he alluded to the refusing of licenses. If the police, who were so efficient in every way here, would keep a careful eye upon these dram-shops, he had no doubt that there would soon be an abatement in the amount of crime.”

It will be seen above that Mr. Warren recommends the magistrates to keep a look out and see to the better “regulation” of dram-shops. In a little while he will see as well as others, that the only way to “regulate” them, is to annihilate them. Of the present position of temperance in this country, and on the subject of duty to be done, we print what follows from the *Herald and Journal Boston*:—

“There are signs of the progress of Temperance on all sides. The principles of the great total abstinence movement are getting rooted in the national conscience. The increasing popularity of the ‘Maine Law’ is a proof of this. Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Michigan have adopted it. In New York it failed only for lack of three votes; there being forty-seven

in its favor, to fifty against it. In Canada, the vote in the legislative assembly was *thirty-two* against it, to *twenty eight* in its favor. In several States, vigorous efforts are being made to create a public opinion in its behalf. Measures are being adopted to call a grand Temperance Convention in New York during the World's Fair, which, if held, *must* exert a mighty influence on public sentiment. These facts are full of encouragement. They call for gratitude and increased exertion. The victory is only sectional and partial as yet. It will be complete only when the Maine Law is triumphant all over this continent. The time for repose has not, therefore, yet arrived. It would be fatal to complete success, if the friends of the cause were to remit their labors in the least. They should rather inspire fresh zeal, and push the battle to the gate. Watching at every point of assault from the enemy; armed and active in the field; making aggressive movements on the foe, they must persist until the goal is reached. Then it will do to stack arms and hold a jubilee—but not till then."

Those who are afraid of mixing religion and politics in the progress of the temperance reform, may profitably study the remarks of the Rev. Stephen Mills of Harrisburg, Pa. He says:—

"I believe that every Christian man in the United States ought to take an interest in politics, and that any of them have the most unquestionable right to speak in public on political subjects.

In this country of freedom, all men think politics, and most men act politics; and those who do not, in my humble opinion, sin against God and their country, and should be sentenced to live under a despotism, until they suitably appreciate their responsibility and privileges. And surely if it be right to think and act politically, it cannot be wrong to talk on the subject to our fellow citizens. This is my position, this is my lawful right, and on proper occasions I shall not fail to exercise it.

The day that shall witness the entire withdrawal of Christian men from the political field, will be the darkest in our country's history, and will be followed by the utter destruction of all that is valuable and glorious in our institutions.

If by the curse of God, and the folly of the American people, we should ever become the subjects of a tyrant, he would, no doubt, kindly relieve us of many of our duties. But, so long as our liberties are worth preserving, let our obligations to the present and future generations prompt us to think, act, and speak; nor let us cease our exertions, until every political knave who has crept into power, is notified in thunder-tones that he must either change his conduct, or surrender his situation to more reliable hands."

Important Discussion—British Parliament.

On the 20th of April, the House of Commons went into committee on Mr. H. Mackenzie's Bill for the regulation of public houses and spirit shops in Scotland. A long discussion ensued, many valuable facts were elicited, and various useful suggestions were offered. Every movement of this kind is evidently tending in the right direction. Many honorable members already see the futility of every project which falls short of absolute prohibition; and in this discussion Mr. L. Heyworth expressed a hope, that the House of Commons would legislate in the spirit of the Maine Legislature." So that on the floor of the British parliament, an eulogy has been pronounced on the State of Maine which will lead to enquiry, and aid in producing the best results. We wish also to call attention to the fact referred to by Mr. Hume, that the British Government have agreed to a Committee of enquiry on the licensing system throughout England. We trust it will be thorough and searching, and we are persuaded that the evidence will prove, that it is not owing to any constitutional aptitude for drinking that Englishmen are such guzzlers of strong drink; but that the system of manufacture and sale has produced the army of drunkards, and regularly recruited the ranks of intemperance.

If, as Mr. Heyworth observed, this Bill of Mr. Mackenzie's is to be considered as the "Thin end of the wedge," then we wish it success; but we are persuaded that any legislation which regulates and justified the traffic must be to a great extent migratory,

or only advantageous partially. But let us turn to the discussion—Sir H. Davie, with a charity worthy of a better cause, proposed to add to the end of the first clause a provision, that these spirit-dealers who at present had a license for groceries should not be deprived of it.

Mr. Mackenzie opposed the amendment. The Bill did not propose to deal with the legitimate dealers in spirits, but to combine the grocer's shop and the tipping shop was, he thought, the very worst possible practice, and the great mischief against which they had to contend.

Mr. John McGregor supported the amendment, and contended that a most vicious principle would be extended to the retail trades of the country if the clause in its present form were agreed to. Sunday, instead of being a day of sobriety, was a day of drunkenness in Scotland. He was in favor of the regulation of public-houses, but that should be carried out by the local magistrates; and, after all, it was not in public-houses that the great excesses were committed, but in secret and solitary drinking.

Mr. Ewart objected to the Bill, on the ground of its being opposed to the general principles of Free-trade.

Mr. C. Bruce thought it was pushing the principles of free-trade too far to say that the House must not touch an evil which interfered with the welfare of the souls and bodies of the people of Scotland. The great cause of the intemperance in Scotland was the practice of selling spirits over the counter at grocers' shops.

Mr. Hume expressed his deep regret that the vice of drinking had spread so much through Scotland. Nothing was more melancholy than to observe, as regarded the manufacturing towns, the difference, in this respect, from the state of things which existed a few years ago in Scotland. He disagreed, however, with the promoters of the present measure as to the proper remedy, and he feared the bill would operate harshly in country districts. He suggested that, as Government had agreed to a committee of inquiry into the licensing system throughout England, it would be right to stop any further proceedings on the present bill with the view of having the same inquiry extended to Scotland.

Mr. Mackenzie said, it was not the licensing system he complained of, but the means of regulating public-houses. A select committee was appointed on this subject some years ago, and the bill was founded on their report. The object of the bill was not to interfere with the trade of grocers. They did not sell their groceries to be consumed on the premises, and all that was desired was, that they should sell their whiskey in the same way as they sold their groceries.

Mr. S. Wortley hoped the Government would not consent to the postponement of this measure, which was as much needed as it could well be for the correction of a great vice—a vice which was, unfortunately, too prevalent in Scotland. The hon. gentleman the member for Glasgow, said the vice of drunkenness was indulged in in private houses; but where did the maid-servant or the child first taste spirits—where did they first taste "blood," and acquire such a passion for it, but in those houses which it was the desire of this Bill to regulate.

Mr. Cowan agreed with the hon. and learned gentleman, and hoped the useful provision with respect to the sale of whiskey by grocers would be retained in the Bill. The hon. gentleman then read a document showing the result of an inquiry which had taken place in Edinburgh. The total number of licensed houses there, including hotels, was 975; of these 312 were public-houses. The population of the city of Edinburgh numbered a little more than 150,000. The number of persons who entered public-houses in Edinburgh in a single Sunday were 22,202 grown up men, 11,031 women, 4,631 children under the age of 14, 3,032 under the age of eight years, making in all 41,790, who went into public-houses in a single day in the city of Edinburgh. At the same time, he hoped the operation of the Bill would be confined to towns and burghs and not extended to rural districts.

Mr. Dunlop supported the clause, and thought the present system led to vice, and tempted the thoughtless and innocent into habits of drunkenness—habits which subsequently led to crime and disgrace. He wished the clause to stand as it was now framed, in the hope that it might abolish this snare and trap for virtue. Let Parliament, at all events, encourage virtue and discourage vice. That, surely, was one of their paramount duties.

Mr. Feigus said this was a measure for the protection of people

from vice and intemperance—people who were unable to protect themselves—on the same principle as the Factory Act. The Bill, if passed, would tend to preserve public decency, and take away the temptation to crime.

The Lord Advocate said the real matter before the House was, whether the bill should be proceeded with or not. He was in favor of the clause before the House. He agreed with his hon. friend the member for Montrose that the evil which this bill was designed to guard against was the crying evil of Scotland—an evil so great that it overshadowed every other. It was, however, a moral evil which they had to guard against, and he much doubted if they could repress it by any system of police regulations; but there was another question—if they could not altogether repress, could they not diminish and discourage it? He did not think the bill went to the root of the evil, but he thought it would remove what was a very great and a very injurious temptation to the lower classes. He regretted to hear, and his own experience confirmed the fact, that the evil of intemperance was on the increase in Scotland. The criminal statistics of Scotland established the fact beyond all controversy. The clause proposed that householders might send to a shop for necessaries without their child or their servant being tempted with ardent spirits. The licensing magistrates in England refused to allow retail spirit licenses to grocers—that was found to be a wise and a wholesome preventive regulation; and he could see no reason why it should not operate advantageously in Scotland. He would support the clause.

Mr. L. Heyworth was glad, as a teetotaler, to see such a Bill introduced. The evil was not only a moral evil, it was a physical evil, and as we legislated against poisons by limiting the sale of arsenic, we should legislate also against the sale of intoxicating drinks. The drinking usages of the country annually killed sixty thousand persons, and ought to arrest the attention of that House. Something far more stringent than this Bill was wanted; but it was the thin end of the wedge, and he would live in the hope that the time would come when the House of Commons would legislate in the spirit of the Maine Legislature.

Mr. Stapleton also supported the clause, and vindicated the Bill from the charge of interfering with trade. It only separated two kinds of trade which were very distinct, and the combination of which at present engendered great social mischief.

Mr. Hume never could believe that these vicious propensities were generated by the licensing system. They might depend upon it that there would be little fear of children demanding spirits at the grocers' shops if they had not had the example set them by their parents at their own homes. If he thought that they could reach the root of the evil in that way, he should be ready to support the introduction of the Maine Law (entirely prohibiting the sale of spirits) into this country.

Mr. Cumming Bruce saw no reason why the rural districts should be excluded from the benefit of the operation of the clause.

—Mr. A. Kinneir entirely approved of the clause as it stood, and hoped that the hon. member for Liverpool would persist in retaining it.—Mr. James M'Gregor supported the clause, and hailed the Bill as a step in the right direction.—Mr. Elliot suggested that a clause might be introduced into this Bill against the licensing of toll-houses. The nuisance of selling whiskey at toll-houses was confined to Scotland. In that country it had led to the greatest depravity. There was a toll-house, and of course a public house at each six miles of the turnpike roads, and every one who travelled along those roads must know how they were blocked up with carts, whilst the carters were drinking in those toll-houses. Men frequently drank in those places because they were so solitary, and because they could calculate upon not being seen by their families or friends.

Mr. Duncan supported the statement and views of the last speaker, and the provisions of the Bill generally.

Mr. F. Mackenzie observed that if this provision were introduced, it must form an entirely new clause.

The amendment, after some further discussion, was then withdrawn, and the clause passed. Clauses 2 to 5 were agreed to, after some verbal amendments made in them. It was agreed that before granting a certificate there should be a personal inspection of the premises by a justice of the peace in the county, or by the chief magistrate in the burgh, not interested in the sale of the liquors.

The other clauses of the Bill were then agreed to—including penalties for its violation, which amounted to a fine of £5, or one

month's imprisonment for the first offence, and to £10 or two months' imprisonment, for the second.

On the schedule fixing the form of certificate, Mr. Mackenzie proposed to fill up the blank for the hours of doing business as not before "8 in the morning, or after 11 at night." The proposal was agreed to.

On clause 14, Mr. Mackenzie said that, by the clause as it stood, he was informed that a new offence was created for which there was no punishment provided by the law of Scotland. He proposed, therefore, to leave out "against the said recited Act and this Act," and insert, at the end of the clause, "and every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the penalties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for the first offence the sum of five pounds with the expenses of conviction, and in case such penalty and expenses shall not be paid within the space of fourteen days next after such conviction shall have taken place, the offender shall be imprisoned for a period of one calendar month unless he shall sooner pay such penalty and expenses; and for the second and every subsequent offence, the offender shall forfeit the sum of £10, with the expenses of conviction; and in case such penalty and expenses shall not be paid within the space of fourteen days next after such second or subsequent conviction shall have taken place, then the offender shall be imprisoned for a period of two calendar months, unless he shall sooner pay such penalty and expenses; and it is hereby provided and declared, that the several penalties and terms of imprisonment may be mitigated by the court; provided always, that by such mitigation such penalties and terms of imprisonment respectively shall not be reduced to less than one-fourth thereof."

The clause was agreed to.

Mr. Cowan said the magistrates of Edinburgh endeavored, at every fitting opportunity, to diminish the number of public-houses in that city, and they had succeeded in rooting out some of the most infamous public-houses there. He had thought it right to obtain official information on this subject, and he accordingly communicated with Mr. List, who had been twenty years superintendent of police in the county of Edinburgh, with regard to the present drinking habits of the people, and the best mode of putting an end to drunkenness. Mr. List said he was quite ready to admit that of late years drunkenness had decreased in the county of Edinburgh, and more particularly in the rural districts; which reformation he attributed solely to the decrease in the number of shops, and the surveillance which was exercised over them. Mr. List said that no provision-dealer should be permitted to sell intoxicating drinks; for, under pretence of purchasing provisions, females resorted to their shops for the purpose of indulging in the use of those drinks. He (Mr. Cowan) thought there were far greater advantages arising from the opening of refreshment-rooms, where intoxicating liquors were not sold, and similar social arrangements, than even from legislation, believing that what sent people, especially at fairs and markets, to public-houses was, that they had nowhere else to go to. He could refer the Committee to many places in Scotland whose experience sanctioned the opinion.

Mr. Hume supported the previous speaker's views as regarded the desirability of proper places of refreshment and recreation for the working classes, and stated with pleasure that there were now nearly 3,000 coffee houses where the poor man could go and read his paper and drink his cup of coffee, for less than a very short stay in the alehouse would have cost him. The hon. member bore testimony to the great moral improvement which took place in London from the same cause.

A few other remarks were made, and the discussion closed. Mr. H. Mackenzie's Bill is a good way off from the Maine Law; but one thing is certain, Parliament has a right to legislate and impose penalties about this liquor business. Nobody seemed to doubt that. We recommend Mr. Cameron to send a copy of his Bill to Mr. Hope Mackenzie or Mr. Cowan. Let Britain try that. And let Canadians judge from the above talk, how hard it is to "regulate" an irregularity. Wise men have been trying to regulate the traffic these 150 years, but it won't be regulated.

Synopsis of Correspondence.

The Municipal Election news from Darlington, sent us by a "Teetotaler of 11 years standing," is now out of date. We thank our correspondent for his attention, and give the concluding part of his letter. The writer says:—

"Well do I recollect the day when a work-fellow of mine went to the village on business. During the day he became intoxicated; after dark he left for home with a bottle of whiskey in his pocket; but he was found the next morning not a quarter of a mile from the tavern a frozen corpse! Vivid in my memory is the wail of his poor widow, when a person came to inform her what had happened; she exclaimed, 'Oh! what shall I do, and what will become of my poor children!'

We have petitioned the Legislature, and are daily petitioning Heaven for the Maine Law, and, although the day seems at a distance, we are not without hope that the embattled hosts of Temperance will raise a shout of victory over the fell destroyer."

A correspondent under date, Penetanguishene, February 19th, 1853, says:—

"Our winter Soiree came off on the 17th ult., and a very excellent meeting it was; and I am happy to add was numerously attended. Ministers and people, parents and children, were assembled together, some to testify their attachment to the temperance movement, and others to enjoy the festivities of the day, and the society of their youthful associates. This, sir, is as it should be.

After nearly one hundred persons had done ample justice to the bounties of Providence, the Revd. Messrs. Raymond, Congregationalist, and Brownell, Methodist, addressed the audience. The former on the necessity of a prohibitory law against the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the latter on general matters relative to carrying out the principles of temperance. At the close of the exercises ten persons gave their names to the Secretary to be enrolled as members of the Society. After singing the Doxology the Rev. A. Raymond concluded with prayer, and the meeting separated apparently highly gratified, and some inquiring when shall we meet again."

The Address "to the Guardians of Canada," signed T. S., is very good, but we have not room for it at present, and every month brings its fresh and appropriate matter.

From Chatham, C.W., we have the following interesting intelligence, dated January 28, 1853:—

"I have prepared a sketch of the proceedings of the Sons of Temperance in this part of the country, which may not be uninteresting. The two Divisions of the Sons of Temperance met this day, at three o'clock, and walked in procession through the principal streets of the town, headed by the Chatham Brass Band. The day was fine and clear, all presented a cheerful aspect. In the evening a Soiree was held in the new Hall, built by the Sons, sufficiently large to accommodate 500 persons. Between three and four hundred persons were present on the occasion, the company were regaled with Tea, Coffee and Cakes, which reflected much credit on the Ladies, to whom this part of the entertainment was entrusted. The table having been cleared, James Burns, Esq., J.P., and P.M.P. of the order, was called to the Chair, who made some remarks suited for the occasion, after which several gentlemen addressed the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Price made a most eloquent and interesting speech, congratulating the Division, to which he had the honor to belong, for having erected so large and commodious a building as they were that evening assembled in; he referred with pride and pleasure to the progress which had been made in the cause of Temperance, and

hoped that ere long this beautiful Province would be freed from the baneful influence of intemperance. The Rev. Mr. Frazer was next called upon, who spoke with much force and effect, shewing the danger and the evils resulting from the moderate use of intoxicating drinks, and related some striking anecdotes. The Rev. Mr. Campbell then succeeded, who pointed out the spring of the evil, and hoped that all those who had the power of preventing it would exercise it in a proper manner. The Rev. Mr. Hugill then followed, but, the hour being late, only spoke for a short time. During the evening the Band played some sweet and appropriate airs, and the Choir of the Wesleyan Methodist Church sang some beautiful Temperance songs; about half-past ten o'clock the meeting broke up, which might justly be said to be one of the most interesting held in Chatham.

I am happy to inform you that the Temperance cause in this place is making considerable progress. The two Divisions number upwards of one hundred and fifty members, and have a Hall which would do credit to the first town in Canada. New members are initiated at almost every meeting; although much has been done, there is yet a great deal to do; drinking is still carried on to a considerable extent; there is one pleasing fact, however, that a majority of the Municipal Officers and Inspectors of Licenses are Temperance men, and there is no doubt that an effort will be made to put a stop to the low grogeries, which abound to an alarming extent. Mr. Verril, your Agent, is foremost in every Temperance enterprise; he informs me that he has sent for 10 extra copies of the *Advocate*, and expects to get an additional number in a short time, which, with the *Montreal Witness*, is read in this town with much interest. I forgot to mention how beautifully the Hall was decorated on the occasion alluded to, on one side was a beautiful Banner, presented by the Ladies of Chatham, and on the other side one presented by the Ladies of Zone Mills. It is in contemplation, and I believe already in progress, to form a Union of Daughters. The Sons look forward with pleasing anticipation to that day when every faithful Brother will be so distinguished by a badge of honor that shall dazzle the eyes of the beholder, and going forth conquering and to conquer till all that can be gathered shall be encircled within these cardinal principles: Love, Purity and Fidelity."

We are gratified with the plain facts given by a correspondent from Burford, but can only make a private use of them for the present.

From the letter of a valued Agent at Brantford, C.W., we make the following extract:—

"I hope the day is not very far distant when the accursed traffic in intoxicating liquor will be put down by the strong arm of the Law; I hope the numerous Petitions that have been sent to our representatives will not be disregarded, as I firmly believe nothing short of such a law will have the desired end. If such a law as the Maine Liquor Law had but been in operation in this country this last year, (that has now almost taken its flight,) how many might have been still on the land of the living, who fill drunkard's graves,—even in this town how many? I could mention several, I will but mention three, all of them men who, no doubt, would have shone bright in this town but for the love of strong drink. The first was a man of large property, very intelligent, and might have been an ornament to society, but alas, alas!—He tried to stop;—joined the Sons of Temperance, but soon fell, to rise no more. The next was a grocery and liquor merchant, very respectably connected, and but a short time since he was asked to sign the Petition for the Maine Law in this county, he got in a fearful rage at the Minister who presented it;

In a few weeks after he died of that fearful disorder, *delirium tremens*. Another who was many years a subscriber for your invaluable paper, (the *Temperance Advocate*), but was long before greatly given to drink of the poisonous cup; he might have shone bright in this town also, for he was an old resident, and much respected, but for the demon, strong drink. Dear sir, we could mention many others, but it is not necessary, all are convinced of the evils of intemperance; all should strive, with every energy they possess, to banish it from this otherwise happy land."

A correspondent of Erie Division No. 145, writes us at some length. We make room for a part, omitting some remarks very flattering to ourselves:—

"Surely it is a wonderful age in which we live; superstition and darkness have now to yield to the progress of science; and why is this great change? It is knowledge which is continually introduced by such valuable periodicals as the *Temperance Advocate*. Is not this the cause of this glorious reformation of the present ages? Where was there a paper, with the exception of the *Temperance Advocate*, that a few years back would even mention Temperance, let alone advocate its blessings? but now, in 1853, almost every paper in these Provinces is setting forth the benefits arising from this great cause.

To effect the great moral change desired, it is absolutely necessary that all true temperance men should awake from their slumbers, and never again become dormant till their efforts are crowned with the passing of a Law similar to that adopted by our sister Maine. So long as the present license system prevails, so long will the prospects of this fair country be blasted, and the number of human sacrifices which are daily offered up on the blood stained altar of Bacchus, are daily on the increase; therefore, ye Temperance Hosts, arise, and awake to a sense of your duty. 'Tis true, Governments, for the sake of paltry gain, protect the enemies of Temperance. But the great aim of all temperate Governments should be to protect the health, lives and reputation of their subjects, as well as their property. I will close this epistle by hoping to hear of the success of the Maine Law."

From Dundas, March 29, 1853, we have been favored with the following letter:—

"I have been looking for weeks for something from some of our friends here; having seen nothing, permit me to say we are not dead, nor have we ceased doing.

Our third anniversary of Dundas Division No. 67, aided by Desjardens Division, the Union of Daughters and Cadets of this place, came off on the 18th ult.; our large Town Hall was filled with a respectable audience. The speeches were good; the Brass Band engaged for the occasion, performed well; the choir sang a number of appropriate pieces, some of which were composed expressly for the occasion, which elicited great applause.

The avails from the sale of tickets, after paying all expenses amounted to £17, which was placed at the disposal of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of this town, for the benefit of the poor.

There are now 14 Divisions of Sons of Temperance, in about the same number of miles from this place, and, also a number of Unions of Daughters and Sections of Cadets. There has been some laxity in the former part of the past year, but they are now rallying with vigour not heretofore possessed. Sixteen of our Division went out on Saturday last 12 miles through a drenching storm to the new village of Jerseyville to open a Division there. It was opened with more charter members than I have met with in any place before—men of wealth, integrity, and promise, and they are better prepared to sustain a large Division there than any place I know of.

There is to be a meeting here on Tuesday next to form a branch of the Canada Temperance League. A number that have never before identified themselves with any of our Temperance movements have sent in their names to this, amongst which are two ex-members of our Legislature, one of which has promised to take office in the League, the other is soliciting names.

Mr. Cameron's prohibitory Liquor Law Bill, as presented, has come to hand; it gives entire satisfaction to temperance men, and well wishers of the cause here; they say it is just what we require; let us have it, not patches of it, nor in a mutilated state; the whole or none. Meetings for its approval and commemoration of its author are contemplated.

I have been an advocate for this great Temperance Reform almost from its commencement, and can say with verity, having an extensive acquaintance, and much to do with men of all classes of society, that there has never been a time that the public mind, in this district, was better prepared to receive a prohibitory law than now! Our present Legislature may reject this Heaven born measure, but from pressure without, and pressure within, it must, and will prevail."

"A Son of Temperance" in his notice of matters and things in the village has some good thoughts, but also some personalities. We must avoid giving offense, if we can do so, and never injure those whom we wish to convert from the error of their ways.

From St Andrews, Canada East, we have the following, signed E. S. O.:—

"You will be pleased to learn that a large and influential meeting was held in this village, on the evening of the 7th inst., for the purpose of hearing the Maine Law advocated. The Chair was occupied by William Rodden, Esq., of Montreal, who made an appropriate opening speech. The Rev. F. H. Marling, of Montreal, delivered an exceedingly eloquent, instructive, and convincing address, explanatory of the Law and its practical working in Maine. A Resolution in favor of the Law was moved by the Rev. J. Dempsey, seconded by G. W. P., R. Kneeshaw, Esq., and passed with only 'one' dissenting vote.

Lectures on Temperance have recently been delivered here by W. R. Seaver, Esq., Rev. W. K. Anderson, and Dr. Christie, all of which have been well attended. It is truly cheering to see with what willingness the inhabitants turn out to such meetings, the order of the 'Sons' is prospering in this section of the country, New Divisions have recently been organized at Point Fortune, and Front of Chatham."

Next we come to a communication evidently written in a hurry, dated Feb. 25, 1853. It is signed "A. McLean, P. W. P.," Wellington Square. We apologize for the delay in reference to publication, but make amends by now giving what we can. Honorable mention is made of the valuable services of Dr. J. C. Van Norman in the good cause. It is also stated that many, not connected with Temperance, have made liberal donations towards the building.

"Last night, says the writer of the letter, we had a happy heart over the dedication of a monument to one of the cardinal virtues; our Temperance Hall, a beautiful brick building of chaste and substantial workmanship, erected upon ground kindly given by the Messrs. Torrance, of Montreal, was opened by D. G. W. P., O'Reilly, in the impressive dedication service of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, in the afternoon, and by a Festival in the evening; there was a crowd of happy faces, and besides the feast of food given by the Daughters and their friends, there were two original speeches by two of the Cadets. A long lucid, logical,

unanswerable speech by Chief Justice Marshall, and a savory closing address by Rev. Mr. Goldsmith."

A "Watchman," of LaChute, C.E., sent this interesting letter without date:—

"Knowing that anything indicating progress in the good cause will gladden your heart and the hearts of your numerous readers, I may be permitted to drop you a line, without interfering with the prerogative of those to whom the right of communicating belongs. Through the appeals and exertions of the Grand Worthy Patriarch and others in the Division Room here at La Chute, the Sons became anxiously alive to the wants of the Old Temperance Society here, and determined to hold a series of meetings, designing to stir up the slumbering energies of Temperance men. Several of these meetings have been held, a large number of names have been added to the pledge, quite a number have joined the Division here, and one new Division has been commenced with upwards of twenty charter members, and they have been adding ever since to their numbers. But the best of the thing is, it is commenced where the Temperance cause was unable to do anything before, in the midst of a population famed for their love of drink, and what is more where the demon finds shelter in the Church; but having got in the wedge, there are good men and true who will drive it home, and we hope the day is not distant, when the strong arm of the law shall lay hold on that old serpent, the Devil of the STILL—bind him not for a thousand years, but for ever and ever, Amen."

Under date April 5th, S. W. Caledon, A. McLaren writes as follows:—

"A few evenings ago, the friends of Temperance in S. W. Caledon celebrated their sixth anniversary with a tea meeting. Revs. Wright, Dixon, Williams, and Jones, and Mr. D. MacNaughton severally addressed the audience. The speeches were full of arguments defensive of the Maine Liquor Law.

The services of the *Boston Temperance Choir* had been secured, and certainly they succeeded in bringing the mystic charm of concordant sounds, combined with the divinity of their poetry, to bear impressively on the feelings of listeners.

Just before the meeting closed, the following resolution, upon being proposed, was carried almost unanimously:—

Resolved.—That this meeting feelingly deprecates the hopeless condition for the present session of Parliament of the Hon. Mr. Cameron's Anti-Liquor Bill; and that in this meeting's opinion the community in guarding its best interests should arouse from its apparent lethargy by sustaining the efforts, and cheering the spirits of this honorable gentleman, with his associate moral reformers, in a storm of Petitions to our Legislature."

The Maine Law would work in this locality most healthfully. Please forward the *Advocate* to the subscribers on the accompanying list from the beginning of the present volume if possible. (The subscription list, which is smaller than I could wish, it has diminished owing only to numerous other Temperance periodicals coming in for a share of patronage.)"

A "Looker on" sends the annexed remarks on Temperance Houses of Entertainment:—

"There is a subject on which I have thought there is much need that more should be said.—The establishment of Temperance Houses of Public Entertainment has often been urged on the public through your pages and by others, and it is gratifying to learn that they are opening up here and there through the land, and, if they were more efficiently sustained by the temperance public, there would, undoubtedly, be many more than there are; but it is a notorious and deplorable fact that there are numbers of temperance men who not only carry with them their own hay and oats, but who stop to feed their teams in some grog-seller's shop, and if they have any coppers to leave on their way for food or shelter, why the *Rummies* get them, and often the reason assigned is their company will not go to the Temperance House. Now, these things, Mr. Editor, ought not to be; if company will not go where the Teetotaler's conscience tells him he ought to go, let him go alone; let him remember his Pledge, to discountenance the use, manufacture, and sale of his country's curse, in all suitable ways. And, we verily think it a very unsuitable way for any Teetotaler to feed his team, eat his dinner, or take his bed at a rum-tavern, when a house unpolled by the accursed thing is at hand; and all must know that Temperance Houses are

like Temperance Papers,—if Teetotalers don't sustain them, who will? I would suggest, Mr. Editor, that during the coming months a Lecture should be delivered in every locality—under the auspices of every Division, if you please,—setting forth the claims of Temperance Houses for support, in hope that a better state of feeling and practice may be produced."

"On the 21st of March, the Clarence Temperance Society held its 23rd anniversary. The occasion was a pleasing one. The veterans in the cause saw with interest assembled, Sons, Daughters and Cadets, who, in their varied and beautiful Regalia, contrasted pleasingly with the old-fashioned state of things. They nevertheless rejoiced to recognise in all soldiers in the same battle, champions fighting for the same victory, even the victory of our entire race over the despot Alcohol. Too long has this tyrant had dominion over us, but his days are numbered, and with God's blessing, we hope ere long to be able to say:—'The Slaves of Alcohol cannot breathe in Canada.'

The accompanying Report read on that occasion should you think of sufficient interest, by inserting it in your useful paper, you will oblige the Society:—

Report of the Clarence Total Abstinence Society for 1852:—
The arrival of another anniversary of this Society makes it the duty of your Committee to render an account of their labors. Although during the past year, the Society has not been distinguished by its activity, yet many of its individual members have been usefully engaged in promoting the good cause of Temperance in various ways. It may be proper to state, as one reason, why less has been done under the superintendance of the Old Society, that most of its young and active members have joined the Sons, and under that name have been zealously employed in endeavoring to advance the cause.

A Festival was held last summer by the Sons at Roc's Point, when the members of this Society attended *en masse* and contributed materially to the interest of the occasion. It is gratifying to state that many of its members attended also Temperance Festivals during the past year in Lochaber, Bytown and Aylmer, and aided by their influence to advance the work in these places. Your Committee would likewise mention that a deep interest was taken by this Society in getting up a Petition praying for a prohibitory Liquor Law, similar to that passed in the State of Maine, which Petition, with hundreds of others, is now before Parliament with considerable prospect of success. Among other cheering prospects around us, it is gratifying to notice that a Union of Daughters has been formed in our vicinity, and also a branch of Cadets, and these we have good reason to believe are destined to act an important part in the great Temperance reform. We, therefore, bid them God speed. A few additions have been made to the Society during the past year, 123 at present appear on its list. The past claims our gratitude to Him who has led us hitherto; much yet remains to be done to rescue the thousands being drawn yearly into the whirlpool of ruin. Your Committee therefore, invite the Sons, the Daughters, the Cadets and all to renew their efforts; and never cease until by persuasion, reason and legislation, Alcohol is driven from society, and known only as a poison on the Apothecary's shelf. May God's blessing attend our efforts."

"The Sons of Warsaw Division held their second anniversary Temperance and tea meeting on Wednesday evening, the 16th March, which was well attended by a multitude of the inhabitants of this and other neighborhoods. The great increase of attendants of this and other neighborhoods. The great increase of attendants more than at any previous meeting of the kind here, is an indication that the cause is progressing. The desire for a prohibitory law may be judged by the following resolution which was, after some excellent speaking by the Rev. Wm. Hooper and Brothers Pierce, Kennedy and Canon, I may say *numerously* carried, only one or two persons dissenting from it:—

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this meeting the Government of this Province should be solicited to enact in the present session of Parliament a law for the purpose of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, based on the principles of the law known as the Maine Liquor Law."

By order,
T. G. CHART, R.S.

Warsaw, March 31, 1853."

The annexed was received a few weeks ago. It explains itself, and deserves attention:—

"In the last number of your valuable publication, you question the correctness of 'A Subscriber,' with reference to *Temperance men* signing the tavern-keeper's application for a *Tavern license*. I am inclined to think, that 'A Subscriber' is quite correct. For I have been credibly informed, that Sons of Temperance, belonging to the Middlesex Division, *Union*, signed a petition in favor of a person to obtain a license to keep an *Inn*, after the *Inspector* had refused to sign his certificate. What think you of such consistency, Mr. Editor? 'Males Pure.'

A FRIEND TO THE MAINE LAW.

Port Stanley, March 23, 1853."

The following is a list of the Officers of St. Lawrence Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance, sent us from Quebec:—

E. Padden, W.P.; W. Reid, W.A.; S. McLaughlin, R.S.; W. H. Cran, A.R.S.; J. Daymet, F.S.; J. Rickaby, sen., T.; J. Anderson, C.; R. Moseroff, A.C.; R. Turner, I.S.; E. Overall, O.S.; M. McEachern, Cn.; G. Fitch, P.W.P.

This Division was opened on the 23rd Feb., 1852, and though we cannot boast of a very rapid progress, we are gaining ground. We have in our ranks some who were once slaves of Alcohol. We had, all winter, a debate, after the Division was closed, which has been kept up with a good deal of spirit, and has been very interesting. We are now forming a Library; and the plan we have adopted is, that each brother contribute a certain sum of money, and books worth a certain amount. We have also received a number of books gratuitously from persons not members of our order, so that by next winter we expect to have a good circulating library. Each brother, then, whatever the subject of debate may be, can go to the Library and take out a book bearing upon it. And in this way we expect to have very interesting meetings next winter (if spared). I have often heard brothers complaining of want of interest in the Division; they say what is the good of going there? it is the same thing over and over again; and especially is this the case in our cities; but I think if each Division would make it a duty to raise a Library, they would have a better attendance, and more interest taken in the working of the Division, and also fewer expulsions and suspensions for non-payment of dues. If the Library was placed on such a footing that every brother, however humble his circumstances, might be able to procure books from it, and the younger men connected with our Order would acquire the habit of speaking in the debates, and, through time, might be able to appear on our public platforms, and not only that, but many would avail themselves of the privilege of being connected with the Library and debate, by joining our Divisions, and especially the young men in our cities who have got the long winter evenings for themselves, and we ought to aim to get them to join our ranks."

This rather too long letter from "Tuckersmith" would have borne a little pruning, but we decided to let the brother speak plainly just what he feels and thinks.

"Since I last wrote you, I have attended various Temperance meetings, as well as got some 'way-side sketches' which may interest your numerous readers and help forward a good cause. The first of those to which I have referred was held in the church at Aldboro, on the 9th ult. The meeting was addressed by three ministers, and some remarks were also made by one of the Sons of Temperance. The attendance was good, the Sons appeared in their regalia, and a considerable number gave in their names for the total abstinence principle. One of the speakers when referring to the true sign for the tavern traffic had sitting opposite him, and near the stove, the keeper of one of these houses, who gave excellent attention to the drawing of the picture; but who, on its completion, rose up and retired backward in the building; but whether it were natural heat or moral red-hot from the desk which caused it, has not hitherto been ascertained.

Some time since, in returning homeward with the stage, it waited a little to take in a passenger. He was a cripple and on his crutch; but so enthusiastic was he in this cause, that after taking his seat he exclaimed, 'We will soon have all the taverns down. I am going on to a school-house to join, this night, the Sons of Temperance.' Lately I fell in with a medical gentleman who resides and practices in the D— S—, London Road. He was complaining of some of the hardships of professional life in that part of the country, and not knowing exactly to what he referred, I replied 'no doubt you must have some rough roads in visiting your patients in the back settlements.' 'Oh' said he, 'it is

not that, but what a place for drinking it is. None but a doctor going through understands it. I was purchasing a pair of blankets for a dying woman, it is not disease or starvation that is the matter with her, and her husband is a complete drunkard! I do not believe in Temperance societies, but could pray for the passage of the Maine Law every day.'

On the 7th March, a large meeting was held at Edmondville. Two ministers addressed it, and a gentleman, formerly a corporal in the British Royal Artillery. He informed the audience of his need of Temperance, and that though he had been only of sixteen months standing, he was well satisfied with his position, and now that he was on the rock he was desirous to put forth a helping hand to draw others out of the breakers. Several questions were put to him by the chairman, to which he replied to the satisfaction of the audience. At the close of the meeting, there were some signatures procured for the society, and some for the Parliamentary petition for the Maine Law. It is now high time that people, of all ranks, and every individual of these ranks, were giving serious attention to the alarming evil of intemperance. It calls aloud for united, instant, and persevering action. The converted Indian, who is now a missionary among his own countrymen, said lately, that on one occasion, when he met some of his people, he thus spoke to them: 'Don't sell the baskets for the fire-water, but sell them for bread.' To the distiller, the vender, and the buyer, it may be said, 'Who else spend ye your money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not?' Why will you not turn forever your back on that which is drowning so many in perdition, and bringing mourning, lamentation and woe upon so many families in the present life? I could name a tavern, which in one of its rooms contains a picture of the tree of temperance, with its red clusters of ripe fruits, framed, and another in one of its upper rooms has a splendid painting of Father Mathew; but still they carry on the trade in the very face of these condemning portents. If the lust for strong drink be very powerful when once created, the passion for gain is no less so. If tavern-keepers were to adorn their walls with paintings of the origin, progress and end of the drunkard, who could bear without commotion the sickening spectacle. But no earthly picture could fully describe the effects of the traffic. No, though the pencil could be dipped in the deepest shades of midnight, and though an angelic mind were to draw the lines on the canvass.— 'Canadians! awake, exert yourselves for the sake of yourselves and children, and children's children; every moment you are sleeping the enemy is advancing, men are progressing to ruin, and God is dishonored.'

Speech of the Hon. M. Cameron.

Our distinguished friend, who introduced and carried the liquor Bill to a division, has not had justice done to his intellect or eloquence by the reporters, who attended during the interesting debates which recently took place in the Canada House of Assembly. Perhaps the best report is that we find in the *Globe*, but even that is disfigured by various errors. We shall do our best to correct them, and give a readable outline of the arguments and illustrations set forth by the honorable gentleman.

He rose to move the second reading of the bill to restrain the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor.

Hon. Mr. Robinson asked if Government had given its assent to this measure? The effect of it would be to reduce the taxes, and thus the revenue. The bill ought to be introduced in committee.

Hon. Mr. Cameron.—This bill does not interfere with the mode of taxation in regard to intoxicating liquor. If the hon. gentleman had looked to the title of the bill, he would not have made the statement which he has. We desire, it is true, to prevent their consumption. I am astonished that the hon. member, who has been a Finance minister, and has had great experience with matters connected with the Crown, should make so great a mistake. The revenue is not increased by the consumption of intoxicating drinks, for look at the pernicious consequences which arise from the use of them. The family of the drunkard is left at home starving, whilst he is going about drinking—which family would otherwise be clothed and fed, and be enabled to contribute hundreds, aye, thousands of pounds towards that which, under the

existence of such a fearful state of things, they cannot. You must, however, consider the carrying of this measure as being likely to increase commerce in this country, and with it the revenue. This question was recently tested by the Temperance movement in Ireland, where more than one-third of the people abandoned intoxicating liquor, and it was found that the revenues were immediately increased. I was prepared to hear the subject treated as one of very small moment, and meet the laughter of some honorable gentlemen; but it is well understood that the feelings of the people of this country are more keenly aroused upon this subject than any other that has been before them. This is no new idea; not one that originated in the State of Maine; for I shall show before I close that all these principles and considerations of the Legislature on the subject of the License Law, were discussed in England about 110 years ago, and indeed at an earlier period, and they were met by the same reasoning, while the mischief was still in its infancy. The immorality and impropriety of legislating, or by law interfering for the protection of the liquor traffic was great, but the matter unquestionably was well understood then by right-minded men, and has been since, and the fearful consequence apparent to the moral mind in England was well pointed out, as it has been since by those who have written and lectured on the subject. The hon. gentleman then recapitulated the several clauses of his Bill, which have already been given in the *Advocate*. He then proceeded;—I am happy to say, that all the Justices of the Peace in Lower Canada who have spoken to me on the subject, seem to think, in assenting to this measure, that they do their duty to the country, and I think no hon. gentleman can deny, that those who sanction its provisions, show a disposition of benefiting their fellow men and the country at large. Mr. Speaker, these, therefore, are the provisions of the bill; short and simple, for accomplishing that grand object, to protect the people of this country against the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is singular that we should be met with a denial of our right to legislate upon this subject, and I shall now speak in reference to those persons who say that we are interfering with their liberty. Certainly society has a right to protect itself, and man an equal right to protect himself against an evil of this kind, and a danger of so alarming a nature, and further he has a right by all that strength the law has given to him, by the wisdom he possesses, and by everything within his power as a social being he has a right to protect his property; much more, his life. Has a man not the right to prevent the existence of that, which destroys the health of his family, and causes nearly all the crime, pauperism, and misery of his country? The right cannot be denied, but it has always been maintained by the best and wisest, that the Government has a right to legislate for the protection of the community against that abuse which in its nature is unlimited. One of the most eminent preachers in the United States, Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, preached a sermon upon the Maine Liquor law, and he chose as a proposition one which I think fully sustains all that has been said in favour of legislation upon the subject—it was that "God can have no fellowship with a Government which sustains immorality by its laws."—Immorality is at the present moment sustained by the laws, and if we look back a little, we find, that in former days theft and other crimes have received protection, and revenues derived by it. Gaming was protected and indeed regulated by law; gambling of every kind tolerated, lotteries, bull-baiting, combats between man and man, and other not less vicious practices, allowed to exist with impunity. But all these things have been put down from time to time as public opinion became consulted, and one by one they were banished. There has unfortunately, however, been a delusion and a blindness creeping over the whole Christian world on the subject of the use of intoxicating drinks. (Hear, hear.) Whilst we have viewed the evils in our own country, could we have overlooked the immorality of the Chinese, who have resorted to opium for the purpose of intoxication? But are we so blind to our own vices and follies? Is it not a fact that the annual expenditure in Great Britain for intoxicating drinks exceeds the amount of the whole revenue for that empire, and that in the United States upwards of 150 millions of dollars a year is consumed. I have stated my opinion several times upon this subject, and although it is very unpleasant to me to occupy the House at any length, still I must enter into some detail in order to lay open facts which are necessary for the consideration of so important a question, for I do feel that this is the most important which has ever been submitted to the House. However impor-

tant our Representation measure may be, it is only because that representation is calculated to be made sounder and better in every feature in future, and to improve the moral state of this country, that its importance is of consideration; but this bill to repress the sale of intoxicating liquors at once affects the morals of the people, and brings home to those now enduring suffering and want from its baneful effects, the comforts of happiness and peace. It some consider it to be an old hobby of mine, I say I glory in it, and while I have breath and judgment I never will give it up. What have I seen to induce me to change my mind upon the subject? I think every member of society must have a deep conviction of this evil, and I am sorrow to say that I have suffered from its effects previous to that time when I relinquished it forever, and I might say that the county which I represent has materially suffered by the loss of some of its most promising young men through indulging in this vice. I would appeal to hon. members whether their counties had not also suffered similar calamities, and many going the unhappy road, had found untimely graves. One of the greatest blessings which Providence has conferred upon us, is to forget our misfortunes, but if men were to record all that come within their knowledge; write down all those cases they have seen of parents' hearts broken, families severed, and rendered miserable, it is impossible that they would feel otherwise than I do upon this subject. And if one of the hon. gentlemen opposite will only look back to his county, which I have no doubt he has, he cannot fail to recall a melancholy case that occurred of a father imbruing his hands in the blood of his wife and six children, led on to the committal of the fatal tragedy by the murderous excitement of liquor. If the hon. member for Middlesex (I do not see the hon. member for London here) will look back, he will recollect the case of a man, from one of the best families in England, who married a most beautiful and fascinating lady, and came to this country. Drink cursed the once happy family, and in the midst of one of its revelries, whilst the servant had gone out on an errand, the wife set fire to the house and four were buried in the flames. Such were the fruits of intemperance. I could take Toronto, Brockville and other places; aye, and the pulpit of Canada, and give fifteen to twenty cases of the fearful results which have followed drink. I could take the bar, and recount scenes in this city, that would make a man's hair stand on end, where men, calling themselves gentlemen, have raised their hands to women, their wives. Yes, such cases existed. But I would rather quit the painful theme. The instances concerning men in a respectable sphere of life are, if anything, exceeded amongst the lower orders of society. Men, having wives and children, under the effects of *delirium tremens*, are constantly brought before the Police Courts, fined, and then sent home to their families. Well, we know the results—murders in Quebec frequently occur, which are not brought before the Courts, because the evil deed had not been consummated; death had not followed at the moment. But these cases although not generally known, are best known to those benevolent persons who, from time to time, in this city, visit the haunts of vice, and those in poverty and distress—and those thousands of mothers and children, who are suffering everything but death, through the dissipation of the father. But I have digressed. When I was speaking of the amount of criminal cases, which would afford the most convincing proof of the necessity of the sale of intoxicating drinks being restrained, I was going to refer the House to some statistics. A Report of the New-York Legislative Committee, on the Excise question, in March, 1850, made to the Secretary of State, says, that from returns, the cost of pauperism in 1849, in that State, was \$817,441. Of this, the report estimates \$605,393 for intemperance. Were there no dram-shops, and no intemperance, the whole cost of supporting the poor would be but \$212,048. Taxation for crime, says the report, it is difficult to estimate—and nearly all the business of Grand Juries, Sheriffs, Constables, and almost the entire Police system in all the cities, is chargeable to intemperance. In the City of New-York, there have been 180,646 persons arrested in a period of six and a half years, of whom 18,793 were for assault and battery; 25,164 for disorderly conduct; 2,645 for fighting in the street; 44,383 for intemperance; 35,648 for intoxication and disorderly conduct; and 14,890 for vagrancy, making 140,783 for offences resulting almost entirely from the free use of intoxicating drinks. There were 18,450 arrests made during the six months ending with December 31, 1851, being an increase over the previous six months of 31,680, consisting mostly of persons arrested for intoxication, or offences

resulting therefrom. There was sixteen persons arrested for disorder, making 36 arrested for that offence during the year 1851. The total number of licensed and unlicensed drinking houses is 519. In the 1,500 grog-shops in Boston, there were expended on liquor annually \$1,401,600, and in the whole State, \$8,400,000. In the year 1851, 2,261 intemperate persons were committed to the jail; 1,599 to the House of Correction; 14,674 drunken paupers were supported by the State at an expense of \$22,057 a year. The number of persons committed in 1851 to the Philadelphia County Prison was 11,004, of which 10,110 were discharged without trial, leaving only 894 charged with various offences and misdemeanors. The 10,110, were cases of intemperance, so that out of every twelve that were committed, eleven were from causes arising from indulgence in alcoholic drinks. The number of paupers admitted into the Blackley Almshouse, during the same year, who were addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, was 3,606, while there were 1,114 adults of all other classes, and 280 children. If the proportion of children taken at the same ratio as the adults, nearly three-fourths were committed of drunken parents. The Maine Anti Liqueur Law was enacted June 2nd, 1851. In the year during which this Law has been in existence, its effects have been more decisive and salutary, than its warmest friends had anticipated. The wholesale traffic in strong drinks has been entirely annihilated throughout the State; the grog shops are very few, so that intemperance is removed from the young and inexperienced. The quantity of spirits now sold in the State cannot be more than one fourth part so great as it was before the enactment of the Law, so that the saving to the people is already at least \$1,800,000 per year. The result of this can be seen in the improved habits and circumstances of the people. Many men, formerly miserable drunkards, are now perfectly sober, because temptations are removed out of their way; many families, before miserable, or dependent upon the public, or upon charity, for support, are now comfortably fed, clothed and lodged. The inmates of the almshouses are greatly diminished—the jails are almost tenanted—the house of correction almost without an occupant, and all this because few men become paupers or commit crimes, but under the influence of strong drink. Before the enactment of the Law, there were in the city of Portland from 300 to 400 rum shops in operation; there were then in nine months, from June 1st, 1850, to March 20th, 1851, committed to the almshouse 252; to the house of correction for intemperance, 46; to the jail for drunk and disorderly, 279; and to the watch-house 431 persons. In nine months subsequent to the law, no such shops were open, and the number of commitments corresponding to the above, were, to the almshouse, 146; to the house of correction, 13; to the jail, 135, and the watch house, 180. Such were the effects of the Maine Law in Portland, in the short period of nine months, while no evil has resulted to any from the execution of the law. In Massachusetts, the law has been in operation only since the 1st of July, 1852; and yet, says Dr. Charles Jewett, a competent witness, "Over nine-tenths of the territory of Massachusetts, at least four fifths of its inhabitants, our new law for the suppression of the liquor traffic is exerting a most happy influence. It has not, even where it has been most vigorously enforced, entirely annihilated the evil it was intended to crush, and all its attendant mischiefs, nor has it introduced the millennium, as some seem to suppose it must, to authorize its continuance on the State book. It has, however, if we are to credit the testimony which daily reaches us from different parts of the State, accomplished enough already to call forth the plaudits of thousands, who before its passage and enforcement doubted the expediency of the measure, while it has stopped the traffic in more than four-fifths of the bar-rooms, shops, stores, and cellars of the State (not including Boston, and its immediate vicinity) in the short space of about one month." The Essex County Freeman says: "Before the 23d of July, the day the law went into operation, the arrests for drunkenness and petty crimes, of which drunkenness was the cause, averaged one a day in Salem, and three or four committed to the poor-house, or county-house per week. Thus far (August 4th) there has been but one arrest. The police themselves are surprised at this sudden and beneficial change. With the diminution of drunkenness, our criminal bar diminishes; our property is more secure, because evil passions are restrained instead of being stimulated by strong drink; our streets are more quiet—our population is more sober—the houses, and the houses of hundreds, are the freer, the happier." The Hon Neal Dow,

late Mayor of Portland, and the immortal author of this law, says, "In one street in Portland, there were four 'saloons' nearly side by side; two of them are now clothing stores; one is a temperance grocery store, and one is a store for the sale of clocks in all their variety; thus illustrating the truth, that as men cease to spend their money for rum, they will buy more and better clothes and food, and will have the means to make all purchases necessary to the comfort of themselves and families. The operation of the Maine Law in Maine demonstrates the truth of the declarations of temperance men; that poverty, pauperism, and crime, result almost exclusively from the traffic in strong drink; and at the end of five years, under the steady enforcement of this law, extreme poverty will be wholly unknown in the State, and pauperism and crime will almost entirely disappear." But hon. gentlemen of this House will also bear in mind, that in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, as the effect of the temperance reform at the end of one year, there was not a prisoner to be assigned to the gaol. If what I have stated in regard to Portland and Maine, and in Ireland be true, then, I would ask, who bears the responsibility of the traffic? If we can empty these goals, cleanse the poor houses, suppress crime, and reclaim those who are doing nothing but promoting evil, and inflicting degradation, punishment, and unhappiness upon their families and the community, is not the responsibility upon our shoulders if we neglect to do so? And can we not do it? If we do not, at all events, assist to repress it, by legislative restriction, are we not liable for these countless scenes of misery, daily occurring? Can we spend a single day without thinking on this? I have this very day, from the papers which have arrived, cut out accounts of murders by husbands, fathers, mothers, and wives,—of murders amongst friends who went together to drink, and stimulated by the alcoholic spirit, frenzy, had led them to the commission of the dire act. You cannot take up a paper without finding such cases; murders, and Coroner's Inquests, and what were they caused by? By keepers of low grogeries in the land. And yet some persons laugh at the Maine Liqueur Law as a matter of joke. I never felt so serious upon any subject of the sort, and never have I felt, since 1833, when I took the matter up, that any man is free from blame and responsibility who does not take the matter up! [Hear hear.] If the hon. member for Montreal, knows there are murders taking place every year, and that thousands do in this city, from the effects of intoxication, why he is responsible for this, and accountable to God and his country, if he does not endeavour to arrest it. Has not drink been denounced as liquid damnation? That was the title given to it by John Wesley, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Harvey and others. The language used by them was, that the act of circulating ardent spirits, was throwing out floods of liquid damnation to the whole world. Every day executions were taking place, and while they were actually going on, the law was encouraging the sale of those intoxicating drinks. Every man understands sufficient of the philosophy of human nature to know, that our neighbours are influenced by things around them, and if in the face of facts, such as I have enumerated, we continue the traffic, are we not responsible for the consequences? [Mr. Cameron then read at great length extracts from a debate in the House of Commons of 15th and 22nd of February 1743, on the subject of granting licenses, when it was clearly pointed out, that to license was immoral, and dangerous. Whoever has taken the trouble to read the statistics of what has been presented to the House of Commons upon the subject, and has looked over the statements of Colonels, Majors, and Adjutants of regiments; of them I would ask, what is the cause of punishment in the army. It was there proved that instead of 9.10 h., that 99 cases out of 100 of the punishments inflicted in the army, nearly every one of them were for drunkenness. It is that which has already cost the lives of so many, and which will, if not repressed, destroy our soldiers and seamen, for drink renders men too feeble for labor, too stupid for ingenuity, and too daring for society. [The hon. gentleman then read the statements made in the House of Commons by the bishop of Oxford, Lord Harvey, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Lonsdale and the Bishop of Salisbury, all of whom depreciated the act of licensing, and spoke upon the ruinous consequences of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks.] It was shown by these gentlemen, that the right which government assumed of granting licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, was one from which great evil would result, and so far from increasing the revenue of the country, it would decrease it indirectly by creating a large number of poor. The committee which was appointed at the re-

quest of Mr. Buckingham, went into the statistics, and every body knows that England is, at this present moment overburdened with poor—and there is no doubt whatever, that a great majority of them were brought to their miserable dependence from the use of intoxicating drinks. We, in Canada, are pretty well able to bear anything—we are rich, but, if we wish to follow the vicious example of sanctioning and entertaining this vice, we must expect to be surrounded with all the evils of pauperism, with which England is, and has been, overwhelmed. Let us determine not to admit of the sale, use, or manufacture of intoxicating drinks in any possible way in which the Government can properly interfere to restrain the sale thereof. [The hon. gentleman then read an extract from a protest against granting licenses for the sale of liquors, presented to the House of Commons, signed by Lords Chesterfield, Talbot, Havensham, Halifax, Bristol, Ailsbury, Hadford, Oxford, and Mortimer.] I have collected a number of facts as to the operation of the law in various parts of the United States, which I intended to have printed in my report, but I must now refer to the voice of the people of this country, on the subject of this bill. I find, Mr. Speaker, that we have petitions from seven great religious associations—from municipalities seven—from families nine,—and from public meetings on behalf of inhabitants vast numbers. I mentioned when I presented the petition, that the first name on one was that of an eminent Canadian, a clergyman of the Church of England. And when you find united Associations, coming forward, in addition to 80,000 of our people, I am satisfied that this bill ought not to be treated either lightly or with derision. The people of this country feel such a great interest in it, that it cannot fail to bear a character of the highest importance, in this House. Although I am not sure we shall carry a majority in this House, because many opponents may come forth, still, I believe that if carried, this bill would do immense good at the present moment, and work advantageously to the interest of the country, although I am prepared to admit, that there will be certain evils flowing from it. It is quite certain there will be evasions of this law, and it may lead to fraud and so on, but I am prepared for all these objections. And what are they? Nothing. Will not the passing of the bill tend to make our countrymen the better, and is there any reason against the adoption of, or enforcing its operation? No Mr. Speaker, the question for the people is, "will it not decrease the amount of the evil at present existing and close many of these open doors of temptation and protect those who are now suffering from these doors being open for the sale of this liquid fire?" I will not trespass longer upon the time of the House, but I hope the bill will, at all events, be sustained by those whose constituents have expressed themselves as strongly as those I have the honour here to represent.

After the honourable member resumed his seat, a few others addressed the House, and the debate was adjourned. The result is before the country. We must say that the talk of the opposition was exceedingly feeble and stale. We can't afford to print it, but we shall have a little to say once in a while concerning some of these gentlemen, and the position we occupy before their constituencies. In the meanwhile, may the league prosper and find its friends in every nook and corner of Canada.

➔ The Maine Law has been fully sustained in all its features, by the decision of their Supreme Court, one sentence is sufficient for our purpose, as it covers the whole ground; it is this:

"The state by its legislative enactments, operating prospectively, may determine that articles injurious to the public health, or morals, shall not constitute property, within its jurisdiction. * * * If a Legislature declares that no person shall acquire any property in them for such purpose (using them as a beverage) there would be no occasion for a complaint that it had violated any provisions of the constitution."—*Id.*

GOLD FISH.—This beautiful little fish, called in this country "gold and silver fish," are originally natives of China and Japan, where they are held in great estimation, and called *Kinyu*. From China the English carried some of them to the island of St. Helena; and from thence the Captain of one of our East India ships brought some of them to England in the year 1728.—*Rymell*.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, MAY 16, 1853.

Agitation for the Maine Law, Prince Edward's Island.

It is gratifying to know that all the British provinces are acting for the Maine Law. From the *Advertiser* of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, we learn that an important meeting was held there on Good Friday last. It will be especially encouraging to many warm hearted friends in Western Canada, to know that the Rev. Dr. Evans, who for many years laboured as a Wesleyan minister in Hamilton, London, and elsewhere, has taken a decided stand on this question. We give the particulars of the meeting, that Canadians may see what is doing in the pleasant Island above named, in order to obtain a prohibitory enactment:—

A public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Good Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P.M., to discuss the propriety and practicability of abolishing by Law the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors upon this Island. The spacious Division Room was well filled. Rev. Dr. Evans, Wesleyan minister and chairman of the District occupied the Chair. The Chairman briefly explained the objects of meeting. The Petition of upwards of three thousand inhabitants of this Island, praying for the abolition of the liquor traffic, he observed, had been, in somewhat a summary manner, disposed of by the House of Assembly, upon the ground he presumed that the country was not prepared for the enactment of such a Law at present. The meeting now held was intended as a commencement of a series of meetings to be held throughout the Island, for the purpose of eliciting free discussion, that the people might be correctly informed upon the point, and their wishes distinctly known. He stated it as his opinion that such a Law was called for, and would ultimately be enacted and enforced. He felt assured that the discussion, on the present occasion, would be conducted with proper calmness and candour, and that he would be supported in his intention of discharging in a proper manner, the duties of the position assigned him, as chairman of the meeting.

The following Resolutions were passed by a large majority.

1. Moved by Com. Orlebar, R. N., seconded by Rev. Mr. Rand—
Resolved.—That experience has proved that the use of Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage, is the cause of a very large proportion of the ills that affect communities, in producing crime, poverty and demoralization.

2. Moved by John Arbuckle, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. Narraway—
Resolved.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to prohibit by Law, all traffic in Spirituous or Intoxicating Liquors, or the manufactures or distillation thereof, for any other than medical or mechanical purposes.

3. Moved by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr. William C. Trowan—

That whereas much misunderstanding exists upon the subject of the Maine Law, and on the subject of Temperance in general, therefore—*Resolved*.—That a competent Lecturer, or Lecturers, be obtained, to travel throughout the Island to deliver lectures, distribute Tracts and other Temperance publications, organize Temperance Societies, &c., and in every proper way promote the great object.

4. Moved by Mr. James Moore, seconded by James B. Cooper, Esq.—

Resolved.—That in order to accomplish the object contemplated in the last Resolution, a subscription list be now opened, and a Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for meeting the expense.

The following Committee was then appointed, in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions:—Samuel Westcott, John Rider, Wm. Mackay, W. B. Dawson, Bertram Moore, Thomas Williams, Benjamin Chappel, Wm. Trowan, Adam Murray, J. J. Pippy.

Maine Law Amended.

As all sorts of rumors and falsehoods are set afloat by designing men, against the States which have gone for prohibition, we deem it proper to keep all our people well informed on the real facts. Maine has not repealed, nor modified, nor mutilated her original statute against tipping-shops, but she has amended it, and rendered it more difficult of evasion, and more easy of execution. The provisions of the amended law will be found in the following extract from the Journal of the American Temperance Union of May 1st:—

"A bill was prepared and brought in which passed the House and Senate almost without opposition. This bill, as the accompanying report shows, was not designed to increase the penalties for liquor selling, but rather to render conviction more certain. The provision to double the penalties in case of conviction on appeal, is repealed. In issuing a search warrant, any three persons, competent to be witnesses in civil suits, are substituted for jurors. Permission is given, under certain restrictions, to search private dwellings. Farmers are allowed to manufacture cider and sell it in quantities not less than 28 gallons, but if it is found in tipping-shops, it comes under the ban. Agents are put under additional restraints. It is made the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen, Selectmen, &c., to search suspected places when evidence is given them. They may take into custody liquor, when they have reason to believe it is deposited in any place for sale. No suit shall be maintained against officers for defects in warrants, &c. If any agent shall sell to any minor, without a written order from his parents or guardian, or to any intemperate person, knowing him to be such, he is exposed to a fine of \$20 and costs for each offence, to be removed from office and his bond forfeited. If he keeps impure or adulterated liquors, they are liable to be seized and destroyed. Any person found intoxicated and disturbing the peace, is liable to be arrested and imprisoned 30 days. A resolution to perfect the law and then submit it to the people was negatived by a vote in the House of 83 to 56, after which the bill reported by the committee was slightly amended by its friends, and passed by a vote of 91 to 39. An attempt to amend it so as to do away with all town and city agents, was defeated, 77 to 31. In the Senate it was passed by a vote of 47 to 7. The bill was without hesitation signed by the Governor, and is therefore the law of the State. Once more may we exclaim with Prof. Stuart, 'People of Maine! the God of Heaven bless you for achieving such a victory. You have followed the most adroit conqueror the world has ever seen in your scheme of policy or struggle. When mighty conquerors and crafty politicians will be forgotten, the laurel on your brows will be freshening and blooming with a beauty and glory that will be immortal.'"

J. B. Gough.

By a circular emanating from the London (England) Temperance League, we learn that the celebrated Temperance Orator named above, has been engaged to give a course of Lectures in London during the month of August next. We pray God that Mr. Gough may succeed in his mission, and be rendered a blessing to the people of the land of his birth. The Committee's circular says:—"We hope by a thorough agitation of London to make an impression that will be felt throughout the country." That's the way, brethren! go a-head! for young England in Canada will beat you, unless you are pretty smart.

Dead Temperance Periodicals.

The above is a very significant heading for an article, and not without its appropriateness. We have no wish to hinder the safe multiplication of sound periodical literature, adapted to promote the advancement of temperance principles. But as the circulation of such literature must be limited, it is surely better to support those well established and honourably conducted, than run the risk of failing in new ones. Besides failure always sours the minds of both buyer and seller. The *New York Organ*, under the above

designation, has a cautioning article which we print. Our own experience and observation accords with those of our contemporary, and the remarks thereupon may be profitable to some in Canada. The *Organ* says:—

"Since our connection with the press commenced, we have often tried to caution our friends against the folly of multiplying temperance papers and magazines without any prospect of a permanent support. There has been a mania on this subject. About every two or three months somebody with a little money has felt called to establish a new paper. In a short time the little capital is all eaten up by paper-makers and printers, and after a desperate push to get the recommendation of temperance men and Grand Divisions, and the subscriptions of every body that loves the cause, the publisher finds that all will not do, and he gives up, leaving those who paid in advance to grumble at the untrustworthiness of temperance publishers in general, and impairing the influence of established papers. We hope Grand Divisions and similar bodies will be more cautious about endorsing new enterprises till they know the will last. We have the proceedings of several Grand Divisions, urging the Order to take a certain periodical which has not appeared since these resolutions were passed. A leading friend of the cause, has stated the case fairly and strikingly in the following:—

'EDITOR NEW-YORK ORGAN:—Feeling a deep interest in the cause of temperance, to which I owe my all, and having suffered some from an evil of which I am about to complain, and which has been a serious injury to the cause, it struck me as a duty, to pen my views upon the subject. A belief is prevalent that enormous profits are realized from the publication of Temperance Papers and Temperance Magazines. Acting under this impression, and sanguine of success, many have invested their little capital in some such enterprise, and after exhausting their means, abandon it in disgust, highly chagrined that the temperance community whom they wished to enlighten, were so little capable of appreciating their services. Were this the extent of the evil, I had been silent; but, sir, the end is not yet. Lured by representation, and certain endorsements I have not only subscribed myself to such periodicals, but have induced my neighbors to do the same, and as a consequence have lost my money besides getting their ill will. Again, those papers that have been long established and done good service, are crippled by the repeated failures of these literary aspirants, many looking upon them with distrust, and many with soured minds, while smarting under a sense of supposed imposition. While I have no wish to question the good faith which actuates the starters of these "ephemerals," I certainly must protest against Grand Divisions, and other bodies lightly endorsing them, and lending the prestige of their influence to beguile the unwary. You will please send me *The Organ* for another year, and with many apologies for intruding upon your time.'"

Literary Notices.

The *National Magazine* for May came to hand promptly through the agency of E. Pickup, Montreal. We regard this as a model Magazine of Literature, Art and Religion. We do not commend it from its appearance, or from merely scanning the table of contents, but after a careful reading of its varied and interesting pages. The *National* increases in vigor, and has not its superior in periodical literature.

The *Class Mate*, edited by H. S. Elliot, a Methodist Class Leader, Germantown, Ohio. This is a new Monthly of sixteen pages, octavo, price 50 cents a year. As its title indicates, it is designed as a religious aid to those persons who meet in Class, in connexion with the Methodist Church. Being chiefly devoted to subjects of religious experience, it is well adapted to the cultivation of a devotional spirit.

Sunday Labor, report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly. We are indebted to Mr. Sanborn for a copy of this document. It recommends the prohibition of Sunday Labor in the public departments of the Province, and we trust the recommendation will be followed by Legislative enactment to that effect.

The *Forlorn Hope*, an appeal to the Church on the impropriety of using fermented things in the Sacrament, by James Miller, Guelph. This is a formidable pamphlet of 57 octavo pages. The subject is not without its importance, and if we have time before the passage of the Maine Law to read and consider what the author has advanced, we shall do so. But with due deference we think it not advisable at this time to open a question not directly leading to the attainment of our main object.

The *American Temperance Magazine* has been discontinued. The *Garland*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, for Cadets and young people, is a very excellent paper. It is well worthy of general support.

Middlesex Prototype. This excellent weekly commenced a new volume on the 27th of April. With its politics we have nothing to do, but we may commend it for its sound Temperance principles.

We find the following in our esteemed contemporary the *Country Chief*, from the pen of G. W. Bungay, who has been long known in our ranks, giving a truthful as well as graphic sketch of Mr. Kellogg. The writer says:—

"A Canadian on the banks of the Ottawa desires to know something of the history of our distinguished champion and collaborer, F. W. Kellogg, and it affords me pleasure to furnish the desired information. Doubtless he desires to know how he looks, and how he speaks. In order to gratify such a laudable curiosity, I will first sketch his person, and then analyze his style. Well, he is not a pretty man. He would not pass for a lady in the finest shawl and bonnet ever worn by woman. His voice is not soft and musical, his step is not light and airy, his figure is not delicate and sylph-like. Notwithstanding all this lack of qualities required to constitute a pink of prettiness, Mr. Kellogg is not a bad looking man—for his broad face, although bronzed and weather-beaten, is lit up with a pair of starry eyes that emit sparks of electric fire when he becomes excited in debate. He has a large well balanced head covered with black hair, save a bald spot on the crown. He is stout built, well formed, strong, erect and solid as one of his unbudging arguments—of common stature, bilious nervous temperament, has an ample chest, heaving with a warm heart, and is now in the noon of life. Without disparaging other temperance lecturers, I may safely say that next to John B. Gough, he is the most popular public speaker now in the field in this country. Without drawing invidious comparisons, I will take the liberty to add here, that he is not so jovial as Jewett, not so classical as White, not so eloquent as Gough, but he has more majestic energy than either of these gentlemen, and quite as much originality. He is hard and brilliant, like a rock abounding with crystals—a son of thunder, who shakes the kingdom of scoundrelism from centre to circumference, where he labors. He strikes a hard blow without a kid glove upon his hand; his intellect is strong and clear, his good common sense quick and masculine, so that notwithstanding his lack of early culture, he never fails to obtain complete and absolute mastery over every question he attempts to discuss. Seizing the strong points of a question, he directs attention to them by illustrations, anecdotes and arguments, that cannot be controverted.

His language is blunt, plain, and knotty—never soft—sometimes sublime, often eloquent. So much force is there in the simple Saxon he generally employs, his words seem to rattle against the bastions of the enemy like balls of steel. His sarcasm is sharp and condensed, rarely polished, never malicious—his invective keen as a Damascus blade without the rust of rancor upon it, his fancy well plumed but inferior to his judgment. He can labor an argument, but he cannot write an ode. At painting word pictures and carving word images, he is quite an adept. I have seen audiences listen with deep interest to his occasional thunderbursts of kindling eloquence. He always commands attention and usually leaves his den where ever the hammer of his argument or his appeal may hit. One of the most sensitive of men and the last to make himself personally offensive even to his enemies, but when badgered into provocation by repeated assaults, he will seize the assailant and gubbet him in the iron cage of public remark. Like many other public men, 'the knife of opposition is sure to bring out the purest blood of his eloquence.'

His voice is unmusical, harsh and heavy—his manner modest, unstudied, sometimes awkward; but his matter is always interesting and instructive. There is a point in every joke, a moral in every story he gives the hearer. His philosophy is sound, his argument convincing, his eloquence majestic.

He came to this city eight or nine years ago, and created quite a sensation. Night after night his meetings were crowded and multitudes added their names to the pledge. After lecturing in various parts of this Commonwealth, he visited Maine, where he delivered upwards of three hundred lectures. Afterwards he visited New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. In these Provinces he delivered not less than six hundred lectures, and obtained more than twelve thousand names to the total abstinence pledge.

He recently visited England and Scotland, where he met with a warm and welcome reception, and where his promise to return is remembered pleasantly by multitudes who were edified and delighted by his manly and forcible addresses during his tour through the Fatherland. The people of Canada who have solicited his services have made a wise choice, for his straight forward earnest manner, and his thorough knowledge of every phase of the reform, will enable him to render efficient service in that interesting field of labor.—Mr. Kellogg is a well read man, and the best educated persons in the Province can dispose of an hour to good advantage by listening to his novel and graphic lectures. Few men have such a vast amount of material on hand for a long course of lectures on the hackneyed subject of temperance, as this gentleman. He draws heavy shot from a gun that never flashes in the pan, and carries ammunition enough for a long siege. He has lectured night after night, week after week, and month after month in succession, in the same place, on the same subject, and the interest has increased to the end. Give him full hours, well lighted, follow him. Make his march a triumphal procession. Sing at his meetings, work for the cause as though all depended upon your labors, and pray for it as though all depended upon God, and then the seed sown by the labourer will spring up and bear an abundant harvest."

Miscellaneous Table Talk Topics.

OUR DEBT TO SOCIETY.—It is a part of every man's duty to give the weight of his influence to the correction of every evil which infests society. This, too, we owe to society, for the protection which it gives us. It is a debt. Not to pay it is dishonesty.—*R. v. H. W. Beecher.*

CHARACTER.—We may easily judge of a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him. If a person manifests pleasure in low and sordid objects; in vulgar songs and debasing language; in the misfortune of his fellows, or cruelty to animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty, truth,—if virtuous pursuits engage his heart and draw out his affections—we may be satisfied that he is an upright man.

DIRECTIONS FOR BOILING RICE.—Take one pint of good, clean, and rice, wash it well in several waters, rub it well between the hands, and pour off the water; each washing as soon as possible, to take off all the small particles that would be likely to color the rice. This done, take one quart of water to one pint of rice, put in one half a teaspoonful of fine salt, put it over the fire, let it boil fifteen minutes without stirring, and then take it off. If the rice has not taken up all the water, pour it off; if it is good rice it will take it all up. When this is done give the rice one good stirring and the only one, place the kettle on some hot embers where it will simmer for fifteen minutes more. This done your rice will come on the table, each grain separate, as white as snow and well cooked.—*New England Farmer.*

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—A person, whose general health is good, can cure any slight derangement of the stomach by total abstinence; and it is much better to refrain from food than to take medicine. The habit of dozing yourself with soda and pepper-mint, when you have eaten imprudently; or, with bitters, to procure an appetite; or Rochelle powders, is bad for the health, very bad. A well regulated diet and proper exercise will prevent the necessity of any of these nostrums, and when an excess has been accidentally committed, omit the next meal, and that will generally cure you.

MORAL COURAGE IN EVERY DAY LIFE.—Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket. Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should

do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so. Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money. Have the courage to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced that he lacks principle:

"A friend should bear a friend's infirmities"—

but not his vices. Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited. Have the courage to wear your old clothes, until you can pay for new ones. Have the courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Some men seem most severe when they are in reality most affected, as snow turns to ice when on the point of melting.

Abundance is a trouble, want, a misery, honor, a burden, and advancement dangerous, but competency, happiness.

CHOICE OF A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A Quaker in Paris, on New-year's day, being called on by four young men whom he employed, offered each of them either fifteen francs, or a Bible, both of which he placed before them. "I don't know how to read," said the first, and took the francs. "I can read, but I'm pressing wants," said the second, and took the francs. "The third also chose the francs. The fourth, who was a lad of thirteen, said, "I will take the book, and read it to my mother." He took the Bible, opened it, and it contained a gold piece of more than thirty francs. Thus he who chooses God's truth and heavenly wisdom, secures both the life that now is, and that which is to come. I am Webster's last audible prayer was, "Heavenly Father, forgive my sins and receive me to thyself, through Jesus Christ." The finest talents, the most exalted station, the greatest deeds, cannot give one a passport to the favor of God; to obtain it, there is but *one way*—*one way* alike to the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, the child and the man, and that is through the Mediator Jesus Christ, who declares himself the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

If the sun were a globe of gold, and each star a diamond, the moon a ball of silver, and the earth a pearl of great value, *one soul* would be worth more than all; and yet the sinner values his soul less than he does a few rusty silver dollars, or the transitory pleasures of sin for a season.

WHICH IS THE WORST?—A liquor seller in a heated discussion about the Maine Law, exclaimed, "These Temperance men carry matters altogether too far. We never compel men to buy or use liquor, but if they are fools enough to do it, it is their look out, not ours."

"Sir," said a by-stander, "Do you say a man is a fool who buys and drinks liquor to excess?"

Said the liquor dealer, "Yes, any man is a fool to do it. I don't care who he is!"

"Well, sir," replied the by-stander, "I will not dispute you. But if the man who drinks is fool enough to spend his time and money in a way that is ruining his property, character, health, happiness, family, soul and body—what must be the character of the man who will take advantage of his folly, because he can make money by it? If the one is a fool, is not the other a knave?"—*Selected.*

Most women had rather have any of their good qualities slighted than their beauty. Yet that is the most inconsiderable accomplishment of a woman of real merit.

The true reason why the world is not reformed is, because every man would have others make a beginning and never thinks of himself.

The pursuit in which we cannot ask God's protection must be criminal; the pleasure for which we dare not thank him, cannot be innocent.

A MAN SCALPED.—On Saturday last, as the train was passing at a rapid rate, near Sciotoville, an object was seen ahead, lying in close contact, if not really on the rail. The engineer and conductor discovered it in time, but thinking it was nothing but a log! took no precaution to check the speed of the locomotive when dashing on at full speed, they discovered the object to be a man, or at least in the shape of one. Every effort was made to stop, but on she went, amidst the most intense excitement, right over him to all appearance. Very soon a halt was effected, and on going to him it was found that the wheel had just scalped him, without injuring the skull. He was too drunk to walk, and had doubtless fallen down in the position he lay. Thoroughly aroused by the close rub which the iron horse had given him, and partly

sobered by the profuse bleeding of his wounded scalp, the brute expended his rage in curses, and blackguard abuse of those who were kindly engaged in carrying him to Sciotoville for shelter and attention. Justice requires us to say, that the liquor seller who furnished the means of intoxication to this man, had done his full part towards making a quick finish of the work of death. One inch more, and another would have been added to the host whose blood cry out for vengeance against the business.—*Exchange.*

A JUMBLE.—A political man writing from Rhode Island, as to the aspect of political matters in the state, says:—"All political matters are so jumbled up here, that it is almost impossible for a man to know to which parties he belongs, but we hope to come out straight two weeks from Tuesday, with a good Whig State Legislature and an un repealed liquor law."

Now we like to see just such jumbles, and hope they will continue until politicians shall, in self defence, put the disturbing liquor question out of the way, by setting it down as a fixed fact, that prohibition must and will prevail. And we are happy to see that moral considerations are every where gaining force, and loosening the ties which have hitherto fastened men claiming to be free, to the car party.—*Albany Recliblic.*

F. W. Kellogg.

This talented Temperance Lecturer is again amongst us, after an absence of several years, in all the freshness and vigor of the unshorn giant. Though he has ever been an acceptable Temperance Lecturer, yet we can observe, that he has made good use of his tour in Scotland and England, and may now be reckoned as one of our first-rate Lecturers. The two Lectures which he delivered here were of a high order, and would compare favorably with any we have yet heard, either with regard to the eloquence or the logic. We submit the opinion of one of our city contemporaries; by the way, we think it no more than due to the *Sun*, which seems to be "all right" on the subject of Temperance, to wish it success.

"We had the pleasure, on Thursday evening last, of hearing a defence of the *Maine Law*, by Mr. F. W. Kellogg, in the American Presbyterian Church, and in our opinion the discourse was perfectly successful. Mr. Kellogg stated the principal objections which have been urged against that statute, and honestly examined and refuted them. But he did not confine himself to a defence; he maintained the appropriateness, the necessity, and the efficiency of the law for the purpose it was intended to serve, viz: the disentanglement of society from the curse of intemperance; and demonstrated the absolute right inhering in every community to adopt and enforce such measures as it may deem best suited to that end. That the traffic in alcoholic liquors was the chief cause of intemperance, was clearly and logically proved. Two conditions were necessary for the production of this vice—1st. A craving appetite for strong drink; 2nd. The means of procuring strong drink. The first was created by the moderate use, which itself was consequent upon the supply of liquor, and inebriety resulted from the same facility of supply. Cut off the supply, he said, and you would starve the appetite or prevent its acquisition, and, of course, confirmed drunkenness would become a thing impossible. That the law of Maine did not interfere with individual liberty to drink, as its enemies pretend, was also asserted. Men might drink if they chose; but it was absurd to say that they had a right to sell any thing they chose, or to create such a thing for sale to others. They might make it for themselves, but that was a very different matter from claiming to sell to others. That the right to drink does not include the right to compel other people to provide the drink, needs scarcely to be argued. An epicurean without a cent in his pocket is not deprived of the natural right to eat ortolans if he can get them; nor with his purse well lined can he assert the right to have things which the sense of the community has decreed to be injurious. If he can make for himself what he wants, then he may possibly—and only possibly—have the right to eat or drink them.

Mr. Kellogg's style is forcible and convincing. He grapples his subject fiercely, but honorably, and he assists his conclusions with illustrations well calculated to take hold of the memory. We were much pleased with him, and have no hesitation in saying he is an able useful workman in the noble enterprise to which he has devoted his energies. We hope he will be heard in Montreal again."

A Standard Bearer Fallen.

We are sorry to have to record the melancholy death of our respected fellow laborer in the Temperance cause, D. G. W. P. Lozier, of Dundas, who was one of the many who were suddenly called "to give in their account" to the "Judge of all the earth," by the late Railroad accident in Connecticut. We were not sufficiently acquainted with our brother to speak of his preparedness for this call, but it should stir us all up to greater diligence in the work in which we are engaged, for "the night cometh when no man can work."

Grand Division of Canada East.

The Grand Division of Canada East held its May session at St. Andrews on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant. R. Knoeshaw, Esq., G. W. P., was in the chair. From the Reports of the G. W. P. and Grand Scribe, the Order in Canada East seems to be progressing slowly and surely. Since last meeting 7 new Divisions have been instituted, while the old ones show a steady increase in the number of contributing members. Action was taken during the session for the purpose of employing Lecturers during the coming Winter; also Petitions in favor of the Maine Law are to be sent to the Subordinate Divisions for signatures. Several other matters were brought up and discussed, affecting the good of the Order. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed during the whole session. This was undoubtedly the best meeting that the Grand Division of Canada East has yet held.

On Thursday the Sons of Temperance there invited the Grand Division to join them in a demonstration. A considerable number of members from St. Andrews, Victoria, Wellington and Chatham Divisions turned out in full regalia with music and banners. After walking through the village they all met in the Congregational Church where they listened to addresses from the G. W. P., R. Knoeshaw, W. Easton, of Montreal; J. Gordon, Aylmer; B. Cole, Quebec; and A. McEachren, Ormstown. The choir in the interval sang some Temperance Hymns which elicited most rapturous applause. On the whole, the time spent there was the most pleasant that could have been spent anywhere, and will be long remembered by the representatives from a distance, as well as the inhabitants of St. Andrews and surrounding country.

Advocate Extra.

We find it impossible at present to carry out our intention in regard to an Extra of the *Advocate*, containing a synopsis of debate on Mr. Cameron's Maine Law Bill, &c., and must content ourselves with what appears in our present number.

Signs of the Times.

We regard it as a very encouraging feature of the present time, to find that the learned and talented are directing that learning and those talents to the furtherance of the great cause of Temperance, for undoubtedly just as soon as the literature of our country is leavened with correct views of the principles we have so long contended for, so soon will our principles prevail. Hence is it that we regard with pleasure every effort thus put forth. We

are no admirers of works of fiction, properly so called, because the pictures are generally overdrawn, and most frequently the writers of these works have no special point in view, as a consequence the sympathies of the heart are squandered; but on the subject of Temperance it is different; no pencil can paint nor pen describe beyond the reality the desolation and misery caused by the use of intoxicating liquors. And when we find christian men engaged in making such impressions, with some immediate practical result in view, we say we rejoice at it. We have been led to these remarks from having been furnished with a copy of a volume, entitled "Mapleton; or, more work for the Maine Law," which we regard as well calculated to show the necessity of stringent legislation upon the subject of all that intoxicates. We understand that a few are for sale at Mr. Dawson's.

[FOR THE ADVOCATE.

On Thursday afternoon, the 12th of May, a public meeting was held in the Congregational Chapel, at Whitby, for the purpose of organising the Temperance League for the County of Ontario. Judge Burnham was called to preside, and the Rev. James T. Byrn to act as Secretary, *pro tem*. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. Standerwick, after which the Rev. R. H. Thornton made a statement of what had been done at preparatory meetings, explained the objects of the League, and proposed a draft of the constitution, which after some discussion and explanation by the mover, Dr. Tempest, A. Farewell, Esq., Rev. J. Finlay, and others, was adopted, each article being separately proposed. An amendment was proposed by Messrs. Hodgson and Fraser to dispense with the first clause of the objects specified in the Provincial Constitution, but it was lost.

The following were the Officers and Committee of Management appointed for the ensuing year:—

President,—Rev. R. H. Thornton; Vice Presidents,—J. Gould, Esq., Uxbridge, and Dr. Gunn, Whitby; Corresponding Secretary,—T. G. Chesnut, Oshawa; Recording Secretary,—James Hodgson, Esq.; Treasurer,—Judge Burnham; Committee,—J. H. Perry, A. Hurd, James Burns, J. Campbell, J. W. Smith, Peter Taylor, James Brebner, Dr. Tempest, W. Dunbar, and Rev. J. T. Byrno.

It was concluded for the present to adopt the uniform rate of membership of 7½ each, without any distinction of sex, age, or employment.

The following gentlemen were appointed as Delegates to attend the meeting shortly to be held in St. Catharines:—J. H. Perry, A. Farewell, and Dr. Tempest; when various instructions were confided, relative to the interests of this County Branch.

Upwards of twenty names were then given to the Secretary, and instructions of a public meeting announced, as soon as the Provincial League was duly formed.

Thanks were then tendered to the Chairman, when the meeting separated.

J. T. BYRNE,
Secretary, *pro tem*.

Whitby, May 13, 1853.

OHEIM TOMS HUTTE.

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

For sale by JOHN DOUGALL,
183 St. Paul Street.

The above work can be sent by post for 6d.
Montreal, March 30, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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