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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

VOL. XVII.]

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1851.

No. 5

The Bottle.—Chapter V.

Poor little Lotty! Once a loving, beautiful and happy child—now wan and wasted, and with a face so full of sadness and suffering, that those who gave to the sick mother for the sake of the sick babe in her arms, felt sometimes unhappy for days, as the image of the child arose up to haunt them.

No one seemed to care much for Lotty, but Agnes; and when she came in at night with the money she had picked up through the day, she always took the child in her arms; and it would lay its emaciated face down upon her breast, and look up at her with its large, glistening eyes, and not move them for minutes and minutes at a time. Agnes loved her little sister more and more tenderly, as the wasting disease at its vitals, went deeper and deeper; and she often pleaded for it to be left at home. But no—Lotty must go out every day; in cold or heat; in rain or sunshine. Agnes did not understand that it was the pale, thin face of her little sister that brought her mother so many sixpences and shillings, while she was rarely able to get more than a penny at a time; nor did she know that the brutalized mind of her depraved mother, was pleased rather than distressed, as she saw the face of Lotty exhibiting deeper and deeper marks of suffering, for these gave her a more certain hold upon the sympathies of those to whom she appealed for charity.

Shocking as this is to think of, it was yet too true. Agnes often begged to have the doctor sent for; but the mother was content to get medicine without advice, from patent nostrum sellers, who too often recommend any thing for the sake of the money, and often as certainly destroy health and life as the rumseller himself. Many, many nauseous doses were forced down the reluctant throat of the poor child by the passionate mother; and many were the blows it received because its weak stomach made it turn from, and with cries, resist the cruel infliction. And all that it took was poison to its weak body; for it excited the disease and made it incurable.

One morning—the sleepless child had moaned all night in pain—the mother rose from her hard mattress, thrown upon the floor, and after preparing some breakfast, ordered Agnes and James, who were crouching by the few sticks that blazed feebly upon the hearth, to go out to their day's employment—begging. Lotty was in the arms of Agnes, and her face lay close against her sister's bosom. She was breathing quick and gaspingly, and with every breath, uttered a low moan.

"What shall I do with Lotty?" asked Agnes.

"Put her down on the bed there," replied the mother, in a fretful, impatient voice, while the child shrunk closer to her sister.

"She is very sick, mother," said Agnes.

"She's no more than she was yesterday. So put her down. You just want to sit there, idling your time. Put her down, I tell you."

The child began to cry as Agnes arose and went towards the mattress that lay upon the floor.

"Stop that crying!" exclaimed the father, angrily. He sat smoking his pipe by the fire-place, his feet upon the mantle.

But Lotty cried on, though feebly.

"Stop, I say!" And the brutal man took his feet down, and turned half round to give force to his words, by a threatening look.

"Aint you going to hush up there?" As he said this, Latimer started up and went toward the grieving little one.

"Oh, father!" exclaimed Agnes, moving between him and the bed upon which Lotty lay,—“Don't whip her. Indeed she's very sick this morning. There Lotty!” she added, in a soothing voice, turning towards her sister,—“there dear, don't cry!”

This interference only made Latimer more angry. Seizing Agnes by the arm, he threw her with violence against the side of the room, cursing her bitterly as he did so; and then stooping over the shadowy form of the still fretting child, struck it two or three stunning blows. It ceased crying. He again took his seat by the fire-place, and turned his back upon his family.

Agnes went out weeping, to renew for another day, her miserable employment. But the low moan of little Lotty was in her ears, and she heard it, as she stole along the crowded streets, above the rattling of wheels and discord of many voices. For the very sadness of her young face, many stopped and gave their pittance, who would otherwise have passed on.

When Mrs. Latimer was ready to go out with Lotty, and went to take her up, she found her in a kind of stupor—merely asleep she thought. But it was the blessed prelude to a sweeter sleep than the little sufferer had ever known.

Wrapping up the light form, and lifting it as if the weight were little more than the weight of so much down, the mother went forth again—but with a dying child in her arms. At one of the corners in the city, past which the onward passing crowd of men and women flowed in one continuous wave, she sat down, and exposed the death-stricken face of her youngest born. The mother's eyes were too dim to perceive the signs that were not mistaken by others.

"Take that child home, good woman! It is dying!" said one.

"That child is too sick to be exposed on a day like this," said another.

And words of similar import were repeated over and over again, but the mother saw nothing more than she had seen for weeks. Sometimes a little crowd would gather around her, attracted by the ghastly look of the unconscious one that lay in her arms, and many hearts being touched by the spectacle of misery, many hands tendered the alms she sought.

At last, the mother was aroused by the startling exclamation—

Mrs. Latimer



COLD, MISERY AND WANT DESTROY THEIR YOUNGEST CHILD—THEY CONSOLE THEMSELVES WITH THE BOTTLE.

"Good Heavens! That child's dead!" And it was too true. In the cold streets, its head against the colder bosom of its unnatural parent, the child had died. But its death was peaceful. From the midst of the restless eager crowd, it had gone home. And it was better to die any where than to live. Up to the last moment of suffering our hearts go sadly with such a one, and we feel like weeping at every step; but when the heart ceases to beat, when the eye becomes dark, and the ear sealed forever to earthly sounds—then we breathe freely; our sadness is turned into a feeling of relief and thankfulness.

Well might the mother start at the strange words! Well might she shudder, when she looked down upon the image of clay that she held in her arms, and saw that it was but the effigy of her babe!

Starting up, with a low cry of horror and fear, Mrs. Lattimer covered the face of the dead child with her shawl, and turned, with hurried steps, homeward. The mother's heart was now reached, and it throbbed with anguish.—Trooping back upon her mind, came memories of neglect, wickedness and cruelty. She understood now, why the child had moaned all night, and why it had lain panting upon the breast of Agnes. The cruel blows from its father's hand, she felt upon her own heart. These were, perhaps, the bitterest moments of her whole life. As she went with rapid steps back to her house, her thoughts retraced, hurriedly, the last few years, until it came to the pleasant days she spent before the bottle entered, like a demon of evil, their happy home.—Lotty, with her bright eyes and waving curls, was before her, and she even heard, in memory, the gay laugh of the gladsome creature. Then a thick darkness seemed to shut down over her—and then she felt the dead form of Lotty in her arms.

All day Agnes was upon the street with her brother. Towards evening, she turned her steps homeward, tired, and with a troubled spirit. Hardly for a moment at a time, had the image of her sick sister been out of her mind. James was crying with cold and fatigue, and as they walked along he said that he wished he could die. Agnes made no answer to this; for she felt, young as she was, that it would be better to die than to live.

At last they reached home, with thirty-five cents, the result of their day's solicitations for charity. Thirty-five pennies! How many hundreds of cold repulses, harsh words and threats, had they endured in that weary day, before even so small a sum came into their hands! As Agnes entered, she went first to the bed on the floor, where she saw that Lotty had been laid, to look at and speak to the little sick one. Before her mother could prevent her, she had turned down the sheet that lay over the corpse, and the white face of Lotty was exposed to her eyes. She had never looked upon death before; but, no matter—she knew the ghastly signs too well; and with a bitter cry, let the sheet fall over the marble features, and sank in a passion of grief upon the floor.

The father and mother were sitting by the fire. With them, the bitterness of the first shock of grief, was, for the time over. They had consoled themselves with the bottle, and now felt much better. And ever and anon, during the evening of sorrow that followed, they took new draughts of consolation, until all was forgotten, and they fell asleep upon the floor.

A lonely watcher by the dead throughout that never-to-be-forgotten night, was the little girl who had loved the child so well. Of all she felt and thought, as the silent hours moved slowly away, no one but herself can know. Too far do such experiences come; but all who pass through them as young as she, receive impressions which nothing in after life can efface.

Day at last began to come dimly and coldly in, and then, with her head lying near that of the departed one, Agnes fell asleep and dreamed of the old and happy time. But her sleep was brief, and her waking full of sorrow.

While the father and mother again sought consolation in the bottle, Agnes was sent to the houses of people in the neighborhood, to whom she related a sad tale of poverty, suffering and death. Some gave her grave clothes, some money with which to buy a coffin; others said they would call round and see if her story was true, and one man, to whom she applied, on ascertaining the facts in the case, bought a plain coffin at an undertaker's and had it sent home. Into this the dead body was placed, and on the morning that followed, it was buried, at the public charge, in the "Potter's Field."

All through the night preceding the interment, Agnes again watched with the corpse, and watched alone. The bottle had locked up the souls and senses of her parents. With the morning light she again slept; but was soon aroused from sweet forgetfulness by the hand of her mother. The bottle was empty, and must be replenished. Hiding it under her apron, she descended to the street, and knowing that all the neighborhood were aware of her sister's death, she felt unwilling to go into any liquor-selling store near at hand, and so went off for two or three blocks. The drinking house she entered was that of Morrison, and the bottle she held in her hand was the same that had contained the tempting cordial, given as a bait to her father. Morrison knew her.

"Well, what do you want?" he said gruffly, as she came up to the counter.

"I want a pint of gin."

"How much money have you?" asked the landlord. "Let me see."

Agnes handed him a two-shilling piece, and said she wanted change.

Morrison took the money, and stepping back to the door upon which sundry small accounts were kept, pointed to a group of chalk marks, and said—

"Go home, child, and tell your father that I have passed the money to his account."

"Yes sir," said Agnes, not comprehending what he meant; and she remained standing by the counter.

"There, run home." And Morrison nodded his head towards the door.

"But you hav'n't given me the gin," said Agnes.

"No, nor don't mean to give it to you. Run away home and tell your father that I have kept the money in part payment for what he owes me."

Agnes understood this perfectly, and seeing by the expression of the man's face that remonstrance was hopeless, took up her bottle and went away.

When she told her mishap at home, even the presence of the dead child could not repress the sudden anger of the father; but he happened to be sober, and the few better feelings that remained in his bosom, arose, and soon controlled him. More money was given to Agnes, and this time she had better success. The bottle was replenished, and the parents sought in that the consolation it were vain to look for in their own thoughts.

At ten o'clock the dead cart came; and they looked their last look upon the face of Lotty. A rough man entered, screwed on the coffin lid, and bore the body carelessly away. Agnes felt as if she would suffocate with the struggling anguish pent up in her young breast, and little Jimmy wept as if his heart were breaking; but the parents consoled themselves with the bottle.

Review of our Moral Forces.

TRUTH.

The earnest devotion which our work demands, should be well sustained by an intelligent appreciation of the position we occupy, the end to be compassed, and the appliances we can command. We have never dreamed that the lust of drink was to be rooted out of the heart and practice of those who had been steeped in alcohol for half a century, nor that time-worn prejudices were to be dissipated by magic, and destroyed, but by self-sacrificing toil and untiring perseverance. The difficulties to be overcome are numerous and gigantic, and must be worn down by the force of argument and the influence of consistent example. Meanwhile it may afford encouragement to the devoted laborers in the good cause, to see clearly the grounds on which an ultimate triumph may be certainly calculated on, and by what means it may be achieved.

Whatever may be objected against the temperance cause on account of the arguments of its advocates, the style of its platform displays, or the practices or spirit of its adherents, so far as complaint may be just, will assuredly be improved by time and experience. But even while they exist, our hope lies in the broad and strong foundation of TRUTH on which our principles rest. All the ridicule, scorn, opposition, and contempt that have been hurled at the system, have not obscured the truth; while respectable and scientific antagonists who have seriously approached the question have but made the truth shine brighter, and contributed to its clearer demonstration.

We are obviously on a foundation of truth in asserting that the evil we combat is one of deadly and destructive force, and co-extensive with the limits of the British empire. Few families are entirely unaffected by it. Crime is produced, aggravated, and perpetuated by the use of alcohol. Insanity is as distinctly traceable to it, as effect to cause. It assuredly involves multitudes in pecuniary embarrassment, and ultimate ruin. The force of animal passions is always fearfully increased, and sometimes fatally developed, by what is commonly regarded as moderate use. Diseases are multiplied, complicated, masked and sometimes rendered incurable by its potent influence; while death in its most terrible aspects, results in many painful instances from the daily imbibition of varying quantities of alcoholic liquids. All these things are now established as truth, on a basis of unquestioned demonstration.

Further, truth fully justifies the declaration that alcoholic beverages are not a necessary of life; physicians and physiologists, those who study the healthy functions of the human frame, and those who prescribe for its abnormal conditions unite in the opinion that alcohol is unnecessary; while multitudes of men, in every station of life, of every age, occupied in every kind of trade, profession or calling, inhabiting every variety of climate, all bear testimony that experience sustains the same important assurance. No man now honestly believes that as a general rule alcohol is a necessary of life, and those who desire to defend the practice of taking a little, invariably conclude, from personal motives or medical opinions, that they are exceptions to the general rule.

Again, truth, undoubted truth, sustains the appeal to Holy Scripture for the principle of self-denial for the benefit of our fallen degraded fellow-men, and justifies us in throwing around our rising population such safeguards as may preserve them from the snares which have entrapped and ruined so many of the present, and past generations.

Again, we assert as an established truth, that the moral influence of example is never lost. No man's right example is thrown away, and no man can seriously entertain the belief, that no effect will be produced on society by his conduct.

Resting on these admitted truths, WE EXPECT SUCCESS. Truth was never worsted in the end. Let us be faithful to truth, and our victory is secure. Triumph is only a question of time. It may be hastened or retarded by the wisdom of our plans and earnestness of our labors; but truth must prevail. We have truth enough demonstrated and ready for use to carry our cause, if we but rightly use it. Every encounter will test the temper of our weapons, and increase our confidence in them. Every antagonist with whom we discuss our principles, will give us a firmer grasp of truth, and a wider scope for its effectual presentation; and every year of effort, and every act of sacrifice for our cause, will but bring us nearer to the goal we heartily desire, confidently expect, and shall certainly attain.—*National Temperance Chronicle.*

Short Notices of Passing Events.

By Young Humphrey.

FRANCE AND ITS WINE-SHOPS.—A French newspaper, the *National*, supposes that the net receipts of the tax on potable liquors for this year will be seventy millions of francs, and that the firstfruits of the wine tax will be offered to the Pope. This appears a strange offering, when it is well known that such vile abominations spring from the evil spirit of wine, as are averse to the interests of religion. It was stated by M. de Montalembert, in the National Assembly of France, "that where there was a wine shop, there were the elements of disorder, and the fruitful source of all that is at enmity with the interests of the workman. This was seen in the fact that the late conspiracy against the President was hatched in one of these dens. But in spite of all this, the President, only last week, when reviewing the soldiers, gave them money and increased rations of wine."

BRITISH PORT WINE.—The *Christian Times*, Feb. 15th, states that the Rev. Mr. C., of Pentonville, has been ill of gastric fever, and was ordered to drink port wine. Mr. C. having abstained for some time, got a friend, who was a judge, to purchase some of the right sort. Having taken the prescription, he became worse; so he tested the wine, and sulphuret of lead was precipitated to the amount of half the contents of the glass. What will the drinkers of wine say to this, who ask, "What was wine sent for?" If any person will take the trouble to go to Bishops' in Finsbury, they may read in large letters, Distillers and Wine-Makers." Scripture wine drinkers might learn a lesson from an anecdote relative to Jonathan Wild. When in prison, he was visited by the chaplain, whom he invited to drink a bottle of wine with him. The chaplain refused at first, but afterwards consented to drink, if allowed to have a noggin of rum instead of the wine. When asked why he preferred rum, he said, "Because it is nowhere spoken against in Scripture." Not bad that!!

STRONG DRINKS AND DEATH.—Dr. Duncan, medical officer of health for Liverpool, in his last report, gives ten deaths through drinking strong drink. At the Old Bailey Sessions in January, five cases of manslaughter were tried, all mixed up with strong drink. But equally disgraceful results arise from weak liquors, cider for instance, 34 hogsheads average of which wash is consumed by laboring men in Devonshire, according to the report of the *Times*, February 11th. One of the results is seen by a statement in the *Dispatch*, Feb. 10th. "A party of men at Somerton were drinking cider, and under its excitement wanted to force a man named Allen to pay for some Tobacco, which he refused. They then blocked up the chimney corner, heaped on fresh fuel, and literally roasted him alive, so that his flesh came off with his clothes. "Strong drink is raging." But in spite of such fearful results, arising from these vile compounds, a house of great pretensions to virtue at Liverpool

has shipped a large quantity of spirits and fire arms for the African market. So says the *Globe* for January 19th.

THE ADMIRALTY.—From their late report, it seems that in 1846, there were 517 cases of punishment for drunkenness.

1847	...	405
1848	...	527

This fact has induced the Naval Lord Admiral Dean Dadds to propose, that in 1851 the spirit rations be reduced one-half, and none to be allowed to those under 18 years of age. A compensation will be made to the men. Our friends of reform must rejoice in this step as one in the right direction, for the sailors have been fearfully deceived by strong drink. A case in the *Hants Telegraph* will illustrate this. A vessel arrived at Gosport from the coast of Brazil, and the landlord of the Waterman's Arms succeeded in inducing seven of the sailors to entrust themselves under his care, for which he charged them, for three days, £102 15s 6d. So much for the kindness of the landlord. This reminds us of the speech of the counsel for the publicans, in getting the license for "Cremorne Gardens." He made it appear that the gardens were for the innocent amusement of the people, such as balloons, fireworks, music, &c. : but the philanthropy of this class may be doubted, when it is known, that when the proprietor of the concern just alluded to was examined before the bankruptcy Court, it was seen that in five years, £40,000 had been spent there in intoxicating drink.

It is with pleasure we also observe in many places, "a change coming o'er the spirit of the times." Bacchanalian dinner-parties are passing away: soirees and tea-parties are taking their places. During the past six months, soirees have been given to Richard Cobden, at Sheffield; James Silk Buckingham, in Scotland; Dr. Wardlaw, in Edinburgh; Sir Joshua Walmesley, in Bolton. At the anniversary of the Bristol Athenæum, 1400 sat down to tea.

The number of persons taken up in a state of drunkenness is also on the decrease. The *Christian Times* says, that in 1831 one person in 48 fell into the hands of the police in a state of intoxication, but in 1848, it was 1 in 110; being in 1831, 32,635; in 1848, 16,481.

These are encouraging signs, and perhaps teetotalers deserve some credit for them. However, Young Humphrey doesn't care who has the praise, as long as the good is done. He wants to see young England a teetotal England, and then he will have a little time to throw in his help to some other reform. For the present, he means to do what he can to help forward the good time coming.

General View of the Temperance Cause.

Rhode Island.—A large and enthusiastic Convention has been held in this State. The difficulty of procuring testimony to convict rumsellers under their present law was fully discussed, and measures taken to elicit more thorough legislation, by which the possession of the implements of the trade shall be evidence against the dealer. All right, brethren, press the villains till they quit the business of robbery and killing their fellow-men, or are properly punished for it.

Massachusetts.—A Legislative Temperance Society has been formed, of which Gov. Boutwell is President. He is a whole souled temperance man. The people of this State are seeking for more stringency in their laws against liquor selling. Some of our Hartford dealers of "unadulterated liquors" boast that their best customers are in Massachusetts.

Vermont.—This gallant little State seems determined to have the lead in the good cause of temperance. A Mass Convention of the people has recently been held at Middlebury, which was truly a grand affair. The most able and

distinguished men of the State were in attendance, and took part in the meeting.

Connecticut.—In our own State a good deal is doing this winter for the cause. Merritt, Hale, Burleigh, Meeks, and Brown are in the field lecturing, besides occasional help from others. We are to have Jewett through the month of March. If there is not a strong temperance element in the next Legislature we shall be sadly disappointed.

Pennsylvania.—The State Convention met at Harrisburg, on the 23d. Judge McFarlane presiding, about 100 delegates present. The Convention, in view of the expense of pauperism in the State, resolved to petition the Legislature to raise the license 100 per cent. and appropriate one half to the counties for the support of the poor; and that a committee be appointed to obtain statistics of the amount of pauperism and crime in the State. A large public meeting was held in the capitol.

New York.—Petitioning the Legislature now in session for a law of prohibition upon the traffic is now the order of the day. Numerous lecturers are at work in the State, and we trust the present Legislature will do their duty upon the subject.

Iowa.—This gallant State is struggling with great earnestness and fidelity to keep down the general traffic of liquor. The annual meeting of the State Temperance Society was held recently at Iowa city, and resolutions passed of the right kind.

Wisconsin.—There are numerous friends of temperance in this State, who oppose the present laws of the State, on the plea that in no contingency should men be licensed to kill their fellow men, though they do pay the bills. The law is said to be defective in several particulars.

Ireland.—A great revival of the temperance cause is now in progress among the teetotalers of Wexford, and it is hoped that the days of Father Mathew will be revived. Efforts are making to dissuade all teetotalers from the use of tobacco.

Scotland.—The subject of temperance was discussed simultaneously, in almost every pulpit in the land, on the last Sabbath of 1850; and arrangements are already making for holding meetings during the Industrial Exhibition this year in London. Every thing speaks of progress; on almost every hand we see symptoms of a change in favor of our principles.—*Fountain, Hartford, Ct.*

Temperance Demonstration.

On Monday evening a meeting of the advocates and friends of temperance was held in Exeter-hall. It was announced by hand-bills that several hard-working men would attend, selected from the following occupations—gas stokers, glassblowers, brick-makers, compositors, brassfounders, fellmongers, shoemakers, gardeners, &c.; and that they would demonstrate, from their own experience, that entire abstinence from strong drink is practicable in connection with the most arduous toil, and promotive of health, comfort, independence, and political, social, and moral elevation. The large hall was well filled, the majority being of the working classes, male and female—fathers, mothers, and their children. We give a few extracts.

John Casell, Esq., who was selected by the committee to fill the chair, said, there was one point, to which he would beg to call attention. They were to have a great gathering in that great temperance house, the Crystal Palace. He called it the temperance house because the Commissioners of the national undertaking had determined that persons contracting for the supply of refreshments should not be allowed to sell any intoxicating liquors in the building; and, moreover, as if out of respect to them (the teetotalers), the contractors for refreshments were compelled to supply (gratis) an abundance of filtered water to everybody who should solicit the crystal drink in the Crystal Palace.

Mr. Grove, a coal-whipper, said that teetotalism had been a glorious thing to him and his family. He had been a coal-whipper for many years, and remembered the time when they were called

the "White Slaves of Wapping." Then the system was that the publicans employed all the coal-whippers, and the man who drank the most rum, or gin, or beer, received the most work to do; and then they had none of them any time to improve their minds. But, thank God, it was not so now, for great improvement had taken place. Hero he described the gloomy vault in which he received his first engagement; it was in the house of a publican, and men blackened with their work were sitting there and smoking their pipes, and made it look more like a smuggler's cave than anything else. He had been told before he became a coal-whipper that he would earn 6s. 9d., and even sometimes 18s. a day. He had thought if he could earn so much that he could afford to drink a little, but he soon found that three parts of his earnings were to go to the publicans (hear). He went one day to a publican to get employment, but did not succeed, and at the time a ship's captain, a worthy pious man, was standing at the bar, and he asked the landlord why he (Grove) had not been at work, to which the publican replied that he was too respectable a looking fellow to be a coal-whipper, and would not drink enough (hear). The speaker then proceeded to describe at length his career as a drinking man until he became a depraved drunkard. He soon pawned and lost his clothes, and became dressed in rags and tatters; he lost all thoughts of going to chapel, and went anywhere on Sunday evenings where he could get a pipe. The lies that he and his fellow-drunkards told their wives about the wages could not be numbered. His children grew up bigger drunkards than their father. And so it was among them all. Father and son then went to the beer-shop and incited each other to drink. One Sunday evening he went out to look for his children, and he found his oldest son at a public-house almost choking from intoxication. He took him home, and laid him down to recover himself; but he came home on Sunday again drunk. These sights of the children growing up in the ways of their father was the occasion of his becoming a total abstinence man. At first he was ridiculed by his mates after taking the pledge; but he had made his determination, and went on steadily. Here Mr. Grove described the advantages in detail which had accrued to him and his family from his change of habit; how they had obtained more clothes, and raised themselves in respectability of station. He found that he could do his work much better now, and felt as if he was fifteen years younger than he was twenty years ago. His oldest son signed the pledge shortly after he had done so; then six of his children and their mother; and finally their grandmother was so delighted with the good effects which she had witnessed that at the age of 88 she signed the pledge and kept it till she was 95, at which age God was pleased to take her to Himself. Mr. Grove then told the meeting several anecdotes of drunkards and their reformations, and of whole families having one and all taken the pledge and been converted to the system of total abstinence, after having been reduced to severe misfortune and almost destitution by the intemperate habits of the father, which the sons had been too apt to follow. He concluded by exhorting all present to follow such admirable examples, and so secure to themselves inestimable advantages.

Mr. Joseph Palmer, of Mackinac, costermonger, said that one of the most unpleasant tasks a temperance man had to perform, was to state, as a reclaimed drunkard, the details of his experience. He commenced drinking when very young; having been taught by his parents, in the first instance, that a small portion of home-brewed ale was necessary and good for him. As he grew up, he thought, like many other lads, that it was honorable to fight for his king and country, and so he entered himself on board a man of war, and there he was taught to believe that he would never become strong, and never be able to kill people, without taking a portion of intoxicating drinks. Up to 1818 he continued to drink in what was called moderate quantities. Up to 1822 he drank when on shore in large quantities, and when at sea in small quantities, and sometimes drank nothing at all. In 1822 he met with an accident on board the ship and was compelled to go into the hospital. After his discharge from the ship he thought he must have a wife, and a pretty character to be sure he was to take care of a wife when he could not take care of himself (laughter and cheering). Up to 1840 he continued in the habit of hard drinking. But let them mark the gradual way in which that was accomplished. At one time he had shuddered at the idea of being a drunkard, but before many years he became an inveterate drunkard, and had lost good situations through drinking. He became a regular degraded and disgraced character in Huckney parish, pointed at

with scorn by some, and cared for by none (hear). Some people thought that they could cure drunkenness by punishing the drunkard, but it was no such thing. No one had suffered more than he had from the habit of drinking. He had once had his skull fractured in a row by the staff of a police officer, he had his ribs broken, and on another occasion he had been injured by a quart pot thrown at him in a quarrel. He had also been injured by fighting with a man much heavier than himself. He had in a word, suffered a martyrdom by joining in the drinking practices of this country. It had been said of him that it was an impossibility he could be kept from drink unless under the care of Dr. Wakefield, in the House of Correction. Ah! that was no laughing matter, and they little know how painful it was to his feelings to make these disclosures; but he did so for the benefit of those who heard him, and as an example and warning to them, if any of them had not taken the pledge. Why, when he drank he robbed his wife of her domestic happiness, and made her life a misery. However, he went on in this way up to the 10th of August, 1840. Up to that time he had heard little of total abstinence. After a debauch, in which he had been drunk on the Saturday, the Sunday, the Monday, and the Tuesday, on the last of those evenings he fell out with a pot companion. Words ensued and he struck him. There was a temperance meeting by a fortunate chance then holding in the neighborhood, and at this moment something strange struck his mind, as he saw the blood trickling from the wound he had inflicted, and it appeared to him as if Almighty God had said to him, "Thus far shalt thou go but no further." He said to his companions, "Let me go." They asked "Where?" and he answered, "To sign the teetotal pledge." They offered him beer, but he said that beer was what had made him suffer what he had, and he would have none of it, and he went at once to the teetotal meeting drunk as he was—and there was their old friend Dr. Oxley—and a pretty character he [Palmer] looked at the time with an old jacket on, which it was a libel on a decent jacket to call by that name, and an old cap which he would not now pick up in the street. Talk of liberty! He had regular out-and-out liberty then—liberty for his elbows, and for his knees, and his shoulders down to his very shoes, he had liberty everywhere, and, in a word, he was a regular out-and-out publican's victim. He signed the pledge then for three months, and after he had put his name in the book, he said to the chairman that he was determined to go without intoxicating drinks for three months, and if he found that abstinence did him any harm, he would come and tell the teetotallers that it had done so. But he did not wait even the three months over, for he then began to read, to think, to learn and inwardly to digest the subject, and six weeks after he had put his name to the pledge he became a teetotaler upon principle, and had remained so ever since. He felt ten years younger than when he was a drinking man, and he now spoke in the presence of his wife and three children, who were not far off, and there sat a regular teetotal wife. His old companions had told him he would die under the teetotal system, but he had not felt as if he was going to die; but on the contrary, was stronger and in better health; and all he could say was, that if he was to die, he should have at least this comfort, that he should die sober. He concluded by earnestly exhorting all present to regard the gin-shop light as the beacon which warned the mariner of rocks and quicksands, and danger; by strongly advising them all, if they wanted to stop drunkenness, to combine together in the resolution to buy nothing, no article whatever—of the publicans—not even ginger beer, or a bit of tobacco, or a cigar, or anything else that was even innocent in its effects.

Mr. Murrell, a gardener, proclaimed himself to be a teetotaler of ten years' and a-half standing, and if there was any man present who had been drinking intoxicating liquors for that period, and who was a better looking man than himself, let him show himself (laughter.) In reference to the hardships which he had endured, he had once slept for six weeks on a dunghill at Woolwich, and only got up to do the office of a washerwoman by washing the only shirt he had. At length he took the pledge; he went to reside with his aged mother; and the first week he went there he brought home 5s.; the next week he added another shilling, the third week he brought home all his wages, amounting to 18s. His mother took the pledge at eighty-eight years of age, and kept it till ninety-one, when she died. The three years he lived with his mother were indeed happy years.—

He had married a teetotaler, and exhorted every one to do the same. Let every one sign the temperance pledge, not only for his own sake, but for the sake of the human family.

Mr. Buttoux, ironmoulder, stated that he was one of the oldest advocates of the teetotal system in the Metropols, and the very first of the iron moulders who declared for the system. It had since then made great progress among that class, and he rejoiced to say that the abominable and oppressive system of fines and footings was done away with in his trade. As it regarded his own experience, he was taught to believe that, unless he drank strong drink, he could not become a strong man or a good workman; and when he determined to break off and become a teetotaler, he was assured that he would soon die; but he had been more than thirteen years a teetotaler, and it had not killed him yet. Some working men had secretly clothes to their backs, and that had been his own predicament before taking the pledge; and now he had a comfortable home, and a little library for which he would not take £20. Let working men know their own real value, and assert it by their conduct. It was all stuff and nonsense for men to say that they could not get through their work, however heavy, without beer. If iron-moulders could do well without it, how ridiculous it was for men, watchmakers for instance, who had to handle the immense wheels of a watch, to pretend they could not work without drink. Besides, they had no money to spare. Where were their wives and children to go when they fell sick or died, when they had drunk all their means away, and had made no provision for them? There were no almshouses built for them, and this should be a lesson to working men to take care of their earnings and save. When the "pale face was turned to the wall" where were the widow and children to go? He had a son in the meeting, who was fourteen years old on Christmas-day, who did not know the color of rum? Was it wrong thus to bring up a boy? For himself, he was in receipt of a better income than most workmen; but to what was this to be attributed but to the practical adoption of the total abstinence principle? By such means his fellow workmen would be enabled to provide for their families.

Soiree at Gananoque.

On the evening of Thursday last the 16th ult., the Gananoque Division of the Sons of Temperance held a Soiree in the Stone Coopers Shop, a large and commodious building, the use of which was kindly granted for the occasion by the proprietor, W. S. Macdonald, Esq. The interior of the building was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and brilliantly lighted by ethereal oil lamps, and sperm candles. About 300 people were present, being by far the largest number ever present at a Soiree in Gananoque. At 7 o'clock, the chair was taken by J. L. Macdonald, Esq., P. G. W. P. of the order. Immediately afterwards, the company were regaled with an abundant supply of tea, coffee and cakes, which reflected much credit on the committee of the Daughters of Temperance, to whom this part of the entertainment had been entrusted.

The cups and saucers having been cleared off, the Chairman made some introductory remarks, and called on the Rev. H. Gordon for a speech. The Rev. gentleman complied with the request in his usual happy manner, and concluded his address by proposing an imaginary bumper in honor of "Our friends and fellow laborers, the Rechabites." The sentiment was received with much applause, and was responded to by E. Webster, who gave some account of the origin, rise, progress and present state of the Rechabites, and concluded by proposing "success to the Daughters of Temperance."

Mr. J. R. Royncill appeared on behalf of the Daughters to express their gratitude for the honor conferred on them, and he delivered a powerful speech on the beneficial influence exerted by the Daughters and other ladies in promoting temperance.

The Rev. W. H. Williams was next called on to speak. The Rev. gentleman obeyed the call, and rivetted the attention of the audience for nearly half an hour by eloquent denunciations of the Drinking system. He referred with pride and pleasure to other two Temperance organisations, which, besides those that had been already honored by the company, existed in Gananoque—the "the Cadets of Temperance" and "the Buds of Promise"—the latter a juvenile order instituted by our friends the Rechabites. He rejoiced in the prosperity of these Societies, and trusted that the youths of Canada would continue to flock to their stand-

ards, so that ere long this beautiful province might be freed from the baneful dominion of alcohol. Three hearty cheers were then given for the "Cadets" and "Buds," and a very excellent speech on behalf of the former was delivered by Master Freeman Britford. This young gentleman showed such powers of oratory, and knowledge of the temperance question as did him much credit. The "Buds" were represented by Master Edward Cano, a little fellow some six or seven years of age, who called down thunders of applause by the energetic and heart stirring manner in which he recited a short poem on temperance.

Mr. John Dunbar next addressed the meeting, but from the low tone in which he spoke we could not catch the tenor of his remarks. He concluded by proposing "success to the Lansdown Division of the Sons of Temperance" which sentiment having been duly honored, a brief address in reply was delivered by Mr. Abner Landon, W.P. of the Lansdown Division.

Mr. J. W. Cunningham in a neat speech eulogised the Independent order of Odd fellows—congratulated the Gananoque Lodge on its prosperity, and hoped that "Odd fellows" and "Sons" would continue to act together in harmony and friendship. The sentiment was warmly received and an appropriate reply was made by Mr. Robert Brough, on behalf of the Lodge.

The regular toasts of the evening having been got through with, a service of fruit was handed round by the Stowards, after which speeches on various subjects were delivered by Messrs S. Cochran, R. Acton, W. Brough and W. S. Macdonald. Several of the Cadets acquitted themselves well in the delivery of various pieces of prose and verse. National, sentimental and humorous songs were sung by different gentlemen, and an Amateur company of Ethiopian serenaders, belonging to the village, gave some mirth-provoking specimens of Negro music. If the performers had had their faces blacked, they might have passed for *bona fide* "Darkies." The Gananoque Instrumental Band too discoursed in sweet strains at intervals during the evening, and added much to the general hilarity and enjoyment. On the whole, the evening was spent most pleasantly, and added another to the thousand proofs already given, that intoxicating drinks are not essential to social happiness.

It may just be added, that in Gananoque the temperance cause is in a very flourishing state. Besides the old Temperance Society, which did much good in its day, there is now in vigorous operation a Division of the Sons, a Union of the Daughters, a Section of the Cadets, a Tent of Rechabites and (*we forget what*) of the Buds. There is also a Lodge of Odd fellows, which continues to increase in funds and in the number of its members, and which, as a benefit society, has been of much use. Into the treasures of these various institutions, there has been paid during the past year a sum very little short of *One Thousand Dollars!* This, all will admit, is a "Great Fact" for a place like Gananoque.—*Brockville Recorder.*

Martintown Temperance Soiree.

The Williamstown, Front of Charlottenburgh, and Cornwall Divisions of the "Sons," with a considerable number of friends, attended a Soiree given by the members of the Martintown Division, at the Temperance House of Mr. Irvine, in Martintown, on Wednesday last, the 12th ultimo. The very excellent Band of the Martintown Division greeted the arrival of the Brethren and other friends, as they arrived in successive companies, with appropriate airs. After the lapse of some little time, sufficient for the interchange of friendly greetings—and during which the worthy host and his numerous staff of assistants vigorously bestirred themselves in preparing accommodation for the rather unexpected throng of visitors,—the party was summoned to the supper-table,—around which soon assembled upwards of one hundred guests, among whom were many charming members of the "sisterhood." Notwithstanding the number seated at the first tables—still were they crowded three times successively by a fresh throng of guests. A further treat of vocal and instrumental music was then furnished, when the company adjourned to the concert-room. James Cummings, Esq., was requested to take the chair, who, after a few remarks expressive of his gratification at meeting so numerous an assemblage, on such a joyous occasion, for the encouragement of their philanthropic Order, called on P. W. P. Craig, of the Cornwall Division, who delivered a very effective address on the miseries entailed on the world and our country in particular, by the vice of intemperance, which the speaker contended could

alone be checked by such associations as that to which he belonged; and wound up by a strong appeal to all who desired the prosperity of the country, and the welfare of their fellow-men, to join the Sons, thereby aiding, by their example, in promoting the cause of Temperance.

Mr. Craig was followed by Mr DeCastro. The gentleman's well known lively and humorous style, was much appreciated by the audience—calling forth tears or laughter at his pleasure.

The unavoidable absence of some zealous members, and eloquent speakers, from Cornwall and elsewhere, was very much regretted. On the whole, however, the members of the Order have every reason to be proud of this, we believe the first, and decidedly most successful Soiree, of the "Sons" in this quarter. May they "go on and prosper" in the good cause.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1851.

Wines of Scripture.

It is astonishing to what uses Scripture may be applied. One set of men plead Scripture as an authority for polygamy; another, as an authority for slavery, and with a certain class, it is the great authority for the use of those drinks which produce drunkenness. *The Saviour drank wine, they say, and may not we follow his example.*

There can be no doubt that his example is the highest law for Christians; but before we draw any sweeping conclusions from it, either regarding the use of wine, or any thing else, we should be very careful to know what his example really is. It cannot be denied that Jesus Christ did sometimes make use of a drink called wine; it was by no means his common or ordinary beverage, for he was sometimes reduced to the necessity of begging a draught of water; but he neither practised nor taught abstinence from wine as a virtue. There is, however, such a wide difference between the wines that were in current use in his day, and those in use amongst ourselves, as to deprive this class of objectors completely of the benefit of this argument. For,

First, The wine used by the common people in wine growing countries, such as France, &c., are as weak as our small beer. That some, at least, of the ancient wines of Palestine were as weak, may be inferred, from the fact, that it was not an uncommon thing for winebibbers to begin early in the morning, and continue at their cups till night, till the wine inflamed them; (Isa. v. 11,) whereas, our semi-distilled wines do the work in a small part of the evening, and send the inebriates reeling to bed, or the floor.

If this necessary reduction be made upon our common, fashionable wines, Port, Sherry, Claret, &c., they will be brought down nearly to a level with Ale, Porter, and Beer; for these drinks are,

* That is, on the supposition that Christ did use fermented wine, which we concede only for the sake of argument, to give our opponents the strongest possible case.

or ought to be, purely the result of fermentation, without the addition of any distilled spirit. But our opponents, perhaps, then reply, why not drink Ale and Porter? If our Saviour used a beverage which corresponded with them as a fermented drink, why should we give them up, and confine ourselves to the teetotal practice? This leads us to observe that another reduction must be made still, For,

Second. It is well known that infusions of a variety of narcotic drugs and herbs are mixed with these drinks, to give them a higher intoxicating power; and it is equally well known that such drugs were not infused in the pure wines of Palestine, except by the disreputable and intemperate. No person that has any respect for the blessed Saviour, will admit the imputation, without evidence, that he used wines which were drugged, to render them more intoxicating. The only occasion on which drugged wine was presented to him, so far as we know from the history, was when he was about to be nailed to the cross,—no doubt, to stupefy him, and render him insensible to the pain; but he refused the noxious draught. No doubt such wines were used by the drunkards in Palestine, and were preferred by them to a purer and more wholesome beverage, but this is nothing to the purpose.

If this second reduction be made upon our 'Port, Sherry, &c.,' they will be brought down nearly to a level with our Small Beer; we say nearly, for even home-made ale and beer, which some consider as nutritious and invigorating, generally contain an infusion of hops, a poisonous, narcotic herb. The pure wines of Palestine, therefore, such as our Saviour may be supposed to have used, were less intoxicating than our ordinary small beer; and if our opponents would but confine themselves to the use of such wines, ACCORDING TO THE EXAMPLE OF CHRIST, we would have no fault to find with them. There would then be no need of Temperance Societies; a gallon of such a harmless beverage, would not produce intoxication.

The wine used by the common people in wine growing countries, such as France, &c., are as weak as our small beer. That some, at least, of the ancient wines of Palestine were as weak, may be inferred, from the fact, that it was not an uncommon thing for winebibbers to begin early in the morning, and continue at their cups till night, till the wine inflamed them; (Isa. v. 11,) whereas, our semi-distilled wines do the work in a small part of the evening, and send the inebriates reeling to bed, or the floor.

Unlicensed Taverns.

The large number of unlicensed grog-shops in this city, is admitted and bewailed by every body; and there seems to be a pretty general conviction, which appears to us to be well founded, that they are to be ascribed to the heavy duties connected with tavern keeping, and the lax administration of the law in enforcing the penalties. We have already placed numerous proofs of the latter before our readers, in our reports of prosecutions for a breach of the Revenue laws in this city, from which it appears that, though the Inspectors have shown much diligence in endeavouring to bring guilty parties to justice, they have seldom been successful. There is a strong disinclination to convict; any trifling legal quibble is gladly laid hold of, as a pretext for letting persons escape, of whose guilt no doubt can be entertained; and so many of the gentlemen connected with the administration of law and justice, are themselves implicated in this evil, directly or remotely, that we are constantly reminded of the *Jury and the Bacon*. We thought ourselves particularly unfortunate in Mon-

treat, because so many of our great men were interested in the unlicensed traffic; but if the following paragraph in the *Canada Christian Advocate* be true, they are not much better in Hamilton:—

POLICE OFFICE.—We learn from the *Gazette*, that on Friday last, several females were brought before the Police Magistrate, and fined to the amount of \$100. The offences were, selling liquor without license, and keeping houses of ill fame. The *Gazette* says that two of these houses are the "property of the Hon. Samuel Mills, a Member of the Legislative Council and a Magistrate; and have frequently been complained of to him, as the landlord, by parties residing and owning property in the vicinity, but without effect."

We copy this paragraph, that the Hon. gentleman may have an opportunity to contradict it, if it is not true, or that the disgraceful circumstance may be the more extensively known, if it is.

The following duties are exacted on Taverns in Montreal, namely, the license or duty paid to the Crown, £4 7s 6d; the Road tax £2; and the City assessment £6, when the property is valued at less than £40; but if valued at £40 or more, it increases to £8 and £10, etc. It will be observed that the city assessment is the heaviest of these items; the lowest sum being £6; and, if any reduction be considered necessary, with the view of lessening the number of unlicensed houses, by presenting as little inducement as possible, to evade the law, it is here, chiefly, the reduction should be made. This tax was laid upon taverns in 1847, and it is instructive to observe its effect:—

In 1847 there were 308 Licens'd Tav. and the Police of.	2,234
1848 " " " "	2,001
1849 " " " "	1,673
1850 " " " "	2,946

This year, the duties and taxes will be increased by the new Law, to £18 7s 6d for the lowest rate; and we may consequently expect a farther diminution of licensed Taverns and an increase of unlicensed ones. We would respectfully call the attention of the City authorities to this, and suggest to them the propriety of taking some step to prevent or control this great evil. We have been long of opinion that low duties, and heavy penalties INVARIABLY exacted, whether for selling without a license, or keeping a disorderly house, are the true way to correct the evils arising from tavern keeping in this city. Let the keeping of taverns be allowed, but let those who keep them know that they will be carefully watched over, and for every outrage which they excite, will be made responsible.

Our readers would do us great injustice, if they were to suppose that we are favorable to tavern keeping in the abstract, whether licensed or unlicensed. We condemn the whole system, as opposed to the best interests of society, but, in the present state of public sentiment, we think the attempt to suppress them by force of law would be futile. Our object is, to render them at present as harmless as possible, by limiting their number, and binding them down under stringent regulations, and in the mean time maturing the public mind for having the whole system of tavern-keeping in all its ramifications, placed under the ban of the Legislature.

Temperance Celebration—West Farnham.

In my last, I mentioned that the Rechabites of West Farnham were about to hold a public meeting for the purpose of celebrating the establishment of their Tent, No. 14, C.E.T.O.R. The demonstration took place on the 13th of February, and was every way creditable to the Temperance people, and eminently calculated to advance the principles and benefits of the association. The day was exceedingly fine, one of the very few fine

days of the present stormy winter. At an early hour sleighs and cutters well filled were seen approaching Bowkerville. At 12, the band of music from Stanbridge Mills arrived, and the Rechabites unfurled their splendid new banner in front of their Hall, the chief Marshal of the day making a suitable address. The procession being formed, marched to the Methodist Chapel where, after prayer and singing, the address was delivered by the writer. He explained the chief features of the Rechabite institution—showed by whom it ought to be supported—defended the position that Rechabism is worthy of a place among the benevolent institutions of the age—proved its agreement with the Christian system—and then demonstrated that there were no objections to Rechabism sufficient to counterbalance its numerous advantages. After this lecture Mr. E. Finley, the worthy G.P. of the Order, and the Rev. B. Hitchcock, addressed the meeting. The procession then formed and marched to Mr. Cook's house, where a splendid dinner was provided. All seemed heartily to relish the rich repast—and were satisfied that the Rechabites of West Farnham had nobly exerted themselves to embody in action an unanswerable argument in favor of the Temperance, Virtue and Charity, which are the watchwords of their Order. After the tables were removed, the dining hall was again filled with company—and good music, interspersed with good speaking, occupied a couple of hours; the benediction was pronounced, and the company retired.

In conclusion, let me say, our cause looks cheering in old Missisquoi. I lectured at Philipsburgh on the 11th, when 17 signed the pledge. At North Stanbridge, where the flourishing new society is formed, I paid a visit recently, and after the lecture several new names were added. At Bedford, on the 22nd, I lectured to a large audience, and in this last place, we are encouraged with the assurance that already there is a revival of the Temperance cause. A willing worker will always be kept busy; but even if fatigue and weariness be occasionally his portion, he has the consciousness of doing good, and aiding in one of the most noble and useful reformations of the age.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Temperance Valentine.

My Dear Mr. ——. I write with despatch, to tell you my mind, so do be so kind, as to give me a reading, and careful considering. I wish not to vex, to tease or perplex, but only to say, in a friendly way, and in Valentine form what will do no harm, but if well understood, be productive of good.

The Sons of Temperance, I call them "L'Espérance," the "Hope" of the land, a noble band; forward they go, to meet the foe, that enemy dire, whose liquid fire, destruction has made, through every grade, of life and society, by inebriety.

Oh then be wise, and open your eyes, while not too late, to shun the fate, of those, by passion enslaved, and fashion. I know you're moderate, as you say temperate; but that will not do, for 'tis such as you that the drunkards quote, their cause to promote. They say "'tis genteel, the goblet to fill," and that "to decline, to fill it with wine, would be to declare, that to them 'twas a snare, that venturing to touch, they would take too much; 'tis not wrong in them, for you do the same."

I then urge example, for surely the example, you set before others, by joining the "Brothers," is one which the wise, could never despise. Then take my advice, though not in a trice, but bear it in mind, and strive to attend, the meetings periodical, at the Temperance Hotel. A "brother" your friend, I am sure will attend, and find you a seat, which is proper and meet.

And now in conclusion, should this poor effusion, meet your approbation, and consideration; you will, in favor, confer on me ever, by giving your name with it, to the *Temperance Advocate*. Then take your leave of wine, says your friend

VALENTINE.

Report of the Young Men's Total Abstinence Association.

The Committee of the Young Men's Total Abstinence Association, in presenting their First Annual Report, beg to advert briefly to the origin of their society.

At the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society, held in the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, January 25th, 1850, it was remarked by some of the Speakers, that the young men of Montreal ought to bring their energies into active exertion in connection with the Temperance enterprise. The Rev. Mr. Cox, whose zeal in the Temperance cause is well known, was one of the speakers on that occasion, and before the meeting closed, he proposed the immediate organization of a Temperance Society of Young Men. The preliminary steps were at once taken, and in the course of a fortnight this association was regularly organized and commenced its operations. Since its formation it has held about twenty public meetings, two of which were in Zion Church. At one of these a lecture was given by Rev. Wm. Scott, on the connection of the Temperance cause with the developments of modern civilization; one meeting was held in Gosford street Church, one in the Wesleyan Church, Griffintown, and two in the Wesleyan Church, Quebec suburbs, all these churches having been freely and most kindly granted for these purposes. The other meeting of this association took place in the Temperance Hall, St. Maurice street. At these meetings 250 signatures have been obtained to the pledge of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, by whatever name they may be known. Most of those who signed the pledge had not done so before.

An Auxiliary to this Society has been formed in the Quebec suburbs, and from the zeal and intelligence of the Committee, which has been appointed, we confidently hope that much good will be accomplished through their instrumentality in that part of our city.

Hitherto the Committee have conducted the affairs of the Young Men's Society without having made any appeal to the public for pecuniary aid. Their expenditure has been restrained by the strictest economy. Their speakers, with one exception, have been taken altogether from their own ranks; their services have, therefore, been gratuitous. Their places of meeting also have generally been obtained free of cost: The outlay has therefore been chiefly occasioned by printing; and after one year's active labors, it is thought that fifteen pounds will cover the pecuniary responsibilities of this Committee. But in order that the future operations of this Society may be still more efficient, in waging a war of extermination with the monster intemperance, this Committee will be under the necessity of calling soon upon the friends of temperance in this city, for pecuniary assistance, and they hope a liberal hand will be extended to them.

That well known and efficient Lecturer, F. W. Kellogg, has been invited by this Committee to deliver a course of Temperance Lectures in this city. It is their intention also to establish other auxiliaries in the extremes of this city, as they believe that in this way a continuous and powerful agitation on the Temperance subject may be kept up.

At the Annual Business Meeting of the Members of this Association, the following persons were elected the officers for the ensuing year:—President—Mr. P. LeSueur. Vice Presidents—Rev. F. H. Marling; Jas. A. Mathewson; P. Wood; Geo. B. Pearson. Cur. Sec.—Chas. P. Watson. Rec. Sec.—Geo. Childs. Treasurer—Wm. Hodgson. Directors—H. Morton, Robt. Irwin, Wm. McBride, Ed. Brown, Wm. McWaters, and Wm. Gilmour. In conclusion, the Committee would express their gratitude to Almighty God, for the encouraging success which has attended their feeble endeavors to do good, during the first year of their organization.

Their hopes of future success are founded upon the promise of the Divine Blessing to all benevolent exertions, which have for their end the amelioration of human suffering and the promotion of God's glory.

On behalf of the Committee,

CHAS. P. WATSON,

-Cor. So

Perseverance Juvenile Temperance Society.

This society, as its name imports, which was organized on the 25th Sept., 1849, was set on foot principally to enlist in the war against all the intoxicates, the youth of our city, believing that they are not only more peculiarly exposed to the vicious habits that prevail in Society, but also because at this period of life the mind is more susceptible of right impressions than in more advanced life, and this is especially true of the habit of sipping intoxicating liquor, in itself unpalatable to the natural taste, and a dire enemy to the human system. In the formation of this society, we were not unmindful of the words of the Book of God:—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

In the formation of the Society much difficulty was experienced, arising from our inexperience in such matters, and the want of some one thus qualified to direct us; however, as Perseverance was our motto, we could not look back, and continued to look forward, until we succeeded in overcoming, in some measure, the difficulties that at first beset our path, when the following officers were elected, namely:—President, G. Hick; Vice President, D. McMillan; Secretary, W. Buckett; Treasurer, Edgar Wetthey.

During the winter of 1849 and '50, the society met once a week for the purpose of debating upon subjects connected with the object for which it had been organized, and with the twofold view of eliciting information and qualifying the members for taking their part in the world, when, in the providence of God, we should be called upon to fill the places of those who now bear the heat and burden of the day. At this time, we only numbered twelve members, besides other irregular attenders. This course was productive of much good, not only in stirring up the members to their duty, but also in teaching us all that we needed to gain more knowledge. We immediately set about remedying this, by obtaining a Library of suitable books in connection with the Society, we made the trial, and our efforts were, in a measure, crowned with success; for, with the contributions of the members to the general stock from their own private libraries, and the contributions of friends, especially of the Rev. Mr. Osgood and Mr. Duncan, we obtained a small library of about 100 volumes, these, with the addition of some temperance hymns and songs, added new life to our meeting. About this time our Society was increased to 30 members, and we were much cheered and encouraged by the attendance at our meetings, and also by the remarks which were made by the Rev. Mr. Osgood and Mr. Duncan.

After the close of the winter of 1850, the demands of our different occupations, rendered frequent meetings impracticable, yet we continued to meet occasionally, by which means the Society was kept alive. We should not overlook here the kindness of Mr. McMillan in furnishing us, for a portion of the winter, a place to meet in, as well as fire and light, without any charge to the society.

Our Society is still in its youth, yet it has experienced many vicissitudes and changes in the removal of our officers, meeting sometimes at one place, sometimes at another, which had the effect of keeping back the progress of the Society. Seeing the injury that the Society sustained from the non-attendance of its members, we thought it a sufficient reason to hold our meetings on the Sabbath, at a time when it interfered with none of the religious services, no business of a secular nature being transacted, and the meeting always opened and closed with prayer.

The foregoing may be said to embrace the history of this society; much of the time, it will be observed, has been consumed in getting fairly under way, and then the changes which more or less so indelibly mark all human affairs, has fallen so heavily upon us as to keep us too much occupied in repairing the breaches made in our official ranks, also, the want of a permanent place of meeting, to make much progress in the appropriate work of the Society. Since our first organization, we have obtained sixty signatures to the pledge, of these forty are members of the Society.

In conclusion, we would only add, that the above names to the pledge have been obtained through the individual exertions of the different members; and in the strength of our Lord and Master, we hope to increase that number four fold, in the course of the year upon which we have now entered.

PERSEVERANCE JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, IN ACCOUNT WITH
 TREASURER—FOR 1850.

To paid for Labels for Library Books.....	£0 2 6
do for Life of Gough.....	0 1 10½
do for 3 dozoon Hymn Books.....	0 6 0
do for rent of Room from August 1850 to January 1851.....	1 5 0
do for Sundries.....	0 0 7½
do for use of Zion Church.....	0 10 0
do for man for Service.....	0 2 6
do for Pledge Book.....	0 3 9
Balance.....	0 3 5
	£2 15 8

Cr.

By Cash on hands.....	£0 11 0
By amount of Collections.....	1 2 11
By Collection Public Meeting.....	0 18 9
	£2 15 8

January 1851. By Balance on hand, E. E. 0 3 5

Green Mountain and Canada East Tribe of Rechab.

We have been favored with the proceedings of the Grand Tent of the Green Mountain and Canada East Tribe of Rechab, which held its Quarterly Session at Sherbrooke, on the 8th of January, 1851; and was organized under the direction of the following office-bearers:—Brother Edward Finley, G. P., presiding, assisted by Brother J. S. Walton, D. G. P., *pro tem*, Brother James O'Halloran, G. R. S., Brother G. B. Loomis, G. F. S., *pro tem*, and Brother John B. Gibson, G. K. T., *pro tem*. The proceedings were opened with prayer, and the usual opening ceremonies of the order.

We give so much of the proceedings as may be considered of general interest. We are much pleased with the tone of the different resolutions, evidencing, as they do, a deep interest in the onward progress of the common cause. We would take it kind if the proper officer would furnish us with a note of the whole strength of the order, as we are under the impression from the number of the tents that we must have inadvertently misrepresented their strength in our January 1 number. Some time ago we made a private application for this information, to what we supposed the right quarter, for the purpose of correcting our statement, but we have had no answer.

The ordinary business having been disposed of, on motion of Brother Vipond, the unfinished business of last session was then resumed, whereupon Brothers Vipond, Litledale, Sanborn, Robertson and Stockwell, were appointed a Committee to take into consideration and report upon the most feasible plan of securing a regular system of lecturing among the subordinate Tents. The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Moved by Brother Walton and seconded by Brother Leet—
Resolved, That in view of the License Law, passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, this Grand Tent earnestly recommends to all the subordinate Tents, to use their utmost exertions to dissuade their members and others from signing any certificate in favor of granting Licenses to any person, to sell intoxicating drinks.

Moved by Brother Walton, seconded by Brother Bridle—
Resolved, That a petition be adopted by this Grand Tent to the Legislature, protesting against the repeal of the License Law, which comes into operation in April next, and petitioning that the power of granting or withholding Licenses for the sale, or for the manufacture of ardent spirits, be entrusted to the Municipal Council in each Municipality.

Ordered, That a Committee of two be now appointed to draft a petition in accordance with the foregoing resolution, and that

copies of said petition be forwarded to each of the subordinate Tents in this Encampment.

Brothers J. S. Sanborn and J. S. Walton were appointed said Committee.

Moved by Brother Robertson, seconded by Brother Walton—
Resolved, That the Grand Tent recommend to all Tents in connection with this Encampment, to take such measures as to them may appear most efficient, for the suppression of the illicit traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of devising some plan for the purpose of securing regular and stated lecturing, reported substantially as follows: That the subordinate Tents be mutually obligated to furnish lecturers to each other, whenever a requisition shall be made by any Tent upon a Sister Tent, within a convenient distance; that the Tent procuring such lecturer shall pay his necessary expenses; and for the more effectual operation of the foregoing recommendations, that each Tent be required, at as early a day as possible, to appoint one or more brethren in their respective Tents, who shall prepare and hold themselves in readiness to answer the call of any Sister Tent for a Lecturer.

The report was adopted, and its recommendations rendered imperative.

On motion, Brothers Stockwell, Gibson and Bridle were appointed a committee to report a list of Delegates to the Grand Union Tent, to be held at Franklin, Vt., on the 4th Tuesday of February next, and to determine the time and place of holding the next Grand Tent.

The Tent was then addressed by Brother J. S. Sanborn, M. P. P., and Brother J. G. Robertson, of Sherbrooke.

The Committee appointed to designate the time and place of holding the next Grand Tent, and to prepare a list of Delegates to the Grand Union Tent, reported in favor of Granby, on the 2d Wednesday in June, and presented the following list of Delegates:—

John Bridle, Frelighsburg; Alonzo Everet, Pigeon Hill; Levis S. Stevens, Dunham; James O'Halloran, Cowansville; G. B. Loomis, Sherbrooke; Dr. Shurtleff, Hatley West; W. H. Dow, Sutton; John Watson, Sutton; J. B. Stockwell, Shipton; David White, Stanstead.
 JAMES O'HALLORAN, G. R. S.

Sons of Temperance.

We learn from the Grand Scribe of the Grand Division for Canada West, that the Divisions already established, were never in a more prosperous condition than at present, and that Charters have been granted for the following additional Divisions since last session of G. D. on 24th of November last, viz:—

DIVISION.	WHERE LOCATED.	No.
Westminster	London District	179
Pelham	Niagara District	180
Evening Star	Wainfleet; do do	181
Rescue	Cooks Mills, do do	182
Ark	Township, London District	183
Grand River	Paris, Gore District	184
Claremont	Burford, Brock District	185
Ayr	Gore, do do	186
Aylmer	London, do do	187
St. George	Gore, do do	188
Landsdown	Johnston District	189
Huntingdon	Huntingdon, county Beauhar.	190
Ormsdown Bethel,	Durham, C. E.	191
Caradoc	London District	192
Owen's Sound		193
Sauble	Bozanquet, London District	194
St. Andrews	County Middlesex District	195
St. Thomas		196
Burlington	Hamilton, Gore District	197
Zion's Hill		198
Scotland	County of Oxford	199
Green Oak	Temperanceville, T'ship Mala- hide, Co. Middlesex	200
Warsaw	Warsaw, T'ship of Dummer, Co. of Peterboro'	201
Moira	Belleville, T'ship of Dummer, Co. of Hastings	202

Mountain Eastern Star	West Flamboro', Gore District	203
	Wilton, T'nship Camden, Midland District	204
Wopstock		205
Westwood	Colborne District	206
	Ningara District, Willough, Dells, Co. Welland	207
Kingston	Kingston, Midland District	208
Port Dover	County Norfolk	209
West Lake	T'nship Hallowell, Co. Prince Edward	210
Bolton	Albion Post office	211
Name not received,	West end of City of Toronto	212
Fergus	Fergus, District of Wellington	213
Westmeath	T'nship Westmeath, C. W.	214
	Victoria Village, Township of Euphemia, West. District	215
Chatham	Fountain, Chatham, Western District	216
Lawrenceville	Lawrenceville, Co. of Lincoln, Ningara District	217

Simcoe Total Abstinence Society.

The above society held its annual meeting on the 20th January last, on which occasion an interesting report was presented by the Rev J. F. Brown, from which we make the following extracts:—

It is truly discouraging to labor and receive no reward. But it is very cheering and encouraging when we obtain more than we have expected or stipulated for. This last case, we think, is ours the last year. It seems to us that the spirit of Temperance has been amongst us, dispensing her blessings of plenty and happiness to her willing and obedient children. During the past year the extraordinary number of one hundred and eleven names were added to our pledge, the most of whom we suppose are keeping well to their engagement, and are zealous and active in our noble cause. Our monthly meetings were kept up regularly every month, until the beginning of summer, and were chiefly sustained by members of the society. Circumstances have been such since June last, that your Committee found it difficult to keep the meetings up. But the work seems to be still going on, and we would rejoice with you in it. But we have also to lay before you the lamentable fact, that twelve of the above have violated their pledge; some of them have been, we regret, dragged far down the road of destruction by the deceitful and relentless enemy. We hope some of this unfortunate number are desiring to be free and struggling for power to resist and to sunder the cruel chains of slavery. O! may the Master of the work give them strength to burst from the prison house of that tyrant and be free. The present number of members in good standing amounts to 268. Your Committee cannot but conclude contrasting the state of our town at the present time with that of the past, that our efforts have been owned and greatly blessed, and we have reason to hope that the time is not far off when our country shall no more be disgraced with places for making or vending the fatal poison, or persons willing slaves to the tyrant.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. of Rainham, is informed that we have not any Temperance Almanacks.

We have still several letters on hand which our limits have not yet permitted us to insert.

It will be observed that we have no music in this number, we will make up for the deficiency in a subsequent number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

London, C. W., December 31, 1850.

About a year since the first Division of the Sons of Temperance was formed in this town, and was called the "Pioneer Division," No. 58. At its formation there were many difficulties in the way. Some opposed from a dread of what they called secret societies; but these objections, however, diminished; and the opposition seemed to lessen and vanish by degrees; the new organization steadily increased, taking hold of some of the most desperate and apparently hopeless cases in our town, who are now reclaimed and hold fast to their pledge. This organization is mainly indebted to the indefatigable zeal of the Rev. Robert Boyd, Baptist Minister of this town, than whom there is not a more consistent and untiring friend of the great movement. It may indeed be said of him in this matter, that he is in labors "more abundant" than any other minister of this town. There are now within a circle of some ten or twelve miles around the town five or six Divisions of the Sons of Temperance organized, and we hear of others about being organized shortly; may the influence spread. In this town there are about 130 members of the "Sons of Temperance," and about 37 "Cadets," a similar organization under this title, which includes young men from 12 to 18 years of age; when they arrive at this latter age, they are transferred to the "Sons of Temperance." It is pleasant to see the zeal and faithfulness of this youthful band of Totalitarians, firmly pledged against "all that can intoxicate." During the last week a young man, a member of the Sons of Temperance in this town, Mr. John McLean, was taken away in the prime of life by consumption. The members of the order at once decided upon paying every due respect to his remains, and it was resolved to accompany the funeral in a body, according to the prescribed rules of the order. At the appointed time, yesterday at 3 o'clock, p. m., about 180 members of the order of the Sons of Temperance, wearing the simple yet impressive regalia of the order, with mourning crape on the left arm, marched in procession from their Division Room to the house where the deceased lay, carried him from thence to the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, where a very impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. H. O. Crofts, to whose congregation the deceased belonged. The appearance of the Sons of Temperance during the service was most satisfactory, and gave a powerful proof of the advantage and result of such an organization. The Cadets of Temperance added no little share to the interest of the scene; fine interesting striplings in the very bloom of youth taking a firm and decided stand, and presenting an example of devotedness to a good cause worthy of imitation.

MATTHEW MAGILL.

Blenheim, Jan. 29th, 1851.

Sir,—We take this opportunity to send you some account of the Temperance cause in this place. Two years ago the cause was in a languishing state, when Mr. Ferguson of Guolph, came and lectured to us; about 40 gave in their names as adherents to the pledge; the society was re-organized, a constitution adopted, and officers appointed. Since that time monthly meetings have been kept up, and that with very little foreign help. Mr. Wadsworth has visited us once, and his labor was not in vain. His lecture was listened to with attention, and the result was an accession of 50 members, and an increased attachment to the pledge. Also, Mr. McLean has lectured to us two or three times, and

through his labors the cause has been advanced. Although at the time above referred to, when the Society was re-organized, the faithful band was comparatively few in number, and much opposition in the way, and that too, from a quarter where they had reason to expect better things—we mean those professors of religion who derided and opposed this good cause—our motto and our progress have been onward; our society now numbers upwards of 300 members. Much of the opposition has given way; still, we regret to say, there are yet some professors of religion combined with grog-sellers, and grog-drinkers, to impede our onward course. Yet we do not despair; we know that great good has been done, and we hope to see still more accomplished.

MOSES REYNOLDS, Sec.

Flamboro' East, Dec. 27, 1851.

The Total Abstinence Society here is still in a lively condition, evidently showing symptoms of health and progression. We expect shortly to form a Division of the Sons, which I am assured will be productive of much good. We have great reason to be thankful for what has already been accomplished in this place.—Here many can bear testimony to the efficiency of Temperance principles. Two years ago there was no Society in this neighborhood, and now we have almost become a teetotal settlement; the success of the cause is no longer doubtful. Men are beginning to think for themselves in this matter, instead of treading blindly in the steps of their forefathers. Perseverance only is needed to secure complete victory. The cause in which we are embarked is one which requires and deserves our efforts, and in which we may find ample scope for ingenuity and zeal.

J. MOXSON.

Coleman's Corners, Jan. 8, 1851.

SIR,—Temperance reform in this place is still progressing; there have been large accessions to our number during the past year. I know of no period of my life that total abstinence has had more influence than the present. One hundred and thirty-three have joined our society during the past year, and our meetings are continued once a month, with a good degree of interest. Much is due to the Division of the Sons of Temperance, in this vicinity, for their exertion and influence in our cause; and, also, the Wesleyan and Episcopal Ministers, both travelling and local, who have nobly defended the cause in this place, and throughout the circle of their extended fields of labor.

ADAM REILLY, Secretary.

Longueuil, Jan. 9, 1851.

Mr. Editor,—Knowing that you despise not the day of small things, I take the liberty of saying something respecting the Longueuil Temperance Society. The second annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening the 6th instant. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. James McNally, and proved a very interesting and profitable one, from the excellent addresses that were delivered by the President, Mr. John Pattee, and the Rev. Messrs. Clappison, Hammond, and McNally, as well as other members of the society.

JOHN E. McNALLY, Secretary.

Hungerford, Jan. 13, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—The cause is not so flourishing as we could wish; but we think the clouds are breaking—the day is brightening—we

hope better days are coming on. For some months past I have viewed, with mournful feelings, the desolate state of the Temperance cause at Lottis Mills, in Thurlo and its vicinity. Once we had a flourishing society here, but now, like Jerusalem of old, its walls are nearly demolished. We tried to hold Temperance meetings time after time, to but little purpose. It seemed our old total abstinence Society had lost its influence, and how to attract the attention of the people to this important subject, was an important question. In viewing the movements of our day, and the changes of the times, I became convinced the Sons were taking the load of our old system, and became half converted to that Order, and concluded it was the only system that would again rebuild the waste walls here. Consequently efforts were made, and we succeeded in organizing a Division in October last.

This Division was formed in the midst of strong suspicion and great jealousy; it seemed in the minds of some to be as useless as it would be to drive the water back over the dam which had fallen in fury over its brink. Some thought it might stand two or three weeks, some said if it stood and worked well, they would join it, watching every movement with a jealous eye. As for myself I felt something like a Physician with a doubtful case, who administers a medicine which he does not altogether like, but knows of no other that will meet the patient's case. But I must say I feel grateful to see the salutary effects of the medicine thus administered, even by the hand of doubt, for our patient is reviving and getting much better, and, I hope, will soon get quite smart, and walk over the sloughs and drunkards' mudholes some used to fall into, and be able to see the way past the bar-room door, instead of tumbling into it. Our Division promises great good with prospects of a good increase; but the best of all is we have got two of the greatest drunkards of this place; this I call encouraging. May it go on and spread its balmy wings, till drunkenness shall be totally extirpated from the neighborhood, the township, the world.

J. D.

Osnabruck, Jan. 20, 1851.

SIR.—Our municipal elections went off very quietly, but not quite to the wishes of the Temperance part of the community; we have returned one teetotaler as councillor, one Son of Temperance, and one Temperance man as inspector of Public Houses. I think the number of taverns will be lessened one half this year. I believe the number of taverns in Osnabruck last year was 12; allowing that each tavern-keeper takes in £50 per annum, I think the people of Osnabruck pay a pretty heavy *Rum Tax*, and that is only one of the many evils produced by the liquor traffic.

The Sons of Temperance riding party on the 23d ult., came off in good style. The party assembled at the W. P.'s, when all ready, the well-filled sleighs moved off; the roads were good and the weather fine, which made the drive very pleasant. In a short time we all arrived safe at Mr. E. Cook's Temperance House, where a first rate dinner was prepared. Mr. Cook received the company with such a cheerful hearty welcome, as made all feel comfortable, and at home. After doing ample justice to the very excellent dinner, and enjoying some delightful singing, the party returned to Charlesville, where we met a full house, ready to hear something about Temperance.

The sentiments spoken upon were—

- 1st. The ordinary Total Abstinence Societies (Pioneers,) never to be laid aside.
- 2nd. The Sons of Temperance—what they are—what they have done—and what they are likely to do.
- 3d. Temperance Houses are indispensable accompaniments to the good cause, which will receive our best support.

The speakers acquitted themselves well, and received a vote of thanks from the audience—all returned home well pleased with the Temperance Riding party.

J. A. B.

Brantford, Jan. 22, 1851.

Sir,—The Temperance cause looks brighter here than formerly, owing to the Sons of Temperance. We have some of the brightest men in our town attached to our numbers. We had the Mayor last year, and this year we have (although not the same person) the Mayor also; we have three lawyers, one Baptist minister, our high School teachers, three of our town council, a number of others of the most influential in this place, and two doctors, one of them employed by our Division to attend its members; two of the five who were appointed as inspectors, were Sons, and another of them is favorable to our cause, making a majority.

HENRY WADE.

Sir,—At the commencement of another year I take up my pen to give you, and with your permission, as many of your readers as feel interested in the advancement of the glorious cause which your valuable journal advocates, a short sketch of the Temperance movement in Dundas. During the earlier part of the past year there has been both supineness, and I would also add, (though some of the blame must necessarily fall upon my own shoulders,) culpable negligence, exhibited on the part of both officers and members of the Total Abstinence Society in this place. The true the officers so far endeavored to perform their duties, as to call meetings and provide lectures last spring, but were fatally defeated by the carelessness of the members, whom nothing could induce to attend, consequently the Society seemed all but dead; however, it is gratifying to be enabled to state that things have not continued so. Since the organization of a Division of the Sons of Temperance here, an interest has been awakened on behalf of the Temperance cause, which still continues to increase, and promises fair to influence the whole community against the use of what has been very justly termed, "the greatest enemy to social happiness." The advancement of the cause, as exhibited by the influx to the Sons of Temperance is truly astonishing, considering the feelings evinced against the institution at its commencement, and the apparent indifference of the leading members of society to the moral improvement thereby intended, but that indifference is wearing off apace, many things conspiring to open the eyes of the community to its best interests. Homes once desolate, and hearths once cold, are being cheered and warmed by the rays of the sun of Temperance—and, in the public streets, men who at the commencement of the year 1850, have been seen half-naked, raving like maniacs, and staggering they knew not whither, are now to be met comfortably clothed and in their right mind, owing to the same happy influence. On the other hand, there have been warnings, sufficient to awaken even the most lethargic mind to a sense of the dangers to which the use of intoxicating liquors expose the votaries of intemperance. Men have been cut down in our midst, and hurried in a state of drunkenness, before the Bar of Him who has declared that none such shall ever inherit his kingdom; and but the other day, we had an awful instance of its dire effects, in the death of a young man, filling a respectable situation, strong, healthy, and in the prime of life, suddenly called off in the stage of time, and adding another to the black catalogue of the victims of intemperance. These melancholy facts, while they are acknowledged by all as startling warnings, are to the advocates of temperance strong incentives to greater efforts and steadier perseverance, and it is pleasing to see how closely men of all ranks of society—the clergy and the laity, the farmer and the mechanic, the artisan and the salesman—men of every shade of creed and hue of politics, are bound together in the tie of love, purity, and fidelity, and merging all differences of religious and political opinions, in one feeling of universal philanthropy, and a fixed determination, as far as in them lies, to endeavor to ameliorate the ills of suffering humanity, pushing their phalanx into the midst of the enemies' camp, drawing thence his victims, and restoring fathers, brothers, and sons to their rejoicing families, and husbands to their disconsolate and heart-broken, yet still constant and affectionate wives, thereby re-animating the family circles with beams of joy and gladness, and assisting to scatter and disperse the clouds of moral darkness, which too long

have hovered over the face of society, darkening its most cheerful aspect, and chilling by their malignant influence, the noblest feelings in the human breast. Much good has thus been accomplished. But much more might have been done, were the advocates of total abstinence faithfully assisted by the press. But here it is unfortunately not the case, for though our only local paper while in the hands of its former gentlemanly proprietor, (who with both tongue and pen advocated Total abstinence principles) did some good service to the cause, it is now in the hands of one whose Laodicean policy towards our cause is calculated (whether intended or not) to materially injure and deter its advancement.

It is deeply to be regretted that the Press in Canada is so generally either opposed, or give but a negative support to our cause. A different state of matters, however, can only be brought about, by the consistent, prayerful and persevering exertions of teetotalers. Our correspondent continues:—

The cause however is advancing, the Division of the S. of T. formed here on the 18th February, 1850, with scarce a sufficient number to fill the office, now, in January, 1851, numbers 174 members, with a large number of propositions still on the books. As many, indeed nearly all, the officers of the Total Abstinence Society have become members of the Sons of Temperance, a Committee has been appointed by both Societies for Lecture purposes during the season, and at those lectures, which are held in the Town hall, kindly granted by the Town Council for that purpose, names are received to the total abstinence pledge, and on a late occasion, fifteen names were given in. This is encouraging and I think worthy of trial by other divisions of the Sons of Temperance.

The holidays, as they are called, so proverbial for drunkenness and rioting, have passed off here in comparative quiet. The Sons of Temperance marched through the principal streets to the Methodist church, where a Lecture was delivered to a large audience by the worthy chaplain of the Order, the Rev. J. Clutton, and as a proof of the influence of the movement, since then 31 have been proposed for membership.

THOMAS STOWE.

Agriculture.

A MODEL FARM.

In a former number we alluded to the importance of giving to the public a description of the cultivation of every farm that obtains a prize for good management, and stated that a plan of the farm which had obtained the prize of this County would be shown at the Provincial Exhibition, together with a rotation of crops adopted by its intelligent proprietor. This rotation he had found fully competent to perform, what is generally supposed an impossible achievement, namely, the bringing of a worn out French Canadian farm into good heart, without the application of capital, in a short series of years. That is to say, this rotation will enable a poor farmer to bring a worn out farm into a state of high and constantly increasing fertility, without needing either to borrow money, or to starve during the process; and when we remember that nearly all the French farms in Lower Canada are in the predicament of being worn out, and needing a restorative process which does not require capital, the importance of such a description will be at once manifest. Nor will it be valuable only for French Canadian farms—a rotation tested by experience, which constantly increases fertility, and renders cultivation easier and easier every year, as we are assured this does, must be of the greatest value to all agriculturists, more especially as we are informed that very few of them in this country proceed upon any settled plan of rotation at all.

The description of this highly important rotation is as follows:—
1. Divide the arable part of the farm, no matter whether 50 or 200 acres, into six, as nearly as possible, equal fields, with substantial fences, and distinct means of entrance to each field.

2. Take any of these fields that circumstances may point out and call it *number one* of the rotation: numbering the others also as circumstances may direct—2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Of course, the first year the appropriate numbers will be applied to the fields which suit the following rotation.—

3. The rotation is —

1. Fallow, or root, or drill crops, well matured and labor-ed.
2. Wheat or barley.
3. Hay.
4. Pasture 1st year.
5. Pasture 2d do.
6. Oats or Peas.

4. The cultivation of No 1 of the rotation is the basis or Key of the whole system; the others following naturally and easily in the ordinary modes of cultivation of this first and most important division:—

In the fall of the year, all the manure on the farm is to be spread on this field, and ploughed in; the furrows being made so as to let off the water as early and thoroughly as possible after the snow disappears. As soon as it can be labored on the following Spring, the earth should be well pulverized by the plough, the cultivator and the harrow, and the crops sown in drills sufficiently wide to permit of horse-hoeing afterwards. A very good assortment of crops is as follows:—

Potatoes,	Indian Corn,
Carrots,	Horse Beans
Mangel Wurtzel,	

These crops are all to be kept perfectly clean with the plough and cultivator, the earth between the drills being stirred up as frequently and as long as the growth of the crops will permit. The yield will amply repay all the trouble and labor, besides leaving it in rich and clean condition for the crops Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of the rotation, none of which require any manure or extra labor, and all of which, when completed, leave the ground in better condition at the end of six years, for its second application of the same cultivation, than it was at first.

5. The second year field No. 2 comes to be treated precisely as field No. 1 was the first year, and so on, until at the end of six years the whole six fields have been cleaned and fertilized and the rotation begins at the same point from which it started with greatly improved prospects of profit. The farmer in question assures us, that when this rotation has been faithfully gone over once or twice, the land is so clean of weeds, and so easily worked, that the labor of the farm is very materially decreased.

Now the great excellence of this rotation appears to us to consist in the following considerations, namely,—That it is the most profitable way, so far as we can learn, that the farm could be cultivated, even for the first six years of the renovating process, whilst it leaves the whole farm clean and fertile at the end of it to be carried forward to higher perfection. To such farmers as already pursue some advantageous rotation, these lines are not addressed—and to the thinking and judicious farmers of Canada, who have not adopted a rotation, we need say nothing to induce them, seriously, to consider this plan; but the somewhat large class, who have the vanity to think they know enough already, and the prejudice to condemn, without examination, anything that innovates on their preconceived habits or notions, we would earnestly recommend the study and trial of this plan, and we think the farmer who took the opportunity of the Provincial Exhibition to publish it to the country is a public benefactor.—*Mont. Witness.*

TO PREVENT MILK SOURING DURING THUNDER STORMS.

We have heard great complaints from dairy women about their milk getting sour during thunder storms, although perfectly sweet a short time previous.—The following plan suggested by a correspondent, will prevent this in a great degree. All the pans containing milk ought to be placed upon non-conductors of electricity, such as blocks of baked wood, pieces of glass, or wood that had been well painted and varnished. The last named articles are most easily provided, because wax, feathers and cloth are also non-conductors, but inconvenient to be used. All these articles will insulate the pans and prevent the electric fluid from entering, which is the cause of acidity: or is, in fact, the principle of acidity itself. If glass basins are substituted for tin pans, the plan would be better still; and there would then be no necessity for the practice suggested above.—The glass would preserve the milk much longer than pans, and the acid would have no effect

upon it. We are not aware of any acid that has the least impression on glass, except the fluoric acid. All iron vessels are compounded of iron, as tin pans, attract the heat very readily, and of course sour the milk; and such is the affinity of iron for an acid, that we doubt much if it is ever washed out entirely. Iron vessels we are confident are the very worst that could be used for the purpose: they are even inferior to wood.—*American Agriculturist.*

How to grow Melons.—A correspondent of the *Horticulturist* says:—"I had the pleasure of eating some very fine musk-melons at Cottage Lawn, the seat of Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., and he kindly gave me the following account of his method of treating them, which is so much less expensive and more simple than the usual manner of protecting the young plants with hand glasses, which require a small fortune devoted to them alone, that I think it may be useful to some of your readers. After the young plants have been started in a frame, they are set out in the melon patch, and each one is enclosed by four common bricks, laid flat on the broadside; and the space at the top is covered over with a pane of ordinary window-glass. This enclosure remains until the plant reaches the glass, when the bricks are turned up on one side, and the glass replaced. By the time they have grown up to this 'root,' they are strong enough to do without protection, and the season so far advanced that frost is not feared. The fruit, resulting from this treatment, was uncommonly fine and large, and the vines very healthy and strong. The seeds may be sown at once in the melon bed, if more convenient, and enclosed with the brick and glass.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—17th ult, Mrs Wm Stephen, of a daughter.
 Brantford—19th ult, Mrs N Mount, of a son.
 Côte Vertue, St Laurent—20th ult, Mrs William Baa, of a son.
 L'Assac [NS]—2d ult, the wife of E. Albro, Esq., of a son.
 Harnside, near London, C W—5th ult, the wife of Richard Pattinson, Esq., formerly of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, of a daughter.
 New Hope—Mrs Adam Scott, of a daughter.
 St Hyacinthe—19th ult, Mrs A Gemmel, of a daughter.
 West Flamboro'—Mrs Street, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Brantford—19th ult, Mr J Comerford, to Miss Eliza Murphy, 20th ult, by Rev J C Usher, M. S. Hall, to Miss Sarah Dove.
 Cowansville—19th ult, by Rev David Connell, M. P. Fuller, of Granby, CE, to Esther A. Porter, of Fairham.
 Derby Line—22d Jan, Mr Geo Burbank, to Miss Alicia Sutton, both of Brantford.
 Kingston—By Rev Wm Herchermer, Mr T Snell, to Miss Sarah Phair, both of Garden Island.
 Lanarset—18th ult, by Rev T Scott, Wm D Curry, to Miss Sophia Fleming.

DEATHS.

Montreal—25th ult, of influenza, John, infant son of W Hadden, Royal Engineer Department. 26th ult, Joseph Ross, Esq, [of Hochelaga,] aged 39 years, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland.
 Beauharnois—21st ult, suddenly, Mr Geo Gibson, [of the firm of Gibson & Rice, tanners and curriers,] a native of Falkirk, Scotland.
 St Johns—31st Jan, Mary Hearn, only daughter of Mr R Warming-ton, aged 11 years and six months.
 West Hawkesbury—6th ult, David Pattie, Esq, at the advanced age of 73 years. He was one of the first pioneers on the Ottawa, and since the formation of this section into a separate District, he filled many offices in it with credit and ability. He held command in the Militia, and was early appointed a Magistrate. He represented the District in the Provincial Parliament, and through his exertions a Court House, and Jail, and District Grammar School were obtained. He filled the office of Surrogate for many years previous to his death. As he was among the lead in the Temperance cause, and was appointed the first President of the Ottawa District Temperance Society—a society to which he strictly adhered to the last. His death will be much lamented, not only by a numerous and respectable family, but also by the community at large.—Communicated.

Monies received on account of "Advocate," for

1849.—Goderich, T B 2s 6d.
 1850.—Bradford, S W 2s 6d, Clarencville, T G B 15s;
 Millbrooke, M K 5s; Stewart-town [Esqueving], Rev J C 25s;
 Toronto, J B 2s 6d; Goderich, W M, T B, J W, D G, D H, A T, M M L, R S, G B 2s 6d each; Ayr, R W 12s 6d; Williams.

burgh West, J W R 2s 6d; Waterloo, S A S 1s 3d; Martintown, A S, A M'A, H M'D 2s 6d each; Bedford, J L C 2s 6d; Phillipsburgh, J R 30s, Rev B H 2s 6d; Pike River, E T, N S 2s 6d each; New Carlisle, J C, J M C 2s 6d each; St Johns, W K 2s 6d.

1851—East Farnham, J G 2s 6d; Toronto, A R 5s; West Huntingdon, Rev R L T, Rev J W 2s 6d each; Madoc, G F 2s 6d; Rawdon, C W, W H 2s 6d; Cobourg, A H, T G, J H, W H, Mrs J, J H, T G, J I, G B, Miss S H, J W, J M, G J, J J, J F, J A W 2s 6d each; Albion Mines, NS, Dr T 42s 6d; Picton, J D B F 5s; New Glasgow, J M K, T G, J R F, A D F, G M K 2s 6d each; England, Mr I 2s 6d; Otterville, W H, J J, B H, E H, R B S, C W, D W, S H, H C 2s 6d each; Middleton, T S, W H S 2s 6d each, H H 1s 3d; Bradford, S W 2s 6d; Flamboro' East, G F T R, C R, J H, J M, W J, J J, G W, J L, T W, N J, J G, C W, L S 2s 6d each; Millbrook, A A, T H, Rev C T, W B, J W, U B 2s 6d each; Huronby, W P, T P 2s 6d each; Buckingham, B H, J O S 2s 6d each; Georgoville, A T 2s 6d; Grimsby, J K, J I, J C, L S, J W, C M, T R, J M F, J D B, D W, W S, I P 2s 6d each; Lachute, Rev F C 2s 6d; East Farnham, L K, P H 2s 6d each; Fingal, E W, J W, Mr W, W G, M H, A G, J T, J D, Rev W C, T C, G M 2s 6d each; London, Rev M M 2s 6d; Ireland, Rev W H M 2s 6d; Toronto, J B 2s 6d; Weston, H D, W T, W C, W N, D M G, J C, W T, M K, T H, J L 2s 6d each; Weston Division S of T 2s 6d; Scotland, G P 2s 6d; St Johns, C W, L S, F M V, J R, J W, E R, J W, G S, R A, S C, P S, J T, D W 2s 6d each; Chippawa, Mrs D S, J N, W T W, J W F, Miss C J D 2s 6d each; Point Abino, J H, sen 2s 6d; Picton, E W H, M & B's, J S, R Y, D M M, C P 2s 6d each; Bristol, W K 2s 6d; Goderich, G M, W M, S B, T C, H H, L R, P H, B, W K, J A, M W, W S, R M I, D H, T B, J M D, I L, W G, M M L, R R 2s 6d each; St Laurent, W B 2s 6d; Port Sarnia, A Y 30s; Ayr, J C, W M 2s 6d each; Leeds, Rev M H 2s 6d; Williamsburgh West, J W R, I V, I A V 2s 6d each; Marshville, M G, A G, B G, J S, D D, A M, J G, J M 2s 6d each; Port Colborne, L B 2s 6d; Oshawa, J B, J H 2s 6d each; Waterloo, Dr P 2s 6d; Bromo, L M K, G H K, H L K, T E C 2s 6d each; Toronto, H B, F J G 2s 6d each; North Augusta, J B B 17s 6d; Mantland, D H 2s 6d; Lachino, Mr L, Mrs C 2s 6d each; Martintown, P C 2s 6d; Beauharnois, G B, D B P 2s 6d each; Melbourne, A M 2s 6d; St Scholastique, J D 2s 6d; Martintown, G K, D M C 2s 6d each; Belleville, J H 2s 6d; Bedford, Miss A R, J M, J L C 2s 6d each; Phillipsburgh, N R 2s 6d; Pike River, E A, E T 2s 6d each; Isle Verte, W J 2s 6d; New Carlisle, J C 2s 6d; Bytown, Corp J F, Privt J C, R G, A H 2s 6d each; St Pierre, Mr O 5s; Sullivan, Rev S B, J A, J M S 2s 6d each; Burnit's Rapids, J M, J M 2s 6d each; Markham, M M B 5s; Petite Nation, E H H, G L P 2s 6d each.

Por R D Wadsworth—1849—Whitby, L B, Mrs M'D, J H P, P P 2s 6d each. 1850—Picton, Dr P 2s 6d, Newcastle, S M C, S H 2s 6d each; Whitby, W C, Z B, Mrs M'D, J H P, P P 2s 6d each. 1851—Newcastle, S H 2s 6d; Darlington, Rev J S, G W 2s 6d each; Clarke, Rev W O 2s 6d; Whitby, Dr G 2s 6d.

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January 30, 1851

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January 30, 1851.