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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. XVIII.]

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 15, 1852.

No. 21

PROSPECTUS. NINETEENTH VOLUME OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

To those who have labored in the Temperance enterprise, almost from its commencement in Canada, the present position and prospects of the cause are alike cheering and encouraging. In the maintenance of sound principles and the dissemination of correct information, by which great good has been achieved, and a glorious future anticipated, no periodical can have a stronger claim on the suffrages of the community, nor can any other be entitled to a more distinguished place in the estimation of the people, than the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. First in the field, and untiring in its exertions, it has won for itself a pre-eminence, which the press of Canada has cordially acknowledged, and which has been rewarded, by the continued and increasing support of an extensive list of subscribers. Our friends will accept our hearty thanks for their past exertions and support, and it will be our endeavor always to merit the patronage we solicit, by withholding no means, whether of energy, ability or money, which can be made subservient to the spread of total abstinence, and the attainment of appropriate legislation.

Since the commencement of the *Advocate*, various forms of organization have arisen and have done good to an extent not easily estimated. The foundations for these valuable institutions were laid solidly and deep. Thousands of copies of this paper were gratuitously distributed in every part of Canada; and the original promoters of this form of temperance literature contemplate, with gratitude, the noble superstructure now beheld. While we do not pretend to be the special organ of any particular association, we have always had pleasure in noticing the origin and progress of all, and we have every reason to believe that our usefulness from the beginning of the enterprise, through all its phases and advances, has been duly appreciated. But the period has not arrived when either the *Advocate* or its numerous friends would be guiltless if they were to discontinue their exertions. On the contrary, as for ourselves we feel that the enterprise demands a vigor and zeal scarcely known in the past. The crisis is come, and for another year we buckle

on our armor, determined to do our duty in conducting the temperance hosts to a victory as perfect as the infirmities of humanity can authorize the most sanguine to anticipate. Compassion for the inebriate, will prompt our benevolence, while uncompromising hostility to the traffic, will dictate our exposures of its iniquity.

As we shall not augment the price of our paper, so we can not promise any increase of its size. All are free to admit, that for cheapness and general excellence, the *Advocate* is not surpassed; but during the coming year we shall endeavor, by choice PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS, SELECT MUSIC, GOOD PAPER, and SUPERIOR TYPOGRAPHY, to exceed in beauty any former volume.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Will be under the same editorial supervision as during 1852. The progress of events will be carefully noted; the spirit of the age will be, not only judiciously reflected, but cautiously directed, the one being as necessary as the other. In addition to the discussion of current events and the indispensable narration of important facts, the editor will prepare a series of articles on the kindred topics of

SANITARY AND SOCIAL ECONOMY,

In their relations to human progress and happiness, which, together with occasional papers on Education and Agriculture, from the best sources, will constitute this periodical a

BI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Of choice temperance literature, and a

RICH REPOSITORY

Of useful information relating to the peace, progress, and perfection of human society; and adapted for circulation, not in Canada only but throughout all the British Provinces.

By this early issue of the Prospectus for the Nineteenth Volume, our Subscribers and Agents will have an opportunity of forwarding their lists of names in good time. We cannot continue the *Advocate* to any but those who make payment in advance, or send their orders definitely. To encourage and assist our agents and friends in obtaining new subscribers immediately, the *Advocate* will be sent for 2s. 6d. for the year 1853 including the current numbers for 1852 from 1st November, according to the date of the order.

The *Canada Temperance Advocate* is published on the 1st and 15th of every month at 2s. 6d. per annum, payable in advance.

As formerly, all orders and remittances to be forwarded to JOHN C. BECKER, Publisher, 22 Great St. James Street. Montreal.

[FOR THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

An Appeal.

People of Canada, will you hear me; I have a message for you. I have words to ring in your ears—would that I could reach your hearts also,—“speed on the Maine Law.” Oh will you not give with heart and lip, a deep and hearty “Amen,” to that call?—The summons is for each and all, high and low, rich and poor, one with another. People of Canada, make your voice to be heard; send in your honest, earnest petitions; do not be slack at this time; call all your energies to meet the task; work united in mutual love; let hand join in hand, let voice blend with voice, until your country in her length and breadth re-echoes with the cry “Speed on the Maine Law.” Rulers of the land, oh hear ye their voice. Let not the feeble irresolute cry of the inebriate, the widow’s moan, the child’s wail, fall on your ears in vain. God grant ye the will, as ye have the power, to “Speed on the Maine Law.” Because, it will close those houses which now stand luring men to ruin. Stand—stained with the blood of thousands; darkened by the vengeance cloud hanging over them, raised by the cries of tortured bodies, broken hearts—ay! and fallen spirits. These are spots,—plague spots, on the face of our beautiful earth, marring her loveliness.

Because, it will remove temptation from the path of youth, that so often leads it astray; that temptation from the path of manhood, that makes home forsaken, and home’s dear ones neglected and forgotten; and that temptation from the path of old age, that so frequently degrades it, sinking it lower and weaker than life’s longest term of years could make it; and causing us to shrink with shame and pity from the grey hair. Because, it arrests the drunkard in his downward path, compelling him to think; and aids him who is striving to stop, and cannot.

Because, it will lessen crime, and those expenses, which crime involves. Because it will save many a mortal body, from poverty, disease, want, crime, death; and many an immortal soul, from shame, remorse, agony, madness, guilt, and everlasting condemnation. The Law has done these things for the State of Maine, it has brought light to many a darkened home; and love and joy to many a desolate hearth, and, with God blessing it, may do as much for us also; oh! speed on the Maine Law.

Professors of Temperance! this is a call to you; patient and persevering laborers in this great cause, relax not your efforts; go on—go on; stand closely joined one to another. Union gives strength; stand true to the cause ye profess, to the name ye bear, and may success reward ye.

Advocates for Moral Suasion, invaluable has your agency been; ye have blessed mankind, the last day only can tell how much. Aid us now, with a bolder, stronger stroke; let firmness take the place of gentleness, and let us at least see the effect. My friends, if the knife of the midnight assassin was raised behind you; if the fierce foe were at hand, to deprive you of your substance, your wife, your babes; would you trust to words only? I trow not. No! let us drive the enemy from his strongholds, in the interests and estimation of mankind, ever as our Saviour turned out them that bought and sold in the temple; crying with holy indignation in his words, “It is written, my house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves.” Ye who are not abstainers, your aid would be effective indeed. Unprejudiced, unbiassed save by love for your fellow men. If this is a matter of indifference to you, it is not so to all. If those houses of iniquity, present no temptations to you, they do to others; if you, differently situated, or constituted, are not endangered by them, your fellow men are. Remember that all children of the same God; and he commands us to love our neighbour as ourselves. Inebriates—slaves to your own passions, here is deliverance for you. That cup shall be dashed to

the earth, which now, in your better moments, you abhor and shrink from; those chains which now are wound so tightly round you, shall be struck off. You will be free once more, glorious liberty, who would not desire it? Oh look on the days of youth, think what you once were, what you now are, and “speed on the Maine Law.” Christians I have a word to you also; you are bound to discountenance sin, to benefit the world, and to glorify your Father which is in heaven, by every means in your power; aid now then, place the example of your Divine master before your eyes; see him forgiving the sinner, but branding the sin, promoting holiness by precept and example; removing suffering, assuaging sorrow, and then let your hearts decide, whether if your Lord were present now upon the earth, his voice would be with us or not; and whether by refusing or complying with our call for aid, you are neglecting or fulfilling that high command “Follow thou me.” And let us not only send our petitions to man, but remember Him in whose hands are all hearts, and plead with our God also; fervent prayer is powerful, let us unite in this as in all else, and with one mind and one voice call upon Jehovah, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. And let us take good heed, that in discharging our duty to ourselves, we forget not our duty to our God; lest we be careful for time, and careless for Eternity. Surely, surely the time is short. Oh! in reminding others of that truth, let us not forget it ourselves. And now my friends, farewell. Be not discouraged should disappointment at first be yours; if all is not done, much may. Bear discouragements, conquer difficulties, remember the prize is a high one; it will, with the blessing of God, make Canada yet more prosperous, and more honored, its people still better, wiser, happier men.

Letter from the Mayor of Lowell.

The following communication is in reply to a letter from the State Temperance Committee, requesting information. The fact speaks volumes in favor of the law.—The communication is given to the public by permission of the writer:

MAYOR’S OFFICE, CITY HALL }
Lowell, Sept. 25, 1852. }

MR OTHEMAN—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 17th inst. was duly received, and I have delayed answering it, that the first two months of the operation of the new law might expire. In comparing the amount of intemperance, for two months with an equal term of time, before the law went into operation, I consider it the fairest to take the corresponding months of last year. For a month or two previous to July 22d, there was, perhaps, more than the usual quota of drinking, in anticipation of the supply being cut off. Every case of drunkenness, observed by a Watchman or any member of the Police, is reported at the Police Office, whether a prosecution is instituted or not.

For the two months ending Sept. 22d, 1851, there were committed to the watch house,	110
Reported as being drunk, but not arrested,	265
	365
Total,	
Two months ending Sept. 22d, 1852, committed to the watch house,	41
Reported as being drunk, but not arrested,	66
	107
Total,	

These statistics are taken from the record of the City Marshal. The testimony of the watchmen and other Police officers is uniform, that there is much less disturbance and rowdiness, than under the old regime. It is the testimony, too, of the grocers, that their customers, of a large class, pay better than formerly. Previous to the law’s taking effect, in behalf of the Executive branch of the Municipal Government, I addressed a communication to the citizens, calling upon them to observe the Law, and declaring the

determination of those entrusted with its execution, to enforce it, faithfully and impartially. At that time there were 227 shops and places, in which intoxicating liquor was sold.

Whatever has been sold since, has been sold secretly and clandestinely. There is no place where it is sold publicly or openly. The largest restorators were closed up.

Two men have opened rum shops, just over the line of the State, three miles only from this city. Large numbers have, at times, been out there, and scenes of drunkenness have ensued. Much rum has been brought from there in small quantities. But notwithstanding these drawbacks our statistics show a hopeful diminution of intemperance.

19 search warrants have been issued where liquor was found.

2 " " " " " none found.

250 gallons of liquor found; waiting order of court.

249 " " " " " and destroyed.

19 liquor prosecutions followed by conviction.

7 " " " " " acquitted, and of these seven, five for informalities.

I have endeavored to present to you a truthful statement of affairs here. There is good room for improvement, but I thank God we have made some inroads upon the monster evil, and have dried up some of the fountains, from which flow streams that desolate the fair face of society.

I should be happy, my dear sir, at any time, and at all times, to furnish you with any facts or statistics you may need, and that I can supply.

With sentiments of great regard, I am your friend and servant,

E. HUNTINGTON.

Letter from Dr. Jewett.

PORTLAND, Aug. 16, 1851.

FRIEND MARSH:—The ex-rumsellers of Maine and their liquor-loving friends, are just now preparing for a desperate, and should they fail, a final effort, to secure the repeal of the glorious Maine Law. ~~And~~ that educated rascality can do, prompted by the desire of unholy gain, or depraved and brutal appetite, will be done to secure the repeal of the law. While I fully appreciate the strength of the opposition; and expect to witness on their part one of the most desperate struggles which bad men ever made in a bad cause, I am decidedly of the opinion that they will fail. The defeat of Mayor Dow last winter, ~~aroused~~ the friends of the cause throughout the State, as nothing else could have done, and they are now at work gloriously. Not after the fashion of their opponents, by secret plots and plans, by lies which would shame the father of lies, and by corruption, the stench of which would drive common devils to a charnel house for fresh air:—Not by such methods do the friends of this most righteous law seek to sustain it, but by appeals to the intelligence and consciences of men, addressed to them in social meetings, from the pulpit and from the platform, in conventions, in mass meetings, through the temperance and religious papers, and last though not least in influence through tracts, copies of which, I will send you herewith. More than an hundred thousand of these tracts will be distributed through the State, and in these exciting times everything on the subject is eagerly sought and read.

" 'Tis man's bold task the generous strife to try,

But in the hands of God is Victory."

Let us wait with confidence the issue.

I had intended and expected to have spent the last ten days of this month and the first half of the next in Michigan, but a view of the state of things in Maine, together with the earnestly expressed wishes of the friends in this quarter, have decided me to labour here until the battle is lost or won. It is glorious, friend Marsh, and suits my temperament to a shaving, after having been for years waging a

war with this curse and scourge of the race at long shot, to come at length to close quarters with the enemy. No longer entrenched behind a license, they have now to receive our fire direct in their faces.—The word is no longer with us in new England, "Fire and fall-back," but "Fire, fix bayonet, and—Forward!" That is the music, when grog-shops and distilleries,—hell's heavy artillery, are in front.

"Down with the grogeries, down!

Crush them forevermore;

No longer let their dark walls frown,

Their fiery torrents pour;

Roll on them like a thunder-gust,

And crush their chambers to the dust."

—Journal Am. Tem. Union.

Knights of Temperance.

The *Prototype* gives an interesting account of a soiree held under the auspices of this auxiliary to the good work. It took place in "a grove on the farm of Mr. George Belton, in the Township of Nissouri. We are glad to hear that a goodly number from London were present on the occasion, which manifested a lively interest, on their part, in the progress of the cause that the Knights have so energetically espoused. The distance from town, about six miles, was a pleasant drive, on such a beautiful day as this was, and which alone produced an exhilarating influence over all, independent of the joyous smiles which greeted them, by those already on the ground. The plentiful supply of the good things of this world, in the shape of tea, coffee, cakes, &c., &c., had its influence, no doubt, on those who left London without their dinner; and the array of speakers on the platform led them to anticipate something that might aid digestion.

After the cloth was removed from off the rustic tables, the gathering was addressed by the chairman, Rev. Mr. Bailey, who gave a lucid exposition of the principles of the order, which seemed to receive marked attention from the uninitiated. The Revd's. Messrs. McCutre, Laird, Caswell, and R. Wilson, Esq., adduced some strong, clear and concise arguments, in favor of the cause so successfully strengthened and promoted by the modern Canadian Knights. A similar liquor law to that of Maine was strongly recommended, as suitable to this Province, a vote in favor of which was unanimously given. If we are to judge of the respectability and influence of Encampment No. 2, from the number who now compose this body, we doubt not that this little band will, ere long, increase to such an extent, as will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine advocates of the order.

KNIGHTS OF TEMPERANCE.—From the same source as the above we learn that a new Encampment of this flourishing order was opened, last week, in the village of Warsaw, county of Peterborough, by A. S. Abbott, Esq., of this town, under the sanction of the Grand Encampment. The following are the names of the officers created on the occasion: F. F. Briggs, Kt. Rt.; S. Kennedy, V. Kt. Rt.; Robert Bryson, Kt. M.; E. Kennedy, S. Kt. M.; T. Smyth, Kt. T.; John McMann, Kt. Rr.; F. Lumsden, Kt. Fr.; F. Crow; Kt. Cn.; James McKee, Kt. Ct.; James Ferrier, Kt. Jr.

A Wine-drinking Christian Rebuked by his Bishop.

The following we give as an undoubted fact, but without names or place:

A gentleman whose position—whose name, standing among those who have been conspicuous in the ranks of the distinguished civilians of our land, gives him great influence in controlling the customs and usages of society, and who, withal prided himself upon keeping the purest liquor for the entertainment of his guests, expected, on a particular occasion, his Bishop and a number of the clergy to dine

with him.—This gentleman had some time previous, discovered a bottle of choice wine in his cellar, which had a great many years before been placed there by his father, and had been overlooked when its fellows had been taken out for use. This he had resolved to keep intact, and to bring it forth on the anticipated visitation of his diocesan. Accordingly, when the time arrived, the waiter was ordered to bring forth the precious treasure, and set it on the dinner table directly before the Bishop. He then arose, and with quite a flourish, gave its history when and by whom deposited—the manner in which it was found, with as much satisfaction and particularity as if it had been some rare relic of ancient times, just dug from the ruins of Herculaneum or Pompeii, and then addressing his venerable guest, said, he had long reserved it for the present occasion, and resolved that the cork should never be drawn except by his Bishop. The Bishop arose, and with due solemnity, replied, by asking the question, “Then you have resolved, as I understand you, that the cork shall never be drawn until it is done by myself?” “Yes,” was the answer. “Well, then,” said the Bishop, “it will not be drawn till doomsday.” This was so ultra, so unexpected from such a quarter, that the shock was too severe to be borne. It gave serious offence—could not be overlooked or forgotten, although a better temperance lecture—one better fitting the time, and occasion, could not have been given. What a blessed thing it would be, if all church dignitaries were thus abstemious, and as bold and uncompromising in proclaiming their principles—especially when setting at defiance the pernicious customs and usages of genteel society.—*Rochester Journal*

[FOR THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

The Request and Response.

BY A DAUGHTER OF ENGLAND.

PART I.

(Scene. The outskirts of a large City.)

ERNEST. ARTHUR.

Ernest.

Welcome, my friend, we are well met to-night;
Arthur, your hand. I have that now to say,
For which, methinks, this evening hour suits well;
The sun is sinking low behind the hills,
Evening's chill breeze is sweeping o'er the plain,
And now our daily duties all discharged,
Together let us walk, and speak. Arthur, I have
To lay before you one request of mine,
Nor mine alone, for unknown numbers join.

Arthur.

Speak on, my friend, I listen to thy words;
Request of Ernest's never can be wrong.

Ernest.

Hear me with patience, then; there is a measure,
That many would adopt, many oppose;
'To banish spirituous liquors from the land;
Forbid their sale, but under such restrictions,
And for such uses, as the law prescribes.
'Tis hard to pass this measure, and we need
Each voice, each hand, to aid us—Arthur's too,

Arthur.

I, too, have heard of this, but careless turned,
Deeming such law required no thought of mine;
We are but youths—what influence have we,
To thwart, or to advance, such plan as this?

Ernest.

Young though we be, we have a heart to feel,
A mind to think, a hand to execute;
Our voice and our example have a power
We must not undervalue or forget.
Remember, Arthur, feeble instruments,

The mightiest events have oft times wrought;
A stripping weak, a simple sling and stone,
Defeated all Philistia's high built hopes,
And bowed her haughty champion to the ground.

Arthur.

It may be so; what would ye have us do.

Ernest.

All—all—that mortals can; what power we have,
Whether by word or deed, let it be thrown
Gladly into the scale; all have some weight,
Greater according to their rank and age,
Yet all have influence—youth amongst the rest,
Boldly let us stand forward and avow,
Open and free, our union in this cause.
And those, too, whom we hold most near and dear,
Those bound to us by Nature's tender ties;
Oh! let us gently strive to win them all,
And by persuasion draw them to our side.
Our young companions, or our chosen friends,
Let us, too, seek to sway; touch their young hearts,
Enlist their warmest feelings in the cause,
Ask them to arm, to dare the *advancing* foe,
And lead them forth to battle by our side.
Arthur, once more, we must remember still,
That Man with all his strength is impotent;
And let us bend the knee before our God,
Seeking with our whole hearts his hand to aid,
His blessing to be shed upon *their* efforts,
The Advocates, the Laborers, for this cause.
Let us remember that this measure strong,
Will pluck up by the root, the very worst
Of those fell weeds, sown by the baneful hand,
And nurtured by the power of drunkenness,
That now spring up with dark, unnatural growth,
And shade with gloomy cloud, a nation's glory.
Vice, vice with all its forms, hateful, abhorrent,
To His pure gaze,—our high and holy God.

Arthur.

'Tis true, indeed; and poverty, and shame,
And degradation, are the Inebriate's lot;
But still this measure is so strong, and yet
Could one more weak to benefit be found?
Then Ernest, are they so injurious
As you suppose, the many houses where,
Spirituous liquors, in all shapes, are sold.

Ernest.

Yes, Arthur, yes; oh! could we *all* but see,
The wretchedness, the crime, that they have caused;
The first false step, the second, and the third;
The blighted hopes, the desolated homes,
The love estranged, bowed forms, and broken hearts;
The past, the present of such scenes as these
Oh! who could meet and turn away unmoved.
See, even while we speak, to yonder house,
That wretched babe hastening; nightly haunt
Of his, that long has been; sit daily too.
See by his side, his wife with downcast look,
Strives to keep pace with his unequal strides.
Hark! we just catch her soft entreating voice,
Now, now, her pleading looks are on him bent;
He heeds her not; his heart is proof to all.
One helpless babe clings round its mother's neck,
One more, but little older, holds her hand,
And see yon boy, creeping short space behind,
With shamed and sorrowing look; he understands,
Young though he be—how low his sire has fallen.
Now, now, they stop, oh! will she yet prevail;
No, ruffian like, he pushes her away,
With brutal force; hark to that voice, that oath;
Deep, fiercely uttered—there, the wretch goes in.

Arthur.

Sure he looked strangely; there was in his eye
Even in the glance I caught, a something wild,
Unnatural—that seemed to make me shudder;
His countenance seemed to change—now pale, now flushed

And his whole air betokened strong excitement ;
He may ask stimulants, but surely now,
In such a case the landlord will not give them.

Ernest.

Oh! trust me, but he will. 'Tis not his part
To play the monitor—say they cannot bear it,
No, no; if they can pay, that is enough.
Poor thing! poor hapless, hopeless wife, thou now
Art sadly seeking thy forlorn abode,
Thy lonely, desolated home and hearth.
Now Arthur, now surely it would be well,
Were dark temptations such as these removed.

Arthur.

This proof is stronger even than your words.

PART II.

(*Scene. A pleasant road and river in the distance. The night advanced.*)

Ernest.

'Tis growing late, dear Arthur, we must hasten,
Lest friends should be uneasy at our stay.
But those fair scenes, yon brightly shining moon,
Have lured us on, and on unwarily.

Arthur.

And we were speaking, too, deeply engaged
In the sad story of that erring man;
Could we do aught to turn him from his path,
He is our brother, though a fallen one.
How gradual his downward path has been.
First—led by comrades wrong, against his will,
By slow degrees, lower and lower led,
Till bowed, debased in body and in mind,
He seems to cower, and shrink from human sight,
Unworthy now, to bear the name of Man.

Ernest.

Look! Arthur, look! there's some confusion there,
A crowd is gathering on yon river's bank;
Some accident has surely happened now,
Quick, let us hasten on, and learn the truth.

Arthur.

Nearer as we approach, a fatal thought
Shoots quick across my mind—more plain we see
That form, that face; *Ernest*, can it be he
Whom we were watching, ay, and grieving o'er?
Hark! hark! that name repeated, it is his.
Unhappy man: oh! had he taken heed
To that fond wife's affectionate entreaty.
Now let us ask of these the dreadful tale:
My friends, say how this accident befel?

One of the Crowd.

Did ye call this an accident? No, no,
He meant it—did it of his own mad will;
Or rather of that Demon's will who led him.
He drunk, 'tis said, drunk deep this very night.
Then sudden stopped, and told, with bitter feeling,
And mingled oaths and curses, how he had
Got from his wife the miserable pittance
That she, with labor hard, that day had earned;
Told how she gave it, and implored his stay:
Then, suddenly arising, deeply swore,
That he would strike to earth the man who dared
To cross his pathway now. So he went out.
His comrades oft had seen his fits of rage,
They mocked and laughed, and saw him leave the house.
'Tis said that he rushed on, like one full bent
On some fixed purpose. There, from yon high bank,
He madly flung himself with desperate cry,
And the swift current bore him to this place.
The man who saw him could not swim; but quick
He called assistance—but it came too late.

Arthur.

Come, *Ernest*, let us go, I do not like
Longer to view this scene; it almost seems
That I had been a party to the deed.

Oh! who shall bear the tidings to his home?
Who tell the dread tale to the stricken wife?
Oh what a life to live—a death to die,
Rushing, uncalled, to the dread judgment-seat.
And what the cause of all—from first to last;
It is enough—here, *Ernest*, here's my hand,
Freely I pledge myself to all you ask'd.

Sprinklings for Thought, Ideal, and Aetual.

“Now”.—“Now” is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. “Now is the watchword of the wise.” “Now” is on the banner of the prudent. Let us keep this little word always in our mind; and whenever any thing presents itself to us in the shape of work, whether mental or physical, we should do it with all our might, remembering that “now” is the only time for us. It is indeed a sorry way to get through the world, by putting off till to-morrow, saying, “then I will do it”—No, this will never answer. “Now” is ours; “then may never be.”

Adam Clark, the Biblical Commentator, was in early youth, apprenticed to a Draper.—“Adam” said his employer one day, “this piece of cloth is entered on the invoice as fifty yards in length, and it is only forty-nine. Come, we must stretch it till we make it fifty.” Adam resolutely declined. “It would be a fraud—a sin,” he remarked. “Go,” said his master, “you may make a Parson, but you will never make a Tradesman.” Adam would not part with his abstract honesty, and consequently he *did* make a Parson—rather a renowned one too; but, as a Tradesman, he would have been bankrupt in six months.

DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY.—The horse of a pious man in Massachusetts straying into the road, a neighbor put him in the pound. Meeting the owner soon after, he told him what he had done.—“And if I catch him in the road again,” said he, “I’ll do it again.” “Not long since,” replied the other, “I looked out of my window in the night, and saw your cattle in the meadow, and drove them out and shut them into the yard; and I’ll do it again.” Struck with the reply, the man liberated the horse from the pound, and paid the charge himself. A SOFT ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH.”

Rev. Thomas P. Hunt tells a story of a lawyer who was once asked to join a temperance society: “O what’s the use?” said he, “liquor will never injure me. I scarcely ever drink it.” Shortly after a drunken stage driver overturned the coach in which he was going to court, and broke for him a rib and an arm. “I wonder,” said Mr. Hunt, “if liquor did not injure him.”

STRONG DRINK AND BROKEN BONES.—George Wiggins, a bargeman of London, in a speech recently delivered at Tailors’ Hall, in this city, stated that he had been eleven times in the hospital with broken bones, and nine times through strong drink!

THE BLOOMERS AND THE SPITTERS.—John Bull has given Brother Jonathan a pretty hard, but very appropriate *quid* to chew, as will be seen by the following Bloomer *jeu d’esprit* upon his filthy and disgusting tobacco chewing and tobacco spitting habits, that recently appeared in the Leeds Mercury, England, viz:—

Let the dames of America dress as they please:
Should they ALL cut their petticoats round by their knees.”

'Tis only a bold protestation
Against a bad habit, called SPUTANS in Latin,
That spoils every place where their husbands have sat in,
Defiles all their carpets, and dirties their matting,
And sticks to the skirts of the nation!

Don't fancy, dear Jonathan, ladies are flirts,
Because they have cut their old danglers the akirts;
They have done it to shame you, they readily own,
And will lengthen their habits when you mend your own.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 15, 1852.

THE TRUE WITNESS ON STATE RIGHTS, &c.

With that patience and perseverance that becomes us, in consideration of our responsible position, we have overcome our hesitations, and have (though somewhat wearily) urged our way through something over two columns of good type work, badly employed by the Editor of the *True Witness*, against the Maine Liquor Law. The whole is but a repetition of several former efforts to mystify the matter, and misrepresent both the nature and design of the Maine Law. Sometimes our opponent would be considered rather amusing, if he were not really blasphemous; and at other times quite witty, if he were not very wicked. What can be thought of the following sublime passage—"Then again we are called upon to do honor to a new Yankee Messiah, called Neal Dow, or some such name, who has discovered a notable plan for redeeming man by Statute, and whose mission is destined quite to eclipse that of an obsolete Galilean Reformer, once in high repute, but now far behind the requirements of an enlightened and progressive age, though well enough suited to the dark times in which he lived." Such poison can do no harm to sensible persons, just because they don't swallow it, but we sincerely pity the man who, knowing better things, can descend to such mean and contemptible misrepresentations.

As we have intimated, this further effort of the *True Witness*, against the Maine Liquor Law, is only a rehashing and extension of the oft-repeated and oft-answered objections to the measure—the law is classed by "the adversary" with sumptuary laws—and liquor is considered as harmless as tea, sugar, and other articles not "malum per se;" whereas every child in the land knows that such a classification of "articles of luxury" is wholly improper and unjust; and also, that the Maine Law says not one word about what a person shall or shall not eat and drink.

The *True Witness* says that the State has the right to raise a revenue upon all manufactured, imported, or merchantable commodities, whether they be sugar, tea, or spirituous liquors; "but he argues that the State has no right to abrogate or annul a natural right, which he alleges every man possesses, to import, or make and sell liquor if he chooses. Now, the questions of natural rights and State rights may be fitly introduced into this controversy, but not in the way set forth by "the adversary," who speaks of natural rights as though each individual was entirely independent of every other, and could act, or had a right to act irrespective of the rights and claims of others. Man was made for society, and the individual possesses not any "natural right" which, when exercised, inflicts a social wrong. The rights of the individual, and of society, "naturally" harmonize. In a perfect state they could not conflict, but, as we see every day practiced opposed to what is right, so there arises a necessity for society to take some method of expressing its sense of what is right or what is wrong. The *True Witness* says that every man has a "right" to make or import sugar, tea, or liquor; now, if tea and sugar were as injurious to society as liquor is known to be, then, we contend the right to make, import or traffic in them does not exist. The law may give a legal right to do what is morally wrong, but that cannot change the nature of things; and when the immutable principles of the supreme law of action are acknowledged and felt in all their power and authority, then the human law must be repealed and made accordant with the law of inflexible justice.

THE MERCHANT AND HIS CLERK.—In a recent lecture, Prof. Tatlock related the following anecdote:—About forty years ago, a young man with limited capital commenced business in Boston, and was obliged to employ a single clerk on a small salary. A lady called at his store one day and made some purchases, which she wished delivered at her residence.—The Merchant requested his clerk to deliver the bundle as required. He declined; the merchant immediately took the bundle and delivered as directed. The clerk never was worth one hundred dollars in his life.

Now it is a providential fact, that misfortune has the privilege to ennoble man's character. There is a natural instinct of human dignity in the heart of man, which steels his very nerves not to bend beneath the heavy blows of a great adversity. The palm tree grows best beneath a ponderous weight—even so is the character of a man. There is no merit in it—it is a law of psychology. The petty pangs of small daily cares have often bent the character of men, but great misfortunes seldom.—*Kossuth*.

The Boston Post says there was a very impressive funeral in that city recently. A barrel of porter had fallen from a truck, and some fifty mourners were standing round the beer.

A man may be a degraded creature. If he should steal a sheep, the whole community would help to hunt him out, and not a voice would be raised in his favor or a petition be got up to have the prosecution abandoned. Let the rumseller who perhaps manufactured that thief out of an honorable and respectable citizen, be prosecuted for a notorious violation of law, and the same community will rush between him and justice! Some communities are death on small fry villains made in their midst, but the moment the manufacturer is touched, their sympathies are all alive.—*Cayuga Chief*.

In order to lead an irreproachable life, people ought not to do what they blame in others.

WANTED, AT THIS OFFICE.—A single good reason for continuing the licensed sale of intoxicating drinks.

SLY YOUTH.—Our special reporter asserts, on his honor, that he was an eye witness to the sequel of the following dialogue: "James, my son, take this letter to the post-office, and pay the postage on it." The boy returned, highly elated, and said, "Father, I seed a lot of men putting letters in a little hole, and, when no one was looking, I slipped yours in for nothing."

DWIGHT'S DEFINITION OF DRUNKENNESS.—"Drunkenness is that singular state of man, in which he loses, either partially or wholly, the use of his bodily and mental powers, under the operation of spirituous drink, opium, or other means of intoxication. Drunkenness is either occasional or habitual. Occasional drunkenness exists only in irregular, separate, solitary, or even singular instances, and is produced sometimes by design, and sometimes by accident. Habitual drunkenness is a frequent, and usually a regular intoxication; occasioned by that increased and peculiar love of strong drink, which is generated by occasional drunkenness." So that, if so much intoxicating drink is swallowed by man or woman, as to cause some loss of bodily strength, or to obscure the reason, or infuriate the temper, or excite any other corrupt passion, you have then a case of drunkenness.

[This accords with Luther's definition of drunkenness, who asserts that a man is drunk who does that under the influence of drink which he would not have done before drinking.—*Ed. B. T. H.*]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that we must still omit the following communications till our next number:—Boston, Clarence, Trafalgar, Brome, and the communication of K. Cameron. Several communications are under consideration.

We consider, to use the words of Professor Whewell, "the laws of each State as absolutely fixed and given—yet laws are intended to be just. Hence, the State has, for one of its offices, to remove out of the laws all that is unjust, so as to make them more and more just." Now, this idea of justice does not enter into the political notions of our adversary. The business of a State is to raise a revenue—so he says. "The State has a right to raise a revenue," and for "revenue purposes," has placed artificial restrictions upon the undoubted natural right of every man to make, import, or sell that which is not *malum per se*." Thus, for revenue purposes alone, "the State has a right to impose restrictions upon the liquor traffic," but, from thence to argue the "right of the State to prohibit the traffic altogether, for moral purposes, is, says 'the adversary,' pre-eminently absurd." Certainly, if it be admitted that the duty of the State is bounded by financial considerations, and has nothing to do with moral purposes. But we know not the moralist or political economist who has written on these topics so loosely, or who has so defined the rights of the individual, or the duties of the State. It was reserved for "our adversary" to make the discovery, and diffuse new light to scatter the political darkness of modern times. We must, however, decline to be guided by such a light, being persuaded that it is a false and dangerous one. It is, in fact, no light at all. In looking over the lucubrations of "our adversary," and certain other editorial guides, who oppose the Maine Law, we are reminded of a passage in one of Carlyle's Latter-Day Pamphlets. He says, "For the one enemy we have in this universe is Stupidity, Darkness of Mind; of which Darkness, again, there are many sources, every sin a source, and probably self-conceit the chief source. Darkness of mind, in every kind and variety, does, to a really tragical extent, abound; but of all the kinds of darkness, surely the Pedant darkness, which asserts and believes itself to be light, is the most formidable to mankind! For empires, or for individuals, there is but one class of men to be trembled at, and that is the Stupid Class—the class that cannot see—who, alas! are they mainly that will not see? A class of mortals, under which, as administrators, kings, priests, diplomats, &c., the interests of mankind, in every European country, have sunk overloaded, as under universal nightmare, near to extinction, and, indeed are, at this moment, convulsively writhing, decided either to throw off the unblessed superincumbent nightmare, or roll themselves and it into the abyss. Vain to reform Parliaments, to invent ballot-boxes, to reform this or that; the real administration, practical management of the Commonwealth goes all awry, choked up with long accumulated pedantries, so that your appointed workers have been reduced to work as moles; and it is one vast boring and counterboring on the part of eyeless persons irreverently called stupid, and a Dædalian bewilderment writing 'impossible' on all efforts or proposals, supervenes." But in spite of these stupidities and impossibilities, the right will prevail, and the State will, ere long, do justice to itself by prohibiting a traffic which is alike unjust and injurious.

Malum per se!!

Our pedantic opponent has made such frequent use of the phrase "malum per se," that we must occupy a little space in considering what is meant by the writer, and in endeavoring to unravel the web of sophism he has contrived to weave out of it. He has all along maintained that alcoholic drink is not "malum per se," and therefore that the traffic is not "malum per se,"—that is, evil in itself, or essentially evil. And as we have in another article stated, the "True Witness" classes liquor with suga

and tea, which are not, as he says, "malum per se." Now, on this point, we need scarcely say a word. Universal testimony and experience contradict him. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Alcoholic liquors have always been injurious, not merely the adulterated, but what is considered unadulterated. Strictly speaking, there is not in any material substance essential evil. Even strichnine or prussic acid is not "malum per se," so neither is alcohol, but it is not therefore a "good creature of God," which the Creator of all things designed for general use, and which, therefore, may be indiscriminately bought and sold. A whole ocean of alcohol will do no personal injury to the true Son of Temperance, just because he does not consider it right to pour it down his throat. But there are thousands who have used it, and have been poisoned by it, and we cannot resist the conclusion that the use of alcoholic drinks is "malum per se," and that therefore the manufacture and sale ought to be prohibited, and society protected against an injurious business.

It can scarcely be necessary at this time of day to say anything concerning the nature of alcohol, and how it is produced. It is admitted that its production is a work of art and man's device. It exists not alone in the natural world, or, to use the language of another, "Alcoholic wine does not exist in nature; it is an artificial product, and requires great skill in its manufacture, and great care in its preservation, for, if left to the operation of the laws of nature, it would soon change into vinegar, and from that run into the putrefactive fermentation. We maintain that wine as well as beer is *quoad hoc*—a creature of art, and not of nature, and those who say it is not, must point us to it existing in nature, without man's superventions." And again, "He asserts the operations of nature exactly at that period when he can supply himself with a product calculated to gratify his depraved and vitiated appetites." It is this product, when used as a beverage, that we consider "malum per se." We consider the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor as "making provision for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof." The traffic has defied all the laws of God and man. It has neutralized in innumerable instances all the teachings of morality, and resisted all the restraints of conscience. It has always been "malum per se." The abuse of liquor is bad, but we maintain that the use for purposes of beverage is the abuse, and for this we can bear to be denounced by the "True Witness" as propagating "a most blasphemous and dangerous heresy." We have no favors to ask of the "True Witness." He has taken his ground; we have taken ours. He confounds the article with the traffic, but neither in his estimation are essentially evil. We are widely apart; but which is right? Ask the thousands of paupers and beggars of other countries and our own! Ask the inmates and governors of jails and lunatic asylums! Ask the experienced physician what he has seen and knows of this matter! Ask the cholera hospital! Ask whomever you please, that is not blinded by prejudice and stupified with liquor, and the uniform answer will be, that the traffic in liquor, as by law established, has been all along "malum per se!" Now, according to the philosophy of even "our adversary," the state may legislate against what is "malum per se;" but the traffic in liquor is "malum per se;" therefore let us have the Maine Law against "drinking houses and tippling shops."

Streams from Temperance Springs.

We think there is not at the present time, a Temperance paper opposed to prohibiting legislation against the liquor business. There is a most remarkable unanimity all over the United States and Canada. This argues well for the cause, and the result will

sooner or later justify our most sanguine expectations. A correspondent of our Rhode Island name-sake "Delta," has furnished to that paper some excellent thoughts on the relations of "moral and legal suasion." Our readers will find in them a confirmation of our views expressed some months ago on the same subject. We subjoin the article:—

In the organization of society there are three important institutions; the family, the church and the State. Each of these institutions has its appropriate work, and each relation, when fully understood, and the obligations arising from these relations promptly discharged, will secure the highest happiness of man. The appropriate work of the family institution is, to guard and guide the infant and youthful mind; to guard it on the one hand against vice and immorality, and to guide it on the other, into the path of virtue and religion. The influence of parental example and instruction will be felt upon society, for good or for evil, in every community.

To the church is assigned the work of moulding public opinion, and in proportion as the great principles of right are inculcated in the family, in the same proportion is the church aided in the work of securing correct public action. But here the church meets a formidable barrier, from bad example, and bad instruction in the family relation, and moral suasion, to a great extent, loses its power upon the morals of men.

It is the duty of parents to teach their children submission to parental authority, and demand of the child the performance of right actions, controlled by right intentions; but where the child is suffered to do very much as he chooses, (as is too true in many instances,) he is taught rebellion against the government of God, and moral suasion, through the presentation of truth, loses its effect upon the mind and heart, and hence his continued rebellion against all just law. Moral suasion here fails to restrain such persons, and hence the necessity of civil government, to restrain by force, or from legal motives.

"The law was not made for the righteous, but for the ungodly; for murderers of fathers," &c. And hence civil government becomes as necessary in the administration of the moral government of God, as the family or the church. As all men will not be influenced by moral principles, or have not honesty enough to be what they see to be right, civil authority becomes a necessity of human nature, to restrain the vicious, and to protect the virtuous. But it may be said in reply, "civil governments have passed bad laws, and have countenanced wrong-doings." This argument might possess some force, if the government asked to protect some wrong-doing but it is simply required to prevent the wrong, by identifying itself with the right, and therefore is as necessary as moral suasion, and should be employed where this fails to secure the rights of men. The same mode of reasoning in relation to the wrongs countenanced by the State to prove legal suasion inefficient, and inefficient to remove an evil, might be applied, with equal force, to family government, and to the church itself; for both have given countenance to wrong-doing, in many instances. Is the abuse of these institutions proof that they are wrong, and not intended to secure the welfare of man? If not, then the arguments adduced against the use of legal suasion to put down wrong-doing, where moral suasion has failed, are invalid; and the evil should be removed at once, when it is within the reach of law. It may be said, "legal suasion does not reform men who are practising an evil." Neither does moral suasion reform all men; and it is that class of men who will not be influenced by reasoning, that the legal motive should be applied to. With them, in many cases, legal suasion goes even beyond moral, for the former restrains them from the evil, while the latter does not.

"What God has joined together, let no man put asunder." If, for example, the evil of rum-selling can be prevented only by fine and imprisonment, then fine and imprisonment should be resorted to; and there is a certain class of rum-sellers who will not be aroused to their responsibility, till they have had time for reflection, at the expense of the State, on the other side of the Cove. That would be the strongest suasion with such men which could be used, and a few examples would make rum-selling as uncommon and unsafe as counterfeiting, in comparison with which, counterfeiting is an honorable employment.

From the *Christian Ambassador* we take the following, which

will be found to harmonize with the above, and with the spirit of the age:—

In the history of nations it seems that the nature of their laws determine their destiny. There are great laws unalterably fixed in the nature of things, which must be regarded by a nation as well as by an individual, to secure its prosperity and preservation. If not regarded, it hastens on to destruction. It matters not to how high an elevation it has arrived in civilization, if it regards not the great foundation law of government, which is to secure to individual his natural rights, it is destined to ruin and decay. The past speaks loudly of the demoralizing tendency of injustice and tyranny. So interwoven are the interests of men, that a few cannot enjoy freedom long if they look not after the welfare of the whole. And to secure freedom to all that compose a nation, the laws which frame civil government must rest on natural laws as a foundation. If they do not they have no foundation. "No other foundation can be laid upon that which has been laid, and men must build upon it or fall amid the ruins of their own structure without foundation. If a law legalizes that which is an evil to men, it is in opposition to that "higher law" of God, which says "do evil to no man." Which shall be obeyed?

The legalizing of the sale of intoxicating drinks brings evil to men. It destroys domestic peace, social comforts, and national happiness, and is therefore wrong, and in opposition to the law of God, which is right, and brings peace, joy and happiness to men. Which law shall be obeyed? If the liquor traffic continue, what shall be the destiny of this nation? Let those who are at ease be troubled. Let men think and act upon this question. A civil law which is calculated to prevent evil and bring good to men, is in accordance with the law of God, which is to "do good to all men." Therefore, a law to prevent the liquor traffic is an equitable law, founded upon the law of justice, which law is of God. So no man need to fear to use his influence in its favor. The approving smiles of heaven are upon it. Justice and humanity are calling for it, Christianity is waiting for it, to make men sober, so as to clothe them with its divine beauty.

We throw in here an excellent episode—a sort of *argument ad hominem* conversation, which we find among the sketches of Phocion, supplied to *Massachusetts Life Boat*. It is a healthy stream although beginning with Tainted Meat:—

Tainted Meat. Not long since the writer purchased a piece of beef which proved to be tainted. Others bought from the same butcher's wagon, and were equally unfortunate. An enemy to the Anti-Liquor law hearing of it, exclaimed, "I would prosecute the man for selling it;" and I imagine myself pressing the argument with him.

"Why, sir, would you prosecute him?"

"Because, in the sale of tainted meat, the man provokes disease and endangers life. No man has a right to put in jeopardy the lives of his fellow men in such a way."

"Hold, hold! the man sells meat for a living, and this is only a little which is on his hands—he must sell it, or it would be a dead loss to him—besides, he does not wish that it would injure any person. On the other hand, he sincerely hopes it may not."

"I care not for his hopes or his wishes; no man has a right to pursue a trade which endangers the health and life of his fellow men. If he can't get a living in an honest way, then he had better die."

"Why, sir, you express yourself very strongly.—I should almost think you was an advocate of the Maine Law. Let us see. Would you not rather suffer the butcher to furnish your sons with tainted meat, than that the rumseller should deal out intoxicating drink to them?"

"That's nothing to do with selling meat. It is quite a different thing. Men have always sold rum, and custom and habit have much to do with the right of the matter."

"So have some wicked men always sold tainted meat. Think you custom could ever make it right? Some men have always cheated whomever they could—they have been much in the habit of it, ought we not to overlook it? If custom can make a wrong thing right, we should think by this time it would be quite honorable to defraud. Now tell me candidly, which do you think has done, and is doing, the most injury to mankind, tainted meat, or intoxicating drinks?"

"Why, sir, I suppose that intoxicating drinks do the most injury, but then it is because there are fewer men who sell tainted meat."

"Then ought there not to be fewer men to sell intoxicating drinks?"

"I don't know but there may be too many in the business, but then we are not to take this view of the subject."

"But did you not say that no man has a right to pursue a business which jeopardizes the health and life of his fellow men? The traffic in strong drink kills 30,000 annually in our land, and does it not peril life and health?"

"Yes, but then I meant my remarks to apply only to tainted meat—it is so loathsome and injurious."

"But do you pretend to say that it makes any moral difference whether a man injures another by rum, or tainted meat?"

"I won't speaking of the moral part of the subject. We don't think it necessary to trouble ourselves about the morality of the question, when the law is on our side."

"You spoke the truth then, sir."

Temperance friends often say to one another "How goes the Battle?" "Shall we succeed?" It is a question worth considering, but ought not to be discussed in a doubtful or desponding tone. For Canada there is hope for our cause—there is, in the future, a glorious triumph. From the *Advocate and Home Circle* we cut the annexed valuable remarks, commending them to the careful consideration of all, and to the prayerful review of all Christian people.

Some eighteen hundred years ago, a lone wanderer trod the shores of Galilee. At His command a few obscure fishermen left their nets to follow Him. An unbelieving and rebellious world stretches out on every side; its occupations, tastes and education, are all arrayed in hostility to His teachings and mission. Thus accompanied, and thus opposed, the labor of love and mercy commences.

Look again! Millions upon millions bow before Him and do Him homage. His name is honored and revered, and His doctrines acknowledged and inculcated over half the globe. And why this mighty change? What has wrought this stupendous moral revolution? Why were not His teachings—His innovations upon organized society, defeated and overthrown?—Surely there was no lack of giant powers arrayed against them. The most powerful nations of earth, honor, wealth and superstition, joined hand in hand, were His deadliest foes.—The answer is as simple as the fact is impressive; He planted the seeds of TRUTH—that truth which elevates and ennobles man, dispels the mists of error, and pours a flood of light and knowledge upon the judgment and consciences of men,—that strikes the shackles from the hand of the oppressor, and bids the oppressed go free.

Is there nothing for our instruction in the history of the introduction and spread of the Christian religion? nothing of hope and encouragement for the friends of Temperance? nothing analogous to the introduction and spread of Temperance? Let us see:—Fifty years ago a few men doubted the expediency of the use of strong drinks. The test was made, and proved satisfactory. A great and living truth was brought out, and given to the world. The seed soon took root, and sprang up clothed with life and vitality. Now commenced, as in time of old—all species of opposition. Men's tastes, habits, resources, and the long-observed conventional laws of society were invaded, golden opportunities for fortunes wrested from hands, whose right had never been disputed. Now, combine those influences, each one of mighty strength and when united of crushing weight, to stop this innovation of fools and bigots, upon their just rights and privileges, and with what success let the present advanced position of the temperance cause decide. These opposing powers warred against Truth—unconquerable, immutable truth. Error, in either case, had it formed the basis of action, would have been crushed to rise no more, and bear a ten thousandth part of the weight of the counter influences arrayed against its Heaven-born adversary.

Shall we succeed! Let the past and the present speak the answer. As truth is of divine birth, so shall we succeed. Man's devices, leagued with the powers of darkness, may check the work, and lengthen out the struggle, but defeat it, never! When religion and the Bible are blotted out, then will the truths of temperance share a like fate, and not until then.—Brethren, friends:

the cause will triumph, the accursed traffic will cease, and man no longer, for money, poison his fellow man. Already has the day star given place to the full rays of the risen sun, and the shout of triumph is ringing from the free and disenfranchised, and soon, if we are true to our professions and our cause, that shout shall be taken up and echoed and re-echoed over the broad surface of our land.

The Grand Jury and the Maine Law.

In the presentment of the Grand Jury to the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the district, lately held in this city, we find the following testimony in favor of the Maine Law:—

The Jury would observe, in view of the cases brought up before them, that four-fifths of those of larceny, violence, and the keeping of disorderly houses (and there were very few others before them,) that the evidence adduced, shewed a very close connection between these crimes and the use of intoxicating liquors. They would be very unwilling to charge on the general use of these liquors, more than, on the most impartial judgment, can fairly be shown to arise from it. They are quite well aware of the bias in human nature to evil, and they, by no means, would express the idea that total abstinence from alcoholic drinks is the grand panacea for the mischiefs occurring in the community; but they would, in the strongest manner, give their opinion that so long as their sale and use is continued as a beverage by the really sober, respectable, and well disposed part of the community, crime, violence, disorder, and immorality may, as a necessary consequence, be expected to have a local habitation and a name in our midst. Many attempts have been made, here and elsewhere, to regulate the sale and disposal of alcoholic liquors. The Jury would express their opinion that these attempts have been utterly in vain; and that so long as the community employs many of its respectable citizens, men in all other respects honored and honorable, in importing and manufacturing these alcoholic drinks, and others again in retailing and disposing of them, it will be quite useless to attempt to regulate so as effectually or even sensibly to diminish the evils which arise from this fruitful source. Under these considerations, the Grand Jury would, therefore, rejoice that an attempt is now being made for the introduction of the Maine Law into this Province. The principle of this law is to prevent entirely the importation of alcoholic liquors for the purpose of being sold, excepting for mechanical and medicinal purposes; and the Grand Jury unanimously express their opinion, that were such a law passed here, it would meet the approval of the great majority of the people, would tend much to order, well-being, and peace, and would at once cut off an enormous expense which now rests on the entire people. This expense, it will be remembered, includes not merely the actual value of what is by very many considered not to be a necessary, but a very extensive staff of officials, to adjudicate on the mischiefs arising from these liquors, as well as gaols, hospitals, &c., which are required in connection with them.

The Grand Jury was composed of the following individuals:—

William McGench, Foreman.	Frs. X. Arpin.
F. F. Blackader.	Frs. Gabourie.
John Burwash.	Guillaume Adam.
Robert Ralston.	Wm. A. Settime.
Jeremiah Norris.	Thos. Thomson.
Stephen Burwash.	James McIntyre.

Honor to the men who composed the Grand Jury; their moral courage bears a marked comparison with the great majority of our public papers, who profess to be the guardians of the public weal.

Notices respecting Contemporaries, &c.

The press of important matter, especially relating to the question of the day has prevented us from giving our usual notices of the periodical publications of which we have received a great number. The London Quarterly, The Westminster, The Edinburgh Review, the regular issues of Blackwood, Harper's New Monthly, The North British, and the American Temperance

Magazine, have all been laid upon our table. The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, The Christian Miscellany, The Early Days, for August and September, have been forwarded from Pickup's. The old and talented Scottish Temperance Review, with the several British monthlies, are before us, as our readers may have judged from our previous extracts. The Utica Teetotaler is a welcome visitor. The Illinois Messenger and the Old Oaken Bucket, are also welcome. We have not seen the Sun Beam lately; surely it is not eclipsed. The Odd Fellow, from London, C. W., is a well printed sheet, and will be valued by the members of that fraternity. The Canada Magazine, from Hamilton, has some good selections, and spirited editorial remarks. The press—the press—the mighty press—teems with abundance of food for thought, ideal and actual. We ought, however to give especial prominence to the name and qualities of a new candidate for public favor—

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE,

devoted to Literature, Art, and Religion. Edited by the Rev Abel Stevens, and published by Carleton & Philips, New York Of all the monthlies with which we are acquainted, and they are not a few, there is not one that we can more cordially and conscientiously recommend. The first four numbers have been sent us by Pickup, of Montreal, and we have given them a thorough perusal. The selected and editorial matter is of the first order Paper, first rate; engraving, elegant; type, clear and not too small. Free from the faults of the times, and embracing in its ample scope everything that can interest and profit the philanthropist and christian, it is destined to obtain an extensive circulation. Not too low for the highest, and not too high for the lowest, it will certainly attain a position of eminence and usefulness. The National is a monthly of 96 pages, only \$2 per year E. Pickup, ation Lane, Montreal, General Agent for Canada East.

Quebec Correspondence of Advocate.

SIR,—I observe that my remarks on the Maine Law, in my last, have been to a certain extent wrongly understood by you Mr. Cameron is determined that so far as his influence is concerned, we shall have no half measures. He is deeply impressed with the necessity of going the whole way of the Maine Law, and has his bill, which has not yet been printed, in a first rate committee of temperance men, in order that it may be made as congenial to the wishes of the temperance community as possible, and also that it may be made perfect before appearing in type. You know that any flaws in the details of a bill, which it is almost impossible to avoid when the bill is the production of but one head, and has not been submitted to others for examination, is sure to act most prejudicially to its best interests, and I think therefore that Mr Cameron has acted a wise part in submitting the measure to a committee previous to having it printed. Another reason for the delay in bringing it up is, that petitions continue to flow in daily, and the cry is "still they come." Up to the first of this month, petitions signed by fifty-two thousand had been presented, and I think that nearly as many more have been handed in since. I make these remarks, as I observe that some of the papers favorable to the law are becoming uneasy about its non-appearance, and some of them seem inclined to censure Mr. Cameron for carelessness in the matter. You will see, however, the propriety of the course which is being taken. The bill is in good hands, and if it does not pass, I venture to predict, that no blame will be attachable to the hon. mover.

Since I last wrote you, Mr Gamble's bill, which I criticised pretty freely, came up for discussion. It has been handed to a committee, and I think, judging from the debate, that it will be difficult to recognize the measure when it leaves their hands. As might be expected, the discussion brought out the temperance views of the several members, and afforded a glimpse how matters are likely to stand when the Maine law comes up for discussion. The opinion I had before formed, and which I gave you in my last, viz., that it will be lost, but the minority will be a most respectable one, I have had no reason to change. I was considerably amused at the methods of preventing drunkenness suggested by hon. members. One gentleman said that he had intended himself to bring in a measure, which, he felt assured, would render superfluous the Maine Law. He would advise that every person found drunk on the public streets should be taken into custody by the police, and sent to work on the public roads with an iron ball fastened to his ankle. This plan, he said, was adopted with the greatest success in Russia, where such a thing as a drunken man was never heard of; and he believed that if adopted here, it would be attended with equally beneficial results. Such is the plan suggested by Mr Boulton of Toronto, and which he recommended should be made one of the provisions of Mr Gamble's bill. You will at once recognise in this another of those attempts to regulate an irregularity of which we have had so many trials with the most confident assurances of success, but which upon experiment have resulted in the most signal failures. Of what avail would it be if men were prevented from getting drunk, and exhibiting themselves in the public thoroughfares, so long as they were permitted to drink at home. As Mr Badgley, your city member, very properly remarked, it would only aggravate the miseries of the drunkard's wife and children. But I could not forbear reflection, while each one propounded his particular views as to the best method of preventing drunkenness, upon the length to which men are willing to go in tyranny and oppression, provided they themselves are not deprived of the social glass. Many, and Mr Boulton among the rest, denounced the Maine Law as a most iniquitous and tyrannical enactment, an outrage upon man's reason, and a violation of the liberty of the subject. But is it not as great a violation of the liberty of the subject to seize the unfortunate drunkard, who is wending his way home from the scenes of debauchery, in a state of intoxication? Although drunk, he molests no one; he interferes with no one; but strikes out for himself as straight a course as the muddled state of his brain will admit of. Is it not tyrannical, I say, to take such a person, and having tied an iron ball to his ankle, send him out to work on the public roads? What right have we to do it? Is not every man quite competent to judge as to what and how much he will eat and drink? The next thing they will be doing will be to take up men whom they conceive eat too much. "It is an outrage upon man's reason, and a violation of the liberty of the subject." But as I have said, it does not interfere with the enjoyments of the so-called respectable bonvivants, who can get drunk every night if they choose, and nobody be the wiser.

Mr Hartman told the House, when they were sending the bill into committee, that he thought it would be quite superfluous to put members to the trouble of devising means "for the care of habitual drunkards, and the disposal of their effects," as the Hon. the President of the Council had a bill which would shortly be brought up, which, if passed, would do away with habitual drunkards altogether, and render men able to take care of their

own effects. In reference to the Municipal Maine Law which I hinted at in my last, every day appears to indicate more clearly that that is to be the law of the session. The Hon. Mr Hincks and the most of the ministry go hard for it, and as it is said to be more in accordance with the institutions of the country, I think it will be forced through without a great deal of difficulty. It is only for temperance men to be up and doing. They form now, I believe, a large majority of the population, and should this law be obtained, then we must only make the best of it, and endeavor if possible to make it work for one year, and at the next session, by the force of petition, shew the legislature that this is not what we want. I can assure you that members are careful to gain the influence of temperance men; although we discard any connection with party politics, although we wish not as a body to bring our influence to bear on the mere political or party measures of the day, yet on this measure, and until we obtain it, it becomes temperance men everywhere to be united, in order that such a formidable phalanx may be presented as the legislators of the land will not dare to treat with indifference. The matter is in our own hands. Upon our conduct at this moment, and until we get the prayer of our petitions acceded to, depends in a great measure the future prosperity of our country. The presentiment of the Grand Jury, at Montreal, has already, I believe, although the intelligence arrived only on Sunday morning, had a most beneficial effect. It will, in my opinion, do more good than all the petitions sent from Lower Canada put together. It is pleasant and cheering to see juries thus do their duty fearlessly and determinedly. Had all the juries of the land, all the coroners of the land, and all the physicians of the land, told plainly the real cause of the misery and the death, and the awful scenes of murder and suicide which have come under their notice, such a picture could have been presented as the most stony-hearted stickler for the liberty of the subject could not fail to have been influenced by. I see in this presentiment the bright harbinger of future joy. I see in it the proof that the evils of this monster are being realised, and that soon the force of public opinion will be brought to bear against them. And I see in it abundant cause for hope that henceforth the real causes of the crimes and misery so prevalent among us will be fully treated upon.

T. W.

Grand Division of Canada East.

The second Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of Canada East was held at Quebec on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of September. The brethren in Quebec did their best to make our stay there as pleasant and interesting as possible,—our reception, entertainment, procession at the presentation of their petition, public meetings, &c., all so fully detailed by your Quebec correspondent in last number of the *Advocate*, made it altogether "a great time."

As the proceedings of this Session will not be printed until after the Annual Meeting, I send you a brief statement of the principal business transactions, for the information of your readers belonging to Divisions in Canada East, and all others interested in our welfare.

Considering the small number of Divisions under our jurisdiction, and the inability of some to send delegates, the attendance of representatives was pretty good, although not so large as might be expected; yet, when Divisions come to consider their own interests, more fully, they will find it to their advantage to have a representative present at every meeting of the Grand Division.

There were nine initiations of new members—being from Gough and St. Lawrence, Quebec; Union, Stanstead; Lochaber, Lochaber and Bethel, Ormstown.

After the usual introductory business, the appointing of Committees, &c., Grand W. P., J. C. Becket read his Report, showing the state and prospects of the Order in Canada.

The Grand Scribe's Report was principally devoted to a statement of the action taken during the recess, in regard to those Divisions laying in Canada East, which had received their Charters from the Grand Division of Canada West, and had expressed a wish to join the Grand Division of Canada East; and the result of which action was, that with the consent of the Grand Division of Canada West, the G. D. of Canada East has had added, to those already under its jurisdiction, the following Divisions, viz:—

Aylmer Division.....	Aylmer, Ottawa.
Perseverance Do.....	Huntingden.
Chelsea Do.....	Chelsea.
Wakefield Do.....	Wakefield.
Leitchfield Do.....	Portage DuFort.
Bethel Do.....	Ormstown.
St Michaels' Union Do.....	St. Michaels.

These embrace all the Divisions in Canada East which received their Charters from the G. D. of Canada West, making, in all under the jurisdiction of Canada East, 17 Divisions, which, in consequence of this addition of the seven Divisions, he recommended to be renumbered.

Although the Grand Division of Canada East had received, applications for admission, from Divisions laying near us, in Canada West, yet the Grand Division of Canada West have resolved not to grant such permission, and here, in the meantime, closes this matter.

The Grand Scribe also stated that he had got copies of petitions for the Maine Law printed, and sent in triplicate to the different Divisions under their jurisdiction, with instructions to each Division to send them, when filled up, to their Representatives in Parliament; and, so far as he could learn, these instructions were complied with.

The statistics presented, showed the number of members initiated for the Quarter, for 10 Divisions, to be 131; and the number of contributing members, 655, being a favorable increase since last Report.

The Committee on the Bye-Laws of the Grand Division, reported that they had prepared a code,—and which, after some amendments made, was adopted. A resolution was passed, ordering them to be printed, along with the Constitution of the National and Grand Divisions, and four copies sent to each Sub-Division, and one to each Deputy, when printed.

There were two cases of appeal—one from P. W. P. White of Gough Division, in regard to the construction placed on Sec. 3, Art. 5, of their Bye-Laws; and the other, from Brother Hugh Stewart of St. Andrew's Division, in consequence of that Division refusing to grant him a withdrawal card. Both appeals were sustained.

A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, praying that the Act of the Incorporation of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, for Canada West, be amended, so as to extend to, and include the Grand Division and Sub-Divisions of the same Order in Canada East. The Committee prepared such a memorial, which was adopted by the Grand Division; and the Grand Scribe was instructed to engross it, and forward it to Mr. Badgley, M.P., for presentation.

The Committee on the Grand Scribe's Report, recommended that the Sub-Divisions, now under the jurisdiction of this Grand Division, be numbered, to take precedence according to date of Charter, whether such Charter may have been granted by the

National Division, or the Grand Divisions of Canada West and East.—Adopted.

The same Committee recommended that "some energetic measures be adopted for the extension of our Order in this part of the Province, either by the employment of a Lecturer during the coming winter, or, by a plentiful distribution of tracts, expounding the principles of our Order;" and also recommended that a Brother be appointed to write such a tract. A Committee was appointed to take into consideration the employment of a Lecturer, and report at next meeting. Representative Thomas White, jr., of Quebec, was appointed to write a tract, such as was required, to be laid before the next meeting of the Grand Division.

The question of the admission of Daughters of Temperance to the meetings of Sub-Divisions, on which an expression of opinion was requested by the National Division, came up for discussion, when the following resolution was adopted: "That it is inexpedient to admit the Daughters of Temperance to the meetings of Sons of Temperance."

The following motion was laid on the table until next meeting: "That any member entitled to benefits, belonging to a subordinate Division, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Division of Canada East, withdrawing from said Division, and depositing such withdrawal card in any other Division, under the same jurisdiction, shall immediately, on the reception of said card by such Division, become entitled to benefits."

Resolutions were passed, thanking the Brethren of the Order in Quebec for the warm reception and kind entertainment given by them to the members of the Grand Division, who had come from a distance to attend the meeting; also, to the Rev. John Borland, for his able sermon to them on Thursday; and also, to the Sons, Daughters, and Cadets of Temperance, for the use of their Hall during the Session.

The Grand Division adjourned at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, to meet at Montreal on the last Wednesday of October.

H. Rose, *Grand Scribe.*

Montreal, Sept. 22, 1852.

St. Andrews Division Celebration.

St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1852.

Sir,—Will you have the goodness to place the following brief notice of the above-named Division before the readers of the *Advocate*? This Division was organized on the 15th of August, 1851, by Brothers C. P. Watson, and W. Hodgson of Montreal. The Charter members were 19 in number. The movement was a novel one, and many of us doubted whereunto it would grow; but our success has exceeded our expectations. We now number about 90 members, in good standing, besides several who have left us honorably, for other parts of the country. We have had some cases of delinquency, but probably not more than the usual average in other Divisions of the Order.

We have put forth our efforts, for the promotion of the cause of Temperance, in a variety of ways. Public lectures have been given, under the direction of the Division, by J. B. Gough, W. R. Seaver, Esq., Dr. Thomas Christie, Rev. F. Coleman, and Rev. John Dempsey. All these lectures have been well attended. The visit of Mr. Gough, in October last, was an occasion of thrilling interest. W. R. Seaver, Esq., has also obtained for himself a high reputation, as an eloquent advocate of our cause, in this and surrounding localities.

Through the kindness of our brethren of neighbouring Divisions, we have been invited to take part in several public demonstrations

during the past year. Two of these should be noticed in this connection—the first, held by the Vankleekhill, L'Original, and Hawkesbury Divisions, at Hawkesbury, in September last. It was a magnificent affair, and will long be remembered with pleasure, by those of our Division, and their friends who were present. The other, held by Victoria Division, at Lachine—notice of which has already appeared in the *Advocate*.

Our Division fixed on the 9th of the present month for the celebration of our anniversary. Desirous of making the occasion as interesting as possible, we extended invitations to all the Divisions within our reach, on the other side of the Ottawa, and to Victoria Division of Lachine. These invitations were cordially responded to; and the morning of the 9th (which, by the way, was delightfully fine) beheld hundreds on their way to St. Andrews. Our Division first proceeded to meet their brethren from Lachine; and having met them, the two Divisions proceeded to Carrillon to meet those from above. There, our friends from Vankleekhill, L'Original, and Hawkesbury arrived in large numbers—the five Divisions presenting an array sufficient to make King Alcohol tremble in his stronghold. Some delay now occurred from the fact that we expected the services of the Amateur Band of Lachine, who were to arrive in the "Lady Simpson." The morning having been foggy, the boat was detained long beyond the usual time, and the procession, to their great disappointment, were obliged to proceed to the ground without the Band, but accompanied by the music of Victoria Division. The multitude, who had been anxiously waiting on the ground, and the large procession, now mingled together to partake of the repast. A blessing was asked by the Rev. J. King—and the tables were soon filled with guests, who felt quite inclined to do justice to the good things spread before them. The number who partook of the refreshments has been variously estimated at from 1000 to 1400 persons—yet, such was the liberality of those who provided, that there was enough, and to spare. Great praise is due to the ladies, some of whom are in no way connected with the Division, for the elegant and abundant repast. The repast over, D. G. W. P. Brother L. Clark, took the chair. The platform was occupied by the W. P.'s of the different Divisions, and the Rev. Messrs. King and Dempsey, who delivered short but appropriate addresses. The speeches being over, and sundry votes of thanks having been passed, the assembly broke up and left the ground. In the meantime, the Band had reached the village, and were delighting the listening crowd by their enchanting music. To make up for the disappointment of the day, a Concert was given by the Band in the evening. After playing a good variety of tunes, in a highly creditable style, the Band performed the National Anthem, to the great satisfaction of the audience, and the proceedings of the day were brought to a close.

E. S. O.

Gough Division Quebec.

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following excellent report, of the Recording Scribe of the above Division, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1852:—

"To the Worthy Patriarch, Officers and Brethren of Gough Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance.

I beg to submit the following statement and Report, as your Recording Scribe, for the quarter ending September 30, 1852. (Here follows a detailed Tabular statement of the working of the Division during the Quarter.) "By the foregoing statement it will be seen that . . . we have reason to congratulate

ourselves on the strength of the Division, and on the prosperous state of our funds, which is owing to a scrupulous guard in our incidental expenditure, and few calls for sick benefits, which is the best criterion to judge of the health of the Division, and a cause of gratitude to the Giver of all good.—According to the strength of the Division, our attendance should have been better; and in proportion to our Initiations, our members should be more on the increase, the cause of which may in part be hereinafter explained." (Here follows a compendious statement of the general working of the Division since it was formed, 2 years ago.) "It would seem to be—and certainly is—a cause of regret that we are sometimes driven to the painful necessity of expelling members for breach of pledge, after trying to the utmost extent the means afforded by our regulations for their restoration; on the other hand bearing in mind the beautiful simile—"And as one stain would suffice to discolor this whole element of purity,"—so would one unworthy member dishonor our whole connexion,"—parting with incorrigible characters at once disreputable to our Order, and the means of preventing worthy members from joining us is not to be regretted, for "although charity is the most prominent feature of our organization, self preservation impels to guard against the vicious and unprincipled," yet the question arises, have we done all in our power to save our erring brethren? I heard General Carey, in the Toronto Temperance Hall, say that the Division is our Arsenal or Magazine, from which we should be supplied from week to week with ammunition, to enable us to war against intemperance—make captures from the enemy, and bring additions to our ranks at every regular meeting—that he is only a very middling Son of Temperance who merely attends his Division regularly; I presume the General is hardly aware that in many Divisions so much time is absorbed in internal discipline, that there is little or none left for serving out ammunition. Lengthy debates, caused by an over anxious desire on the part of the movers or opposers of frivolous resolutions to gain their point, and various unimportant topics, to the exclusion of the great principles we are banded together to propagate, are much to be regretted, as they hold out no inducement to bring brethren a considerable distance to, or cause them to dispense with some trifling business to come to, our meetings:—Introducing subscription lists into Divisions ought to be guarded against, as much as possible, as many of our brethren see a retrieving necessitous value of money for themselves and families, which others cannot see, and which they themselves have not before seen; and judging from the experience of the past, and the negligence evinced in prompt payment of dues, it is obvious that brethren generally will be inclined to desert—rather than be good attenders in Divisions where subscriptions are constantly on the tapis, and the gain or loss of members is of more importance than the subscriptions. Recrimination or fault finding for opinions expressed, or for one questionable trait of minor importance in the character or conduct of a brother, while perhaps nine good parts are overlooked, partakes more of pusillanimity, than the broad principle of charity, which should characterize every Son of Temperance, and is subversive of that constant excitement which is so especially required among Sons of Temperance; many of our brethren having lately deserted the enemy's camp are struggling against old habits and customs, craving appetites and inclinations, and temptation in all its forms held out to allure them to return to imminent danger—perhaps inevitable ruin. They have therefore stronger—more serious and lasting ties to bind them to the Order, than the initiation fee and dues they have paid. They want to be encouraged and strengthened in the principles of Tem-

perance—not by showing a spirit of ingratitude toward each other, nor by factious debates, or extraneous oratory, all of which is a loss of time; cramps the freedom of discussion on the part of less gifted brethren; places the Worthy Patriarch in a peculiarly unenviable position, and tends to drive brethren from the Division, by card or expulsion; they want to be kept in mind of the great evils they are from day to day escaping; the benefits they enjoy by health, reputation, and the approving and confiding smiles of their families and connexions; the examples they are setting to those around them, especially to the youth respectively committed to their charge; the bright prospects of the future; the calm and pleasing retrospect in after years, when arriving at the isthmus that separates the future from the past of a life spent in sobriety and usefulness, and thanks for their escape from "sickness and sorrow, pain and death," caused by cursed intoxicating liquors, and that the only requirements to attain to the happy end, is a little self-denial in the outset. How important then is it that those of our brethren who are strong in our noble principles, and gifted with a degree of intelligence above their fellows, should give this subject their serious attention, and use their best exertions to cultivate such a spirit of harmony in the Division, as will cause a secret pleasure to be felt by all, in the approach of each meeting. Then the difficulty very sensibly felt by the Worthy Patriarch in appointing committees out of thinly attended meetings, and the grounds of complaint of brethren who attend regularly, for being so frequently selected for committees will be removed, as the Worthy Patriarch will be enabled to select efficient committees of energetic brethren out of full meetings, who will promptly carry out the duties entrusted to them, without question or delay; making all due allowance for the press of business that sometimes crowd on a numerous Division. Yet this great end need not be lost sight of. Ontario Division Toronto, in the Spring of 1851, was composed of about 300 members, yet they frequently set apart half an hour of their regular meetings, for speaking on the benefits of our order; the evils of intemperance; the dangerous position of the moderate drinker, and various topics subservient to the advancement of the cause of Temperance. The brethren were encouraged—set aside all bashfulness, and told simply in the Division, as they would to a few neighbors, at their own fire-side, their own experience of intoxicating liquors, why they were induced to join the Sons, &c. This was done by getting through the "Order of business" in "unity of spirit, and in the bond of peace," and then a brother perhaps notified from a former evening, either read or delivered a few remarks, or perhaps some were prepared, and waited the opportunity. Such was the effect of such a course, they had few (if any) expulsions. 5 Divisions branched from them, and the numbers in all those Divisions amounted latterly to something about 1,500. By pursuing such a course we will have few (if any) expulsions; a great increase of Initiations—and a more punctual payment of dues, which is the natural consequence of good attendance, and on which much of the prosperity of the Division depends; we shall look on our order as widely differing from all others, inasmuch as it tends to promote health, wealth, happiness and long life; buried talents will be called into action, and a zeal, hitherto unknown, for the extension of our order will be the result. Making due allowance for the varied population and language of Quebec, it is well able to afford our two Divisions 500 members, in good standing. If the following is not a good criterion to judge of good members, it will show a good degree of proportionate zeal:—For the year just ended, Candidates were proposed:—One each by brothers—, (and so on to the brother who proposed the highest number.)

JOHN MORPHY.

Mr. Morphy in his note accompanying the above report, says:—

Our Division, I am happy to say, is in a healthy flourishing state, considering the varied population and language of Quebec, which 12 months ago, boasted of 100 Sons of Temperance—now we have considerably over 200. Gough Division, since its charter, (2 years ago,) initiated 228 members, and admitted 3 by card, making a total of 231, of whom 2 died. We have a considerable number of withdrawals by card, some to Australia, some to the United States and Western Canada, and some of our Military brethren to England; on the whole our loss by expulsions is trifling, and we look upon our loss by withdrawals as gain to other Divisions; the present strength of our Division is 169, and that of St. Lawrence Division over 40, making 209 for Quebec; which with about 50 Cadets, and over 50 of the Daughters, would not make a slow procession, preceded by the fine band of Gough Division.

Our Division Room is calculated to accommodate 200 Sons, comfortably, and we are determined to have it filled this winter. (D. V.) The officers installed for the present quarter are:— Benjamin Cole, Jr., W.P.; John Morphy, W.A.; Henry Jackson, R.S.; John Anderson, A.R.S.; Philip Lesueur, F.S.; C. Brodie, T.; George Morgan, C.; P. Johnston, A.C.; William Brodie, I.S.; T. White, O.S.

The number of Signatures to the Maine Law Petitions, as reckoned last week by the clerks of the "House," amounted to over 52,000.

We are rejoiced to hear of the noble stand taken by the Grand Jury of Montreal on this subject.

Good News from a Distance.

The readers of some of our daily and certain weekly papers, have endeavored to produce the impression that in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, the anti-liquor laws cannot be sustained. We have always said that such statements are untrust-worthy. Our careful examination of temperance and political papers from various places, satisfactorily assure us that all has been done that could have been expected, and that, generally speaking, the laws are admirably and effectively sustained. Exceptions there are; for everything that rum, and sin, and covetousness can do, is done to keep up a rotten system, doomed to sure "ruin and decay." But it is vain they labor and struggle against justice and humanity. The work of suppression goes bravely on. Read the following from the *Mass. Cataract*, which is headed "Let Humanity Rejoice."

"That the Massachusetts Maine Law is operating very successfully, and of course very favorably for the public weal, in all sections of the Commonwealth:—

That in New Bedford, Springfield, Westfield, Lowell, Leominster, Cambridge, and several other places, lawless liquors have recently been seized in different quantities, and put over the legal track *in transitu* for destruction:—

That the oppositional contortions and spasms of the rum-sellers in some places show, that they consider the law to be a very "close fit," when timely and efficiently enforced:—

That Mr. C. C. Richardson of Cambridge, complained of by the rummies for carrying concealed weapons, has been discharged by the Court, on the ground that he had reasonable cause to anticipate an attack at their hands:—

That wherever the law has been promptly and faithfully enforced, no opposition is made, and the candidates for the watch house, the police court, and other places for the trial and custody of criminals, are remarkably reduced in number:—

That the recent elections in Maine have established the "finality,"—the non-repeal of the Maine Law there,—as a "fixed fact" for the next two years, and probably for ever:—

That in Maine every member elect of the new Senate, and a

vast majority of the members of the new House of Representatives are openly and publicly pledged in favor of the Law:—

That the rum politicians of Massachusetts, and other sections of the Union, may now look in vain for "aid and comfort" in reaction and retrograde movements of this great and glorious pioneer reform in the "Divigo" State:—

That the rum traffic has felt, and submissively quailed at the restraining and suppressive *gripe* of the Rhode Island Maine Law, in Woonsocket, Providence, Newport, and nearly all the other *rumocratic* towns in that State:—and

That the prospect is very fair for the enactment of a similar Maine Law in Connecticut, New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire, at the next sessions of their respective Legislatures."

The following paragraph is also from the *Cataract*, concerning the spirits in Springfield:—

"Dr. Jewett has just called at our office, and informed us, that he lectured last Sunday evening to a large and wide-awake audience in Springfield, upon temperance, &c. &c.—that he had the pleasure of seeing 200 gallons of liquor, from Sheldon Webster's store, there poured out last Saturday,—*guggle—guggle—guggle*—into the gutter, by order of His Majesty, the Massachusetts Maine Law,—that the throng attending "the funeral" did not seem to mourn very deeply to see the *corse*, or rather the *curse* removed,—that he never witnessed in any crowd a *finer flow of spirits* than he did on that occasion,—and that the Law is doing very well in Springfield, full as well probably, under all the circumstances, as could be expected."

The *R. I. Tem. Ad.* has the following, which certainly does not bear the impress of discouragement:—

"The rum-sellers talk of tiring us out. Bless your little souls, gentlemen, it can't be done. Some of our army have been fighting you thirty years, and they never thought or dreamed of getting weary. Others of us have enlisted for life, and we should fight just as hard if we knew we could never do more than to keep you where you are. It is something to keep the ship from sinking, even if we cannot instantly stop the leak. And besides that, we like the work. We hate your traffic and your rum, and we love to see the results of constant blows against such enemies. You can't tire us out, and you can't make money or anything else but trouble and infamy for your victims and yourselves, out of your traffic."

Canadians! Take courage—our battle is not over, but our army is increasing, and our motto is not "Conquer or die," but "Conquer and never die," for a righteous cause like a righteous person "shall never die."

We are glad to find that the Rev. W. Ormiston, has consented to resume his meetings upon the subject of the Maine Law, and its applicability to Canada, and will Lecture at the following places viz:

On Monday,	8th Novr.,	at Columbus,
Tuesday,	9th "	at Markham Village.
Wednesday,	10th "	at Stouffville.
Thursday,	11th "	at Newmarket.
Friday,	12th "	at Bradford.
Saturday,	13th "	at Bondhead, L. Simcoe.
Monday,	15 h "	at Holland Landing.
Tuesday,	16th "	at Berwick.
Wednesday,	17th "	at Weston.
Thursday,	18th "	at Toronto City.
Friday,	19th "	at Highland Creek.

Each meeting to be held at 7 o'clock in the evening and at such particular place as the friends of Temperance in the locality shall appoint. Owing to the state of the roads in the northern townships, several places on the Committee's list cannot be visited until winter.

We hope the friends of the cause, at each appointment, will exert themselves to get up large meetings. Mr. Ormiston has the reputation of being an interesting and powerful lecturer. Let him be well sustained—his own worth, and the important work in which he is engaged, demand this.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Jonadab Division, No. 7,
Montreal, 11th October, 1852.

SIR AND BROTHER.—We are still not only in existence, but doing as well probably as any other Division in this section of the country. For some time past we have on an average initiated one nightly, and with the spirit and determination which animates many of the brethren, we hope in time to become a strong and well established Division. I am happy to say that we have amongst us men of unflinching principle, who would be an acquisition to any society—that such men may be constantly added to all our Divisions is sincerely to be wished. Our principal officers for the current quarter are—

J. BALLARD, (P.W.P.) W.P.
JAMES MAXWELL, W.A.
DAVID McMILLAN, R.S.
E. S. HOWELL, (P.W.P.) F.S.

I am, sir and brother, yours in L. P. and F.,
THE W.P.

HOWARD DIVISION.

This Division still progresses. The following are the principal officers for the present term, viz.:—

W. H. CLARE, W.P.
JN. S. HALL, W.A.
C. T. SMITHERS, R.S.
GEO. M. ROSE, F.S.
FRS. HUNTER, T.
RICHARD PATTON, C.
WM. BECKET, A.C.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

North Gower, C.W., 29th Sept, 1852,

SIR,—I take pleasure in informing you that another barrier has been raised to impede the progress of temperance. Another band has united to lend its aid in promoting the glorious temperance cause, and encourage those already in the field. Yesterday a Union of the Daughters of Temperance was organized in this place, under the title of North Gower Union, No. 63, D. of T. We wish them the success which their energy merits, and hope that their efforts may be duly appreciated.—Yours, &c.,

A Son.

THE MAINE LAW.

We direct attention to the letter of our Quebec correspondent, "T. W." We did not think that we had written in our last so as to indicate any want of confidence in the good intentions of the author of the bill in question. We only meant to express our fears that he would be influenced to abandon the high ground he had taken, and as temperance men we must all take on this measure. We have no objections to the plan adopted by the Hon. M. Cameron, with the view of laying before the House a well digested measure; on the contrary, we highly approve of it, and think he has shewn much wisdom in doing so, and so far from feeling dissatisfied at the delay thus occasioned, are quite satisfied to wait the hon. mover's own time.

A meeting was held in the United Presbyterian Church, Chinguacousy, C. W., third line east, on Monday, the 27th ult.—the Rev. D. Coultis in the chair. The Rev. T. Dickson, Caledon, addressed the meeting in exposition of the principles of the Maine

Liquor Law, in a clear and interesting manner. The Rev. M. Ormiston, the Deputy of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, then delivered a lecture of great power and impressiveness on the same subject. The greatest enthusiasm was shown by the meeting in voting in favour of petitioning Parliament to pass a law prohibitory of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A committee was appointed to obtain signatures to such a petition, and to forward it immediately.

NOTICES.

Mr Hewson, bookseller and stationer, Hamilton, has assumed the agency held by our respected friend Mr R. D. Wadsworth. We understand that Mr Hewson is a Son of the right stamp. Parties wishing to subscribe for the Canada Temperance Advocate, Sabbath School Record, or The Cadet, will please call on Mr Hewson, where they will see sample copies.

The Grand Section, C. of T., of the Province of Canada, will meet at Oshawa, on the fourth Tuesday in October, commencing at eleven o'clock, A.M. All D. G. W. Patrons are requested to see that the quarterly returns are properly made out and forwarded, with the per centage to the office of the G. S., at New Market, immediately after the installation of officers.

THOMAS NIXON, G. Secy., C. of T.

BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

Montreal, Oct. 9, 1852.

FLOUR.—The arrivals continue light, and demand good at Superfine, No. 2, 19s 6d; Superfine, No. 1, 20s to 20s 3d, Fancy and Extra Superfine, 20s 3d to 20s 6d; Sour, 18s to 18s 3d.

WHEAT.—Some fine cargoes, which arrived during the week, were taken within the range of our quotations, viz: U. C. mixed, 60 lbs, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; Red, 4s to 4s 4d; U. S. mixed, 4s 6d; L. C. Red, per minimot, 4s 6d.

BARLEY AND OATS.—Nominal.

PEAS.—A shipping parcel was placed at 3s 6½d, free on board.

INDIAN MEAL.—Sales in retail.

OATMEAL.—None in market.

PROVISIONS.—There have been some arrivals of new Beef—Prime being taken at 30s to 35s, and Prime Mess at 42s 6d to 45s. Mess Pork remains nominally unaltered, Prime Mess being taken slowly at 80s to 82s 6d, and Prime 77s 6d to 78s 9d.

BUTTER.—No inspected in market.

ASHES.—Both sorts were readily saleable in the early part of the week—but the demand has fallen off, especially for Pearls—which we to-day quote at the same price as Pots, 26s 3d to 26s 4½d.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs to call the attention of his numerous friends, and of the public generally, to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, KING STREET WEST,

where he keeps constantly on hand a good supply of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY.

As usual, the RULING and BINDING DEPARTMENT of his business receives his special supervision. He has now added a

NEWSPAPER AGENCY DEPARTMENT,

and will be happy to order Periodicals from any part of the United States or Canada, on reasonable terms, and with all possible despatch.

C. HEWSON.

Hamilton, 4th October, 1852.

To be published on, or before 15th Nov. next.

THE MAINE LAW ALMANAC For 1853.

PICTORIALLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE usual Astronomical information will be given carefully compiled with many statistical tables of great value. But the most novel and useful features of this Almanac will consist in the great variety of facts and arguments, it will supply in favor of immediate legislative protection against the liquor traffic, and in defence of the faithful execution of an anti liquor law.

This Almanac will contain 32 pages, 12 mo, printed on good paper, and stitched, and will be sold for

17s 6d per hundred.

2s 6d per dozen.

3d each retail.

Merchants, Agents and Friends are requested to send on their orders immediately, to John C. Becket, Publisher, Montreal. A few literary advertisements will be admitted.

In Press, and shortly will be Published.

PRIZE ESSAY,

ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS
IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

BY WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M. D., F. R. S., F. O. S.,

Examiner in Phytology, in the University of London, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, and author of "Principles of Human Physiology," &c., &c.

Dedicated by permission to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

THE above popular and talented work was first published in England in 1850, and has since been republished in the United States.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the inhabitants of both Provinces, that he has an edition of the above work in the Press, which will be issued during the ensuing month, and sold to subscribers at the low price of 1s 3d per copy.

Five thousand names have already been sent in, but as the edition is limited, other persons, still desirous of procuring a copy, can transmit their names to

H. W. JACKSON.

Hamilton, C. W. September 20th, 1852.

C I R C U L A R .

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has been appointed sole Agent in Canada for the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE and SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING, published in New York, by P. T. Sherlock, Esq.

The necessity of prepaying the American Postage rendered it impossible for the publisher to extend to Canada the advantage of Club rates. The undersigned has much pleasure in stating that he is now prepared to forward the Magazine to any part of Canada, by Mail, at the following rates, payment to be made invariably in advance:—

Single Copies.....	\$2 00 per Annum.
To Clubs of 4 to one address	7.00 —
— of 7 to — —	11.00 —
— of 10 to — —	16.00 —
— of 20 and upwards.....	30.00 —

The Postage on each number will not in any case exceed two pence. To many of the known friends of Temperance a specimen of the Magazine will be sent. Those who may wish to subscribe to the work, will please remit the amount in time to have the succeeding number promptly forwarded to their address; and those who may not be thus disposed, will oblige by writing on the envelope "Refused," and returning the number by next mail.

The friendly co-operation of all interested in the cause of Temperance is respectfully solicited.

B. DAWSON,
No. 2, Place D'Armes, Montreal.

RELIGIOUS AND USEFUL BOOK STORE,

183 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

THE Subscriber has on hand an assortment of WORKS, published by Carter and Brothers, of New York,

—ALSO,—

The Publications of the Mass. Sabbath School Society, with a variety of Interesting Books from other Publishers, including

Sunny Side
Peep at Number Five
The Successful Merchant
Layard's Nineveh
Cheever's Reel in a Bottle
Sigourney's Letters to Mothers and Young Ladies
Rural Homes
The Fruit Garden
Teaching a Science: the Teacher an Artist

Together with an Assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and the NATIONAL and other SCHOOL BOOKS, also the following Temperance Publications:—

Barnes on the Maine Law
Edward's Temperance Manual
Beecher's Six Sermons on Intemperance
The Temperance Volume: consisting of Selected Tracts published by the Amer. Tract Society, and a variety of Tracts on the Maine Law.

All of the above Publications supplied at New York and Boston prices. The usual Discount allowed to Merchants.

JOHN DOUGALL.

September 15, 1852.

GROCERY, CROCKERY & CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GROCERY, CROCKERY, and CLOTHING STORE, on Main Street, Brockville, opposite Doctor Hubbel's, Cheap for Cash. Also, Plantagenet Mineral Water, by the Gallon or Glass.

Brockville, Sept. 1852.

ROBT. S. WADE.

MAINE LAW ENVELOPES.

THE Subscriber has just published a beautifully executed Vignette, illustrating the evil effects of the Liquor Traffic, and the beneficial effects of the operation of the Maine Liquor Law, on ENVELOPES of good size and quality.

Price 20s. per 1000, or 2s. 6d. per 100.

For Sale at the Booksellers in Montreal; Mr. G. Stanley, Quebec; Mr. Duffy, Kingston; Messrs. C. Fletcher and H. Armour, Toronto; and Mr. McLellan, Hamilton.

J. C. BECKET,

22, Great St. James Street.

Montreal, July, 1852

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

THE Subscriber has now a Supply of the above work, which was noticed at length in number 7 of the Advocate. Price 2d each, or 7s 6d per hundred. This work may be sent by post for one halfpenny per ounce.

J. C. BECKET,

22 Great St. James Street.

Montreal, April 1, 1852.

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