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# TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

VOL. XVII.] MONTREAL, AUGUST 15, 1851. No. 18.

## License or No License.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO, by S F CARY, PM'WP.

### LICENSE OR NO LICENSE, THAT IS THE QUESTION.

*People of Ohio.*—Your Constitutional Convention were impuported by more than *twenty thousand* citizens to insert a clause in the organ c law of Ohio, forever prohibiting the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating drinks. That body did not think proper to grant directly, the request of the petitioners, but provided that such a section might be incorporated in the Constitution, if a majority of the legal voters desired it.

Section 18 of *Schedule* reads as follows: "At the time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, the additional section in the words following, viz:—*No License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils resulting therefrom*—shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection, in form following, viz: A separate ballot may be given by every elector, and deposited in a separate box. Upon the ballots given for said amendments, shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words '*License to sell intoxicating liquors, Yes,*' and upon the ballots given against said amendment, in like manner, the words '*License to sell intoxicating liquors, No.*' If at said election a majority of all the votes given for and against said amendment, shall contain the words '*License to sell intoxicating liquors, No,*' then the said amendment shall be a separate section of article 15 of the Constitution."

Whether the liquor traffic shall continue to be the subject of license and protection from Government in the great State of Ohio is thus submitted to you, fellow-citizens, for solemn decision on the 17th day of June next. Compared with this, all other questions involved in the new Constitution, such as banks, apportionments, judiciary, etc., are of small moment. Before you go to the polls, and vote "*License to sell intoxicating liquors, Yes,*" will you calmly and dispassionately weigh the following considerations:

### THE NATURE OF THE TRAFFIC.

On this point there cannot be at this day a great difference of opinion. It will not be questioned that the sale of intoxicating drinks has ever, in all places, and under all circumstances, been attended with the most disastrous consequences to individuals, families, neighborhoods and States. Reliable statistics demonstrate, beyond the possibility of a doubt, without appealing to our own experience, that this traffic has resulted in *evil, only evil, and that continually*, in Christian and in heathen lands. It may be fearlessly asserted that there never was a grogshop on the face of the earth that did not produce irreparable mischief no

\* There is great ambiguity in the language which prescribes how persons are to vote on this question. It will be observed that it says, those voting for the amendment shall have inscribed on their ballots "*License to sell intoxicating liquors, Yes.*" Those voting against the amendment, "*License to sell intoxicating liquors, No.*" Yet there is a subsequent provision—that if a majority of ballots shall have inscribed "*License to sell intoxicating liquors, No,*" the clause shall be a part of the Constitution. Let every voter see to it, that his ballot reads "*License to sell intoxicating liquors, No.*"

matter how honest the intentions of the occupant, or how well guarded by law.

### ITS INFLUENCE UPON THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TRAFFIC.

We ask our fellow-citizens to call to their recollection the names, and trace the individual and family history of those distilleries and dealers in these poisons with whom they have been acquainted, and ascertain whether a large majority have not been seriously injured, if not utterly ruined in property and character, or greatly cursed in their family relations. When you have honestly examined the facts you will come to the conclusion that Jehovah did not utter an unmeaning threat when he said, "Who unto him that giveth his neighbor drink." The personal history of *eleven hundred and sixteen* venders in Ohio has been ascertained. Of this number *five hundred and eighty-eight* have become drunkards; and this, too, after proving, in the first instance, fair reputations for sobriety and integrity. These statistics were gathered from the country, where we would expect to find the least injurious results. Within the last five years there have not been less than *twenty thousand liquor sellers* in Ohio, of which, taking the above as a basis of calculation, *ten thousand five hundred and thirty* have fallen, or will fall victims to the destroyer. If our limits permitted, we would give extensive details. We can only refer to two or three instances, as fragments of a universal history:

Of *thirty-four* engaged in the traffic in Marietta, Washington county, *twenty-five* become intemperate, and many of their families were utterly ruined. Of *thirty-one* in Preble county, *twenty-three* become sons—*eleven* of them died, and *eight* died drunk. Out of one hundred and twelve in Akron, Summit county, *seventy-eight* become insolvent, *fifty-six* intemperate, *ten* had the delirium tremens, *fifteen* ran away, *three* were sent to the penitentiary, *nine* were in jail for counterfeiting, and *one* tried for murder. If the statistics were obtained in our cities, the ratio ruined would be much larger.

### INFLUENCE OF THE TRAFFIC UPON COMMUNITY.

Terrible as has been the havoc made in the army of liquor venders in Ohio, this is the least of the consequences to be regretted, from the continuance of the licensed traffic. We request our countrymen, individually, to survey their own firesides, and ask themselves what this business has done for them that it should have the protection of a license! Does not the blood of a father, brother, husband or son, stain almost every hearthstone in Ohio? Does not every breeze that is wafted over your hills, and valleys, and plains, go laden with the sighs of living wretchedness, and the groans of unutterable despair, extorted by this trade of death.

Four-fifths of the pauperism, and seven-tenths of the crime you pity, pay for, or punish, is directly traceable to the same prolific source of evil. The public records of the country, as well as your family records are full of evidence that the liquor traffic is the fountain, whence flows the desolating stream of moral death, that burns, blights, blasts, damns society in all its relations.

### LICENSE A VIOLATION OF THE "BILL OF RIGHTS."

The very first article of the "bill of rights," preceding the Constitution, presented for your rejection or adoption, declares that "*all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining*

John S. G. W. 1851

**Happiness and safety**—Does not the liquor traffic interfere with these invaluable rights of every man, woman, and child, in the State? And does not the Legislature, when it authorizes a license to be granted, *alienate* or barter away these rights for a paltry consideration? We know it has been said that "liquor will not hurt any one if he will let it alone." But this is "willainously false." Tho' whose let it alone are frequently, if not generally, the greatest sufferers. The wife and children of a drunkard—the father of a drunken son feel more keenly "the bite of the serpent" and "the adder's sting" than the victims themselves. The drunken driver of a stage coach, or engineer of a steamboat may kill scores of sober citizens and escape unhurt. If all the safe-guards of property, health, personal security, life, and the pursuit of happiness, of the innocent and unoffending are broken down by the liquor traffic, God could not license it without derobing himself of his holy attributes. Either every line of this section of the "bill of rights" is false, or the license law is a libel upon both its letter and spirit.

#### "LIQUOR WILL BE SOLD ANYHOW."

We are sometimes met with the remark, that liquor will be sold whether the sale is licensed or not. This may be very true, but is this a reason why Government should take it under its especial guardianship and protection? Counterfeiting and theft, gambling and robbery will be carried on whether licensed or prohibited; why not, inasmuch as men will perpetrate crime, authorize and commission those who wish to do it? Bring the case home. A guilty wretch may seduce your daughter, but because of the possibility of such a calamity, will you sell the privilege of doing so, and make merchandize of her virtue? Your sons may drink, and become drunkards, but we ask you, in the name of God and humanity, will you stand by, and authorize and commission your neighbor to put the bottle to his lips, and deposit in your pocket the price of his blood? If you license the villainy, any court of morals in the universe would make you a "*particeps criminis*" in the inhuman deed.

#### "NO RIGHT TO PROHIBIT THE TRAFFIC."

We are told that "Government has no right to interfere with a man's business." Surely if society may not protect itself from that which weakens and destroys the fundamental principles of its very organization, the bond by which it is held together must be frail as the spider's web! But the right to prohibit the traffic is not the question to be decided in June. If it was, we would discuss the proposition, and we would ask the advocates of *license*, if the act of licensing does not of itself simply the right to prohibit if the public good requires it.

The only thing the people are now called upon to decide is, whether or not the vender of innoxious poisons shall act under a sealed commission—not whether he shall make drunkards, but whether he shall pour his stream of burning lava upon society "*according to the law in such case made and provided.*"

#### WHY NOT PROHIBIT THE LICENSE OF OTHER WRONGS IN THE CONSTITUTION?

The answer to this question is easy. Government never has assumed the prerogative of licensing theft, arson, rape or murder. If the Legislature of Ohio had, for fifty years, prescribed a way by which these and other crimes might be lawfully committed, it would be highly proper for the people, when giving limits to Legislative action, to declare, in their organic law, that it should be done no longer.

Section 6 of article 15 of the Constitution, declares—"Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets for any purpose whatever, shall for ever be prohibited in this State?" Why insert this provision? Simply because lotteries have, in some States, been licensed by legislative authority, and it is proper that this abuse of power should be interdicted by those in whom all political power finally resides, viz: *the people.*

You do not in this section merely prohibit a license to sell lottery tickets, but absolutely prohibit the sale. Who will pretend that this is an invasion of the rights of any citizen? Are there not a thousand fold more reasons for prohibiting the liquor traffic than the traffic in lottery tickets? The evils of the latter are limited, while those of the former cannot be estimated. By the liquor traffic families are beggared, robbed or murdered, domestic altars broken down, wives widowed, children reduced to worst than orphanage, and the whole State converted into one vast charnel house. While the people might very properly prohibit the *traffic itself*, the adoption of this section of the

Constitution will leave the Legislature to provide against the evil resulting therefrom, but it cannot roll its all-prevailing courses onward interminably, shielded by the strong arm of Government.

#### WHY NOT LEAVE THIS SUBJECT WITH THE LEGISLATURE.

Simply because it has been left with it already too long—Legislators have abused their power—they have transcended their authority. They have quartered upon us an army to eat out our substance, riot upon our happiness; their banners rolled in blood, and the shrieks of murdered innocence, constitutes the music of their march. It is time for the people to undertake the holy, righteous, and indispensable work of self-defence. The experience of the past shows that this subject cannot be safely left to the tender mercies of party politicians.

We have no wish, and even would protest against this cause, "the cause of all mankind" being wedded to any political party. Nothing but politics can live and flourish within the atmosphere of politics. One bar room or grog-shop would do more to rouse the *partizan* passions of the multitude, than the warmest appeal of the most eloquent advocate of truth. This question has been made the rallying point of political party revolution. Put the no-license clause in the organic law, and it is beyond the reach of heartless demagogues.

S. F. CARY.

I. SCHMUCKER,

BEMAN GATES,

E. M. GREGORY,

F. D. KIMBALL,

Committee.

#### Great Juvenile Teetotal Demonstration.

A great demonstration of juvenile abstainers, got up under the auspices of Mr John Hope, W.S., took place in Edinburg last month. It was a gathering which, for numbers, has never yet been exceeded in this country. Mr Hope got up a similar demonstration two years ago at Houghton House—but the day proved rainy. This year, the demonstration partook as much as it could do of a national character; and, so far as the weather was concerned, a finer day could not have been selected. There were parties of children from Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Glasgow, Paisley, Kirkintilloch, and Kilsyth, in the west; from Berwick, Dunbar, and Haddington, in the east; from Dundee, Perth, and Fife, in the north; and from Hawick, Kelso, Biggar, &c., in the south. For some weeks past the local organizations set a-going by Mr Hope, did all that they could in their districts to bring the youthful adherents of the abstinence cause to Edinburg on the occasion, and that they succeeded is evidenced by the fact, that there could not be fewer than twenty thousand young persons from the country, with fully a sixth of that number adults. The numbers brought by railway, apart from other conveyances, were, as nearly as could be computed, as follows:—

Edinburgh and Glasgow,	6000
Caledonian,	5000
North British,	4000
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee.	5000

From the arrangements previously made, the railway companies kindly consented to convey those taking part in the demonstration, in some instances (those instances having reference chiefly to the more distant places) at about a fifth or a sixth of the usual fare. Trains arrived in Edinburg as early as half past seven o'clock with detachments; and from that hour up till one o'clock in the afternoon there were gradual accessions to their numbers. The children were all dressed in holiday attire, and wore in most cases rosettes or medals on their breasts. On arriving at the railway terminus the earlier parties of youngsters were marshalled in bands of twenty—each of which was placed under a leader of more mature years. Mr Hope had succeeded in obtaining permission for the young people to visit free of charge the Royal Institution on the Mound, the Castle, Parliament House, Forrest's Statuary, Calton Hill, and the Chapel and Palace at Holyrood; while the parents and adults had the *entrée* on the same reasonable terms to the Antiquarian Museum, the Regalia and Armoury at the Castle, the Agricultural Museum, George IV. Bridge, Heriot's Hospital, and the Botanic Gardens, Inverleith Row. Proceeding on their tour of inspection, they passed from the station along Princes' Street to the Royal Institution. Entering by the north, and leaving at the south front, they got in

by the east gate to Princes' Street Gardens, from which again they emerged by the south gate at the Castle Esplanade. Here, after examining Mons Meg and the other marvels of the Castle, they went down the Lawnmarket to the Parliament House. After inspecting the seat of Scottish law, they passed down the High Street and the North Bridge to the Calton Hill, which was their next resting point. They were apparently much pleased with all they saw, and, at the different points allotted for resting-places, they beguiled the time by singing snatches of temperance hymns, prominent among which was one to a lively air, entitled "We'll win the day." About half past one o'clock nearly all of them had assembled in the Queen's Park, at the spot known by the name of the "Echoing Rock." It was intended that they should have been arranged in divisions of twenties and thirties as they arrived; but, from some cause or other, this plan failed in the carrying out, and the consequence was a concentrated mass without order, and not divested of confusion. Still even as it was, and viewed from a distance, the gathering had a very picturesque effect, to which the bold and rugged scenery of Arthur Seat and Salisbury Crags contributed not a little, seen as these were in all the brilliancy of a July sun. In addition to the twenty-five thousand brought by railway and otherwise from the country, there were about 12,000 from the city, members of the British League of Juvenile Abstainers; and as there could not have been less than 10,000 spectators on the ground, the demonstration may be easily imagined to have been of an imposing nature.

The day being extremely hot, water, the choice beverage of the teetotalers, was in great demand, and to meet that demand, the genius of Mr Hope and his assistant, Mr Sinclair, was displayed to much purpose, for they had placed all around the ground tubs and barrels of fresh water, out of which, by means of little tin jugs, the children slaked their thirst. But the principal feature in the refreshment department was the arrangement made to supply the children with large buns or loaves baked with currants. The loaves lay in a large heap, and from which stewards appointed for the purpose, conveyed, in baskets, the supplies allowed to the different sections of the juveniles. The buns, or loaves, were consumed with much avidity, the appetites of most of the children being no doubt considerably sharpened with their long railway ride, and their subsequent extensive walk throughout the city.

Bread and water having been freely indulged in, the multitude united in singing the Hundredth Psalm; after which, the chairman delivered a short address, but was inaudible to all except those in his immediate neighborhood; for no human voice could have been able to reach the circumference of the assembled thousands. After adverting to the gratitude which they owed to God for granting such a glorious day for the gathering, and expressing how happy he was to meet with such a magnificent assembly, numbering upwards of 20,000 representatives and active promoters of the great reformation in which they were engaged, he went on to say a word or two upon some of the features of the British League of Juvenile Abstainers, and took farewell of the multitude for a time, by expressing a fervent hope that the Lord, who had brought them hither in safety, would also return them to their homes in health and strength, and by His spirit animate them all to more prayerful and strenuous efforts in contending against the monster vice of our land, and every other sin, whether in thought, word, or deed. (Loud cheers)

The young people sang a few abstinence and sacred melodies and choruses, and were then addressed by

Rev. Mr Blakeney, who proposed, amid loud applause, three cheers for their worthy friend and president, Mr Hope. He sincerely wished there were more Hopes throughout Scotland, as well as in England and Ireland, for then they might hope better things for the country. (Loud applause)

Mr Hope cordially returned thanks; but as he was not able to extend his voice so as to be audible to even a tithe of those on the ground, he made his remarks brief. Before sitting down, however, he proposed, in a few very complimentary sentences, three cheers to Mr Peter Sinclair, who had rendered such efficient assistance in the matter, which was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr Sinclair rose, and was loudly applauded. He remarked on the pleasant and gratifying character of the meeting, which, he said, was in itself better than any speech which could be delivered on total abstinence. Let them but cast their eyes round about them, and what did they see?—thousands of boys and

girls conducting themselves like ladies and gentlemen. (Applause.) After dilating on the benefits of total abstinence, he said that the chief part of the employment of the Edinburgh police force arose out of the use of ardent spirits. (Applause.) It remained now for Scotland and Edinburgh to say to the world that oft, in times past, her people deserved to be called the most drunken on the face of the earth; they would not henceforth be so. Let them rise and say to this enemy, "Hitherto shalt thou come, thou foul fiend, and no farther." (Loud cheers)

The benediction was pronounced about a quarter past 3 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr Aikman, when the different divisions of the abstinence portion of the gathering prepared to move from the field. Some who had not, previous to the meeting, visited the Calton Hill, pursued their way thither, while others went towards the railway station to prepare for departure. The first portion left at 4 o'clock, namely, the Greenock, Paisley, and Glasgow abstainers, and the others in rapid succession by their different trains, until seven o'clock, the hour at which the Bathgate parties took leave of the city. Everything passed off in the most harmonious manner, and the mode in which the whole affair has been organised and conducted by Mr Hope and Mr Sinclair, is deserving of the highest praise. Many of the youthful brethren will look back with pleasure upon the day which they have spent so profitably in the metropolis of the land of their habitation, and cherish fond recollections of those to whose exertions they were mainly indebted for the healthful recreation which they then enjoyed, and the advantages which may accrue to them in after life in consequence thereof. We have not heard of the slightest accident occurring in connection with the monster trains that left the station, and have reason to believe that all passed off quietly and well.

A boy and a girl, however, lost themselves, and were behind the train, but they were taken to Sinclair's Temperance Hotel, Waterloo Place, and will be properly cared for until forwarded to their homes. A telegraph despatch was sent on Saturday night to their parents, acquainting them of the whereabouts of their children.

### The Temperance Party to Lavaltrie.

The Temperance party to Lavaltrie, under the direction of Perseverance Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites, made their excursion on Tuesday, in the Royal Mail Steamer *Highlander*, Captain Stearns, to name which, to all who know the Boat and Captain, is saying all that can be said for the excellence of the conveyance.

About ten o'clock, the Boat moored at the Canal wharf was seen to be rapidly filling with excursionists, and the Union Fire Company having marched aboard, and the Voltigeur Band engaged for the occasion, she cast off at half-past ten, proceeding down the harbor, band playing, and covered in every part with about 600 men, women, and children, who after a rapid run were landed at Lavaltrie, 30 miles down the river, shortly after noon. This village is one of the most "inviting" places on the river, situated on a high point, from which a perfect forest a quarter to half a mile wide, and more than half a mile deep, runs back unbroken, except by the road, from near the water edge. No sooner was the boat moored at the Jacques Cartier Wharf, than the people streamed out, like a long procession to the wood, much to the gratification of the inhabitants, who thought themselves honored with the *elite* of the city, which was certainly indicated by the well dressed appearance of the party; but the *elite* might not have behaved so well.

Arrived at the entrance of the wood, where the under brush cut away, had given place to a rich carpet of grass, the company spread about, as best suited their inclinations, the firemen practising their athletic games, here a party sharp at cricket, and there another, with a swing fastened among the high branches of the trees; while everywhere around, far as the eye could extend, were picturesque groups, seated in circles, with a display of good things in the centre, to which the children, as is children's wont, paid every marked attention—no sight could be more interesting or more beautiful. Whether Temperate or not, Temperance was per force the order of the day, for there was no beer nor intoxicating liquor to be had on the boat, and none to be bought in the place.

At two o'clock the firemen, with the wives of such as are so fortunate as to possess that commodity, sat down in the steamer's

noon to a dinner got up in the Steward of the *Highlander's* best style, and at four, another dinner in same style was laid, for all who choose to participate, and "seas" followed "teas" in rapid succession, as the boat cast off and stemmed gallantly up the current, saluting as she successively met, the *Jacques Cartier*, *Lady Elgin*, *Jenny Lind*, and *Quebec*, with cheers and music, and arrived at the first lock, shortly after eight, where all walked ashore, as sound and steady as when they started. The weather throughout the day had been cloudy, fresh and cool.

This excursion is a triumph of Temperance. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Perseverance Tent, and the managers, for their excellent arrangements throughout; but to the complete absence of strong drink, alone, can be attributed the phenomena, of 600 people, of all ages, and sexes, promiscuously brought together, on board a crowded steamer, making a voyage out and in, of sixty miles, and enjoying freely, several hours on shore, in such perfect order, politeness, and good breeding, that the Queen herself, if present, would have been nothing to offend her sense of propriety and decorum. Can we much be said of any "genteel" party, where the wine cup flows? "Oh!" as Shakespeare says, "that men should put an enemy into their mouth, to take away their senses."

We advise the Rechabites to get up these excursions frequently, or at all events, annually, and we recommend every family in town, wishing for a delightful country excursion, to be prepared to join, when they see the advertisements out, for they may depend on finding all things done in decency and order, and that the coming home, instead of being a shame and terror, the dread of the whole day, will be as delightful, as happy and as joyous, as the going forth.

Perseverance Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites, and the Temperance party who accompanied them, desire to return thanks to the people of Lavaltrie, for the kind reception to them on Tuesday; to the Richelieu Steamboat for the use of the wharf; to the Seigneurs of Lavaltrie, for the use of their beautiful grove in rear of the Church; and to Captain Starnes, of the *Highlander*, his officers and crew, for their care and polite attention during the trip.—*Gazette*.

## Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 15, 1851.

### Petition of Montreal Temperance Society.

TO THE KNIGHTS, BURGESSES AND CITIZENS OF CANADA, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED:

*The Petition of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society,*

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your petitioners rejoice to see the attention of Parliament turned to the suppression of intemperance, as evidenced by three Bills brought before this Session to amend the license law of Lower Canada.

That of these, your petitioners have particular reference only to the last Bill introduced by the Hon. Solicitor-General for Canada East, presuming the others to be dropped.

That this Bill, though generally similar to a previous one introduced by the same gentleman, is, in some important respects, less stringent, and therefore less likely to prevent the wide-spread evils caused by intemperance.

That the sixth clause of the first Bill, (omitting the exception concerning St. Hyacinth,) was greatly preferable to the same clause of the second Bill, on account of the greater formality and more general assent required to the granting of licenses. The first Bill also very properly disqualified magistrates, being owners of houses of public entertainment, from granting licenses, which the second does not.

That the mode of proving offences was much easier, and more certain, under the first Bill than the second, inasmuch as the first

made convictions summary, on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, before one or more Justices of the Peace, and provided that the Revenue officer should be entitled to a search warrant when he required it; and that witnesses who refused to answer proper questions should be punished by fine or imprisonment, all of which is left out in the second Bill.

That, as it is not so much the laxity of the law as the difficulty of enforcing it by obtaining convictions, which has hitherto paralyzed all attempts to restrain intemperance, your petitioners regard the leaving out of these provisions, or some modification of them, as all but fatal to the working of this Act.

That persons convicted under the first Bill were to be liable to imprisonment if they did not at once pay the fine imposed upon them; but this proviso, which your petitioners regard as an essential one, if the Bill is designed to reach the class which usually violates license laws, is entirely left out in the second.

That, whilst guarding themselves from approving of the sale of intoxicating drinks under any circumstances, your petitioners would respectfully point out that the rates charged for licenses under this Bill are too low; and that the assent of the inhabitants of the locality where a Tavern is opened should be obtained, not by the signature of six electors, but by a majority of votes:

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing suggestions into your favorable consideration, and introduce them into the Bill now before the House.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society,

JOHN DOUGALL, *Pres.*

JAMES COURT, *Vice Pres.*

J. C. BRACKET, Cor. Sec.,

JOHN BRODIE, Rec. Sec.,

H. E. BENSON, Treas.,

D. P. JAMES,

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

### Mr. Drummond's Bill.

Considerable changes have been made upon this bill since our last notice of it. It goes upon the principle of *reasonable duties*, and *heavy penalties*; and if these latter be honestly enforced, we have no doubt that taverns, where intoxicating liquors, of any kind, are sold, will soon be amongst the "things that were." If a tavern-keeper is really made responsible for the consequences of his traffic, according to the provisions of this bill, he will soon learn that is best to let it alone. We sympathise with the officers of the Montreal Temperance Society, in most of the amendments suggested by them, in their petition which we give in another place; but if Mr. Drummond will only make provision to ensure the enforcement of the penalties, prescribed in his Act, we have no fears for the result. This however, is the point on which other laws have been found defective, and we apprehend, the experience of another year will show, that the same defect is inherent in this one also.

We object to the fifth and sixth sections of the Bill, that they render it too easy a matter to obtain a certificate of license. To require the signature of only "six municipal electors" in such a City as Montreal, is a mere joke: and to authorise "three Justices of the Peace," in certain circumstances, to grant a certificate, is just to open a back door for evading the law.

The 45th section gives the right of appeal to parties who may be convicted under the statute, and allows them 15 days before they are required to deposit "the amount of the penalty and costs awarded by such judgement." Now this is just to allow them 15 days to clear out, and set the law at defiance. The

amount should either be deposited immediately, or the guilty party sent to prison.

The 47th section appropriates the penalties in the following manner, one-third is to belong to the informer, another third to the Revenue Inspector, who is also prosecutor, and the remaining third to the Crown. We think this is not likely to work well. If the Informer is to be paid from the penalties exacted from those who violate the law, he will take care to lodge informations only against such as are likely to pay. The same remark may be applied to the prosecutor; and the consequence will be, that the poor groggeries will be unmolested, (which, nevertheless, do the most mischief,) and the rich only will be seized upon. We are decidedly of opinion that the Government should assume the whole risks of the prosecution, in all cases; should receive all the fines and forfeitures; and remunerate Inspectors, Deputies, and Informers, handsomely, out of the Public chest.

The 22nd section should be so amended as to authorize the Inspector to visit all *suspected-places*, by virtue of a search-warrant, to be granted by a Justice of the Peace; and the penalties of the 24th section should be extended, so as to apply to such cases.

These alterations would, in our humble opinion, be *amendments* of the bill as it now stands; yet, as we said before, the main thing is to *enforce the penalties*. There are few tavern-keepers whom these penalties will not catch every year, and if they were made to feel the smart, they would be very likely to remember the lesson.

### Misrepresentation.

There are certain parties who cannot by any means stomach the new act for the suppression of intemperance, which came into operation this spring, and finding it impossible to assail the principle on which it is based in fair logic, they are glad of an opportunity of misrepresenting it. We are sorry to find a specimen of this in the *Transcript* of the 7th current. The editor, after commenting very justly on the late outrages in the neighborhood of Sherbrooke, along the line of the railroad, commits another outrage himself by laying the whole blame upon the act above mentioned! If Holland were to be submerged under the ocean, we suppose this reasoner would maintain that the *dykes*, which have been erected to protect it, were the cause of the catastrophe. He says—

The remarks of the *Gazette* on the mischief arising from unlicensed groggeries, is instructive. The Solicitor General, in moving the other day for a new act for the regulation of taverns, said, and perfectly truly, as everybody knows, that the only effect of the last act, passed under the auspices of Father Chiniquy, was to increase their number; in other words, to add smuggling and fraud to intemperance. The best guarantee for the maximum amount of sobriety is the facilitating the granting of licenses to respectable people, making it not worth while for any one to violate the law; and to have a police, as the *Gazette* suggests, to exercise a rigid supervision.

The remark is, in other respects, instructive. With the benefit of the arbitrary and tyrannical law of last session, Sherbrooke has had the especial benefit of a movement of an equally arbitrary and tyrannical description to suppress the keeping or selling of spirituous liquors. Something like Lynch-law was superadded to the Statute law. We do not say the object was a bad one—far from it; but, has the object been attained? Let our extracts answer.

Let us, then, turn to his "extracts," and see whether they furnish any authority for this attack upon the Bill. The only

thing we can find, bearing upon the subject, is the following paragraph—

The people of Sherbrooke, we respectfully submit, should take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of outrages in their vicinity, such as we have detailed above, and promptly to put down the first outbreak of disorder. The first steps should be a rigorous enforcement of the law against the numerous grog holes which are multiplying, not only in Sherbrooke, but, we are told to a fearful extent below this. So long as any of our magistrates set the law at defiance themselves, or apply a timid and wavering application of it to others, we may expect not only that grog shops will multiply, but that murder, arson, and every other crime will follow as a legitimate consequence. By the municipal law the County Council are empowered to make police regulations for towns and villages, and unless immediate steps are taken to have Sherbrooke act off as a separate municipality with corporate powers, as the law provides, a petition should be presented to the council, to make such regulations as the exigencies of the case require.

Whether these "extracts" afford the *Transcript* any just cause for throwing blame upon the "act, passed under the auspices of Father Chiniquy," we leave the public to judge. The *Gazette* ascribes the evils mentioned to the non-enforcement, or "timid" enforcement of the law, through the remissness of magistrates, some of whom it seems "set the law at defiance themselves!" but the *Transcript* blames the law itself! He should not have given the "extracts," for it was impossible for him to present anything that could more triumphantly disprove his own assertions.

If Mr. Drummond made the statement which is here imputed to him, namely, "that the only effect of the last act, passed under the auspices of Father Chiniquy, was to increase the number of taverns, and add fraud and smuggling to intemperance," we have no hesitation in saying, he made a statement which he cannot prove. We have never been amongst the out-and-out admirers of Father Chiniquy's act, as the pages of the *Advocate* can testify, but this is no reason why we should be silent when it is unjustly traduced. We admit that unlicensed groggeries have been increasing since the law came into operation, but Mr. Drummond knows, and "every body knows," that this is not to be ascribed to the law itself, but to remissness of the authorities in enforcing it. There seems to have been a tacit understanding, that nothing should be done anywhere, to put the wholesome restrictions of the act in force, but that the traders in grog should be allowed to do whatever they please, without hindrance; and that then, a general attempt should be made to render the act odious, by accusing it of being the cause of all the evil consequences that follow. Had it been an act for the *permission* of intemperance, instead of its *suppression*, we suspect it would not have had so many enemies. The fact is undeniable that the act has always been disagreeable to the administrators of the law; and if they treat Mr. Drummond's measure, (should it become law), in the same way, it will be found just as objectionable in regard of its consequences.

In the first part of his article, the writer in the *Transcript* animadverted on the great number of homicides committed in this section of the Province, and very justly ascribes them, we think, not to the state of our criminal law, but to the laxity of its administration. But when he comes to speak of *intemperance*, he completely reverses his logic. Here, he finds even a greater laxity in the administration of the law, followed also by an increase of crime, as its natural consequence; but, strange to say, he turns his vengeance against the law itself, and finds no fault with the non-administration of it. What can be the cause of this difference? We maintain that whether intemperance has been found increasing or decreasing, Father Chiniquy's act has nothing to do with the matter, for it has never yet been *fairly tried*.

### Public Dinners.

The manner in which these meetings have been conducted of late, has been so disgusting, that we may safely predict, a change must either speedily take place, or sensible men will be driven from them. The dinner which was given to Mr. Howe a short time ago in this city, was accompanied with much intemperance; for we have heard of more than one gentleman, who were seen taking the latitude, as well as the longitude, of the street on their way home from it; and these too, gentlemen who look upon themselves as the very pink of moderation. The dinner which was given to the same Hon. gentleman in Toronto seems, from the reports in the public papers, to have been a still more disgraceful affair; for it is said the spirit of alcohol became to unruly, that some of the company absolutely insulted their guest, and it was with some difficulty order could be restored. Such things are, in our opinion, a disgrace to all concerned in them, and even to the city in which they occur. Why does not the moral and sober portion of the community rise up and cry shame upon such unblushing debauchery? Surely reverend gentlemen are out of their proper place when they identify themselves with such scenes. How their joining in the senseless cry of "hip, hip, hurra!" will promote the ends of the christian ministry, namely, the conversion of sinners and the edification of saints, it puzzles our mind to conceive.

It seems to us very strange that men cannot meet to promote a good object without running into intemperance and excess. When it is wanted to open a railroad or a canal, or carry through some similar improvement, the stereotype method is to overcharge people's stomachs with food, in the first place, and with drink, in the second! But is this wise? Or is it not rather to be regarded as a libel upon human nature? If any projected improvement be really a good one, nothing more will be needed in order to induce men to take hold of it, but to exhibit its own merits; and we should think it must only be such undertakings as have no merits to display, that require the false stimulus of a debauch.

Besides these two public dinners mentioned above, we have heard of other two feasts to which the same remarks may be applied. One of them was public, and if our information be correct, was a regular guzzle; the other was private, was attended by about 150 persons, and though the greater number of them were ladies, 150 bottles of wine were drunk! *O tempora, O mores!* Faith, the subject is sickening.

### A Word or Two to Farmers.

We have entered on the most beautiful, and to the farmer the most busy and laborious season of the year. The information we have from various parts of the United Province warrant the expectation of a most plentiful hay and grain harvest. How pleasant to behold the heavy grass waiting invitingly for the mower's scythe, and how cheering the anticipation, of speedily putting in the sickle or cradle, to gather the ripe grain of the field. But the farmer and his laborers know well that in the foreground of this picture there is toil and sweat—labor and anxiety. The rich consumer who never put his hand to a plough or scythe, can have only a poor idea of the fatigues of an active agricultural life. He should be willing always to pay for his pleasure and ease, an ample—profitable remuneration.

We have spoken of the fatigues and toils of an active farmer's life. The time was, when almost all the labor of the field was performed under the stimulus of alcoholic liquors—it was deemed necessary.—Some, indeed, thought it impossible to accomplish their work without strong drink. Now, we rejoice to know that thousands of Canadian farmers, have proved by experience the

fallacy of former opinions, and having practically tested the superiority of total abstinence, are not likely to return to the "baggy elements of the world." If any should be doubtful or wavering, or by the pressure of circumstances should be tempted to procure liquor for the field, we beg such to pause—ponder the probable consequences. There may be ruin to some one or more in a single departure from the right path. In this season of heat and work, be firm; and let nothing turn you from a plain, straightforward course of teetotalism.

We should be glad if our temperance agricultural readers, and we have many such, would, at this season, endeavor to enlist to their views any of their neighbors or acquaintances, who yet use liquor in harvest. There are many who can point to their own practice for years, as a proof that their work, all of it, can be done without liquor. That ought to have weight. Our own periodical has frequently furnished the testimony of credible practical men to the effect that strong drink is injurious to the laborer. If our space would permit, we could produce the most convincing evidence of the benefits of complete abstinence from stimulating liquor in harvest.

Some time ago, the *British and Foreign Medical Review* contained an article from the pen of Doctor John Forbes, entitled, "The Physiological effects of Alcoholic Drinks." In this, the author has brought both his scientific knowledge and observation to bear on the question discussed. In one part he specially dwells on the topic now before us. We cannot quote largely, but we shall take one paragraph for two reasons. It may be satisfactory to temperance men, and it will aid such in urging and recommending their principles. Dr. Forbes, after concluding the testimony of a particular person, says;—"As this, being the testimony of a single individual, might be thought open to question, we shall add a summary of the testimony of thirteen farmers and laborers in the neighborhood of Bodwin, Cornwall, who have, for some years been in the habit of prosecuting their harvest operations without any allowance of alcoholic liquors to the men engaged in them; an equivalent of some other kind being of course given. The total number of acres of hay and corn harvested by them on this plan in 1846 was 1,518; and if to this be added the quantity harvested by teetotalers who were mixed up with beer-drinkers, the total amount harvested on the abstinence principle, by the farmers attending Bodwin market, would not be short of three thousand acres. This, we think, it will be allowed, is a result of operations quite sufficient to afford satisfactory results. The testimony of those who employ none but total abstinence laborers is unanimous in favor of the system. 'I feel assured,' says one, 'that work can be performed better on the teetotal principle, and quite as much work can be done, as or the use of alcoholic drinks. I am quite satisfied of total abstinence being more congenial to health, strength, and happiness in the harvest field, than the old drinking system, and am resolved, as long as I remain a farmer, to save all my hay and corn on that principle.' 'I am glad to inform you,' says another, 'that I have done my labor this harvest with comfort and contentment on the teetotal principle, as I have for the past eight successive harvests.' 'Our parish,' writes a laborer, 'is divided into small farms; and many of the farmers have their harvest-work done by men who have to go to the mine or steam-work, and do their day's work first, and then in the afternoon they go in the harvest field; and most of them say they would rather have teetotal beverages than intoxicating drinks. I have passed through nine harvests on the teetotal principle, and three I have been on the cold water system, and I find this is best of all. I have been at

for a month together, and I could always do my work to the satisfaction of my employers; and the men I have worked with have said that teetotalism is best.' Another farmer says, 'We have sowed our hay and corn for eight or nine years to my satisfaction; the last two years the best of all. The last harvest has been passed with pleasure to the men, (though not pledged teetotalers,) and to myself. Not an oath nor an angry word has been heard. We have worked in times of necessity till ten o'clock; two acres a day per man was the average quantity cut, and they worked with such comfort to themselves, that they wish to go through another harvest on the same principle. 'I have sent,' writes another farmer, 'the return of the hay and corn I have cut and saved this year; and I can say, that I have done it much more comfortably, on the teetotal principle, than we ever did when we used much liquor: The work people have done their work well, and with great spirit.' 'Without any brawl or any thing uncomfortable,' is the additional testimony of another. 'As to the comfort of the plan,' writes another, 'I can say, the more I have of it, the better I like it. Never did I do my work so easily nor enjoy my health so well, as I have, since I abstained from all intoxicating drinks; and, as to the work people in the harvest fields, all appeared to be pleased and satisfied: and some of them who were not teetotalers, said that they would sooner work on the teetotal plan than on the drinking system, if they could be attended to properly. My full conviction is, that if farmers would but put half the expense in solids and teetotal drinks for their men that they put in beer and cider, their men would be better pleased and their work be better done, and a great deal of sin would be prevented.' Where an improved diet has been substituted in the Bodwin district, for alcoholic drinks, it has been found that the laborers increased in weight during the severe labor of harvest, as much as five pounds per man on the average."

We have given this extract at length, and commend its facts to the attention of thinking farmers and their laborers. We cannot now add more, but if we return again to the subject, it would scarcely be possible to produce evidence more clearly demonstrative of the safety and utility of harvesting on teetotal principles. Happy would it be for Canada, if all our farmers would give a seven years' trial to teetotal harvesting!

### Small Streams from Temperance Springs.

When the physical inutility of strong drink is considered, it may sometimes lead persons to enquire of what possible use so many taverns, and tempting bars, tastefully decorated, can be. The *Star of Temperance* has a witty reply to the question, which we here subjoin:—

The Use of Liquor Houses may be seen by taking a station at the Police Office, and noticing the arrival of the miserable victims of these misery and death-dealing machines, set in motion, and kept in motion by our legislators and Board of Excise. Tax payers, don't you feel ashamed, to groan about your taxes—pretend you are men of common sense, and then vote for men to manage your city affairs who will legalize this abominable business? Are you not ashamed to pretend that you pity the poor,—the widowed mother and her orphan, or worse than orphan children, and then vote for men that will put in motion the machinery for making them so? Are you not ashamed to lament over the crime that fills our jails, our State Prisons and Houses of Refuge, and yet hypocritically sanction the very measures that produces it all? Why our Police Officers would be totally unable to find a support from their business—the jailor would be left to rattle his padlocks on empty cells, and the keeper of the poor house would soon be destitute of employment, were it not that the business of drunkard-making was authorized by law. We see then what our liquor houses are for.

It may be innocently employed in depicting a foulful evil.—No doubt the liquor business is the chief source of mischief and misery, and therefore supplies Prisons and Alms-houses, which the sober are taxed to support. Besides, liquor, as every body knows, is the Purveyor-General for the King of Terrors. The *Crystal Fountain* says:—

We are informed by a gentleman from California, that in the return ship in which he came, there were some 22 fatal cases of Cholera, and that these were all intemperate or such as indulged to excess at the time of the prevalence of the disease while the teetotalers entirely escape. And we think it will be found of habitual drinkers, that four-fifths at least die of disease, which they would have escaped had they been temperate. When such are the inevitable results of dram drinking, how can a man practice the habit? Why do not rum sellers hang out the right kind of a sign? It should read, 'Dealer in gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, consumption, cholera, &c.' It would indicate the true nature of the business, and give their patrons an idea of what they were dealing in.

The *Albany Evening Journal* gives an account of two men who were injured by falling into a trench, carelessly left open by men who were laying down new water pipes, and urges that they should be shut up in the evening that such accidents might be prevented. The *Washingtonian and Reformer* makes the incident a text for a short homily to the city authorities. We republish, and earnestly commend it to our own and other City Fathers:—

If it is culpable negligence to leave an excavation uncovered, that a man with the proper exercise of his judgment may avoid, what can be said of pit falls that are established in every street, deceiving the simple, upon the false covering that deceives the eye, and causing them to fall, not into a pit that may merely harm their person, but bringing them into a moral degradation from which they can only come covered with the slime and pollution that poisons the mind and kills the man? Are not the consequences that are traceable to the unrighteous business of rum selling great enough to excite the moral condemnation of the community? Are the three hundred and sixty licensed grog shops of Albany absolutely necessary to supply the wants of our citizens? And does the paltry sum of four thousand dollars which is received therefor compensate the public for the injury, or make it a proper and just occupation to take a man's mind, life, and everything, because he is willing to sell them for a song? And can it atone to the widow who is made thus by intemperance for the degradation and loss of her husband, or to the orphan for the misery and woe which rum selling has brought upon them? Or can money assuage the anguish of the mother's heart when she sees her offspring brought to the ignominious end of the drunkard's death, when she had hoped to lean upon his arm for support and look to his position in life with pride? These rum shops are the pit falls that it becomes men of public spirit to look at as most dangerous snares that should be removed.

We shall take the liberty of enriching our "Small Streams" this issue, by diverting a pure and sparkling rivulet that runs so freshly from the fountain of mind possessed by our worthy coadjutor, Hon. P. S. White. It is an extract from one of the speeches delivered by him at Guilph, and reported in the *Herald* of that town. Read it without further note of ours:—

But some persons will say, "You are too severe in your censures; you forget that the spirit-vender is exercising a lawful calling—that he is licensed by the Government." Yes! and let him set a high value on his license; let him not only wear it next his heart in health, but place it also under the pillow of his dying bed—have it placed in his hand in his coffin—and when at the bar of God he is cited as his brother's murderer, let him hold up, as some extenuation of his crime, the license granted him by the civil authorities of Canada! Too severe! Shall we handily compromise with the men who are filling our gaols, our asylums, and grave-yards with their victims—making mothers widows, and



children orphans? We have been too long returning their fire with blank cartridge; we have been like the poor Yankee at the "Battle of Bunker Hill." He took great delight in militia trainings, and was always foremost in a sham fight; he also knew exactly the danger to be apprehended from blank cartridge. But on that memorable field, while the red coats of England poured into the ranks of our army a galling fire with fatal effect, this raw recruit was amusing himself by firing blank cartridge, until a British bullet took off the end of Jonathan's nose; then he felt his position, and exclaimed, "I swan to man if the Britishers aron't firing bullets!" He then adopted the same course; and we, to accomplish a victory, must do the same. And he must tell the spirit-venders that he intended to fire bullets, and if they didn't want to get hurt, they must keep out of the way. What was lawful was not always right. In some countries gambling houses were licensed—in others, brothels paid a license duty, and were protected by the state—and in Canada, distilleries and groceries were licensed. He once knew an old farmer that kept a cross dog, which gave the neighbors a great deal of trouble. All were afraid of being bitten by the dog, and many remonstrated with the old man, and advised him to kill him or chain him up. "No, no; I pay a tax to the State for my dog; it is lawful for me to keep him, and if you do not wish to be bitten, go some other road." A neighbor who had reasoned with the man, but without any good effect, prepared himself with a spoutoon, and when passing, the dog ran at him furiously; he thrust the spoutoon through his body and pinned him to the ground—he gave one howl and was dead. The farmer came in a rage, crying, "What did you kill my dog for?" "What did he attempt to bite me for?" "Why did you not go at him with t'other end?" "Why did he not come at me with the other end?" The cry now is, "Why do you attack us?"—while *they*—the liquor venders—are all the while the assailants, and we are merely discharging our duty in repelling their attacks on long-abused, down-trodden humanity; but he would make bold to prophecy that before five and twenty years had run on, there would be found none bold enough to defend the drinking customs of society.

As we often write and publish so much against liquor, we may with a good grace introduce the friend of man—the beverage of all—as worthy a place in our cordial esteem. No doubt our readers were delighted and benefited on the perusal of an article we lately published entitled, "Water, a Vital Agent." The following is from a contemporary, the name of which we omitted to mark when the extract was made. But he will excuse the absence of credit when he observes the good company to which he is introduced. Canadian teetotallers always behave well to strangers, even without a formal introduction:—

**COLD WATER.**—There is a freshness in temperance that can never fade. Spirituous liquors, and the base and profligate purposes to which they are devoted, are all of them the guilty contrivances of men—the mischievous instruments of misery and ruin, degradation and death. But the pure waters of nature, which roll from the mountain sides, and fertilize and gladden the vale below, know no length of years, or limit of destiny. Where they first began to flow, they will roll on forever. Though new tracks may be worn by their continual flow, and by the refreshing showers that beat upon them, the stream of nature keeps on its way rejoicing—the waters still are there, destined to nourish the herbage of the earth, to quench the thirst of man, and to impart a glow of greenness and beauty to field and flower, wherever their cheering influence is felt. How thankful should we be that such a gift is ours—that the rivers of God are still rolling at our feet, and that each and every soul that lives may bask in their bounties at pleasure. And who would exchange such a beverage for the corrupting use and influences of distilled spirits? Indeed he could ever for a week or month dispense with this great blessing of nature? And yet how few do really appreciate that heavenly gift, Cold Water, as they ought, or seem to feel that their daily life blood is dependent on its use? It is a beverage that can never grow old. Man may decline, the flower may fade, the herbage of the valley may wither and decay, but the stream of God will never waste away.

### Temperance Papers.

In one of our recent issues, we called attention to the fact that there never was a period in the history of the Temperance reformation, when so much was done for the spread of our principles by means of the press, as the present. It is an interesting fact, sufficient of itself to demonstrate, that there is a progressive advancement of sound temperance principles. When any person embarks his capital and talent in the enterprise of publishing a paper, for the purpose of expounding or defending certain views and opinions, he must have previously calculated that his project will be sustained, and that he will be able to secure a return for his labor and expen- ture, sufficient to indemnify him, and procure him recompense. We refer of course to private enterprises, and not to publications issued by benevolent associations. But it is certain that in the warmth of a fervent zeal for the propagation of what is felt to be *the truth*, an erroneous judgment is formed, as to the ability and willingness of even friends to aid by pecuniary outlay, the circulation of sound knowledge for their own good and the conversion of others. We cannot conceal this from our readers nor from any who may think that a new paper here, or a new paper there, would undoubtedly be profitable. Yet we hail the appearance of a co-worker in the great temperance hold, or rather the vast sea of intemperance. Good will be done; seed will be sown, and most heartily do we wish success to our printing temperance brothers—the world over. But, (and here again comes the "but") we are fearful that sad mistakes are made in reference to publishing experiments. It would be a pity if Eighteen years' experience had taught us nothing. Experience alone teaches some people wisdom, and this wisdom is a commodity for which we have all sometimes to pay a very high price. We may be ultimately gainers by our losses, but nobody can blame us if we whisper a word of counsel, and of caution, in the ears of those who by timely foresight may attain the ends we may have reached, without encountering so many obstacles and disasters.

We have been led into this train of observation by a recent number of the "*New England Diadem*,"—a paper we have all ways welcomed to our table, and from which we have occasionally copied valuable articles. The leading article of the number is a "valedictory" of the proprietor, followed by the "salutatory" of the gentleman who has purchased the establishment. It will be seen at once how we happened to reflect as above when Mr. Pomfret is permitted to speak for himself as follows—the italics are not his:—

"Having sold my right, title and interest in "*The New England Diadem*" to Mr. G. Allen, my connection with it as publisher and proprietor ceases with this number. A deep interest in the Temperance question, with the belief that I could thereby promote its interest, and *secure for myself a small remuneration*, prompted me to engage in the enterprise, *which has been to me, pecuniarily, of the most unfortunate character.*

Had the pecuniary affairs of the concern been in as good condition as I had a right to expect from the best information I could get upon the subject, I should not now be under the necessity of selling for a mere nominal consideration, *what has cost me several hundred dollars.* Notwithstanding the loss I have sustained, in purchasing and continuing the publication of the Diadem, until the present time, I am happy to be able to do justice to its subscribers, by making such arrangements as will secure the fulfilment of my obligations to them. It gives me pleasure to introduce to the readers of the Diadem its new proprietor Mr. Allen, whose pecuniary arrangements, literary talent, and business habits will be a sufficient guarantee for its permanency and improvement."

And Mr. Pomfret very properly and generously adds—

"The Diadem has my best wishes for its success, and I confidently hope it will obtain for itself a position that will *bid defiance*

to the influences that have proved so disastrous to many temperance papers."

"Influences that have proved so disastrous to many temperance papers." What those "influences" are, or from whence they proceed is not stated. It would, perhaps, have been impolitic to have dwelt on those, when about to introduce a friend into new company. We shall not ourselves presume to "guess" in this particular case, but there are general reasons which lie at the foundation of this and similar failures. Those can tell something about the matter who have toiled long and often to promote the circulation of temperance papers. We shall not dwell upon the subject,—the position now gained by the "*Canada Temperance Advocate*," has not been gained without great expense on many sacrifices;—and it never could have succeeded, but for the joint efforts of the present publisher, and those numerous worthy friends, in every part of the country, who have gratuitously aided the enterprise by procuring subscribers and forwarding the money. Along the "*Advocate*" has made its way, and whatever competitors, or rivals or co-workers it has, or may have, we trust the great cause of temperance will, by the efforts of all, be permanently promoted. From the observations we have been able to make as it respects some of the states of the neighboring republic, we are quite sure this has been the case; but it is evident that experience teaches our republican friends that *the union of skill and capital* will do more for the good of the country, than the dividing of these into several minor efforts, with certain failure or pecuniary loss. Thus we have now on our table, a capital paper, one of the best in New England, with a truly sentimental poetic panoramic heading or vignette. But it has enough of titles to suggest all the well sketched illustrations—here they are "*The Massachusetts Cataract—the Worcester County Waterfall*," "*The Massachusetts Temperance Standard*," and the "*Bristol County Dew Drop, BEING NOW ALL UNITED*;" &c. Four papers now constituting one. We may have drawn incorrect inferences from the facts before us, but such is not our present conviction. It will still be our endeavor to roll away the reproach of intemperance from our fair and lovely country, by a cordial co-operation with all the teetotal societies in Canada, of whatever form or constitution, having a rational and scriptural basis. As ever in the past, so now our motto is "Success to all, Disparagement to none."

### More Slaughter from Rum.

Our whole sheet would not be large enough to chronicle the disastrous effects of drinking, as they exhibit themselves even in Canada. We find a record of two or three recent cases, in the "*Bockville Recorder*" which we abbreviate for the information of our readers.

A most deliberate murder was committed on the 25th of June, at Palmerston in the township of Bromley. Without any alleged provocation Robert Pool shot Jean Carrière with a musket. The murderer was on the Coroners warrant committed to the Perth jail for trial. The *Lanark Observer* says, "that intoxicating liquor has been the instigating agent in this case."

The "*Recorder*" of July 10th says—

"A shoemaker named Charlton, residing in Buell Street, committed suicide early this morning, by hanging himself in a cellar beneath his own house. The unfortunate man had been drinking hard for several days. Thus has the monster intemperance robbed another family of its protector"

Again, the "*Recorder*" of July 17th, contains an article headed "manslaughter. It appears that some persons belonging to Kitley Corners had been to Frankville, to celebrate the 12th of

July in an Orange procession. They had been drinking together and on returning home quarrelled. John Peoples, when in liquor was aspt to be rash. His acquaintances, bearing the same name enraged him, and he dismounted his horse for a settlement by fight. In the quarrel deceased fell between the fore and hind wheels of the waggon in which his friends were riding. The hind wheels passed over him about the neck and shoulders, and he died in about two hours. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "manslaughter" and the Messrs Peoples—father and son were committed for trial. Thus we see the fruits of liquor drinking, and yet the law authorizes and permits its manufacture and sale.

### Editorial Morals and Civilities.

When we take original articles, either communicational, or editorial, from any of our exchanges, we are ever careful to credit them accordingly, and we should be happy to find *all* of our exchanges reciprocating the favor, both as a right, and as a duty.—Uncredited articles from the "*Cataract*," in several successive numbers of the "*Canada Temperance Advocate*," a paper whose ability, and devotion to the cause, we have often commended, seem to show, that its editorial judgment and taste are much superior to its editorial courtesy and morals.

We clip the above from the *Massachusetts Cataract*, and must acknowledge, though very severe, it is no more than the desert of any paper that would act in the way we are accused of acting. We cannot plead guilty, however, to the charge; for we pretend to be rather particular on this very point, namely, giving all our exchanges full credit for the use we may make of them; and if our respected contemporary will point out the articles he refers to, we will make the suitable acknowledgment, and we promise in future to be more particular. But why does Brother Goodrich take us so severely to task? Is he not sometimes to blame himself for the same offence? In the number before us, August 7, 1851, we see more than one article, without credit, which we think the *Cataract* has no claim to. We notice one especially, with a new heading, which we strongly suspect was taken from our columns, without credit. "*Cherry Brandy*," we mean.

### Soldier's Canteens.

We have hailed with delight every appearance of progress toward the adoption of our principles, from whatever quarter we have had intimation of the same; and in no case did it please us more than when we heard of its being promulgated by the "Duke" himself, that henceforth no intoxicating drinks were to be sold in the Stores or Canteens, from which the soldiers of our Queen receive their principal supplies. We felt this was a great stride in the right direction; but it would appear, from the following communication, from one who knows, "a Rifleman," that that hope was but an illusion:—

—, August, 1851.

Dear Sir,—The prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in Canteens has failed to effect any material improvement in the habits of the military, for the same reason that the Moderation Societies failed with the public; namely, it does not go to the root of the matter. Ale, Beer, Porter, Wine, and Peppermint, &c., are still allowed to be sold in the Canteens, and it is a well-known fact that the Peppermint sold in Canteens and grog-shops is intoxicating in a high degree, being little else but whisky, and a small quantity of the essence of peppermint, to give it the proper taste and smell. I have known men get drunk on it. Indeed, I think it is doubtful whether even the entire exclusion of strong drink

from Cantecens would have much effect, so long as our cities and towns abound with *grog shops, licensed and unlicensed.* For if the men who are inclined to drink cannot get it in the Canteen, there are twenty houses within a hundred yards of every Barrack gate where they can get as much as they please. No, sir; although the prohibition of strong drink in Cantecens is a step in the right direction, it is not to such measures that we must look for success to our cause, but rather to the spread of Temperance principles amongst both soldiers and civilians—to the establishment of libraries, reading-rooms, and Savings Banks, and to well conducted Regimental Schools. To these causes may be traced all the improvement which I rejoice to believe has taken place amongst soldiers during the last few years. Hoping that all who are engaged in the good work will be encouraged to persevere by past success, and praying for the blessing of Almighty God upon their labors,  
I remain,

Yours, truly,

A RIFLEMAN.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of two or three articles of some consequence, having reached us too late for insertion in our number for August 1, for which we feel sorry, especially the appointments of Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, we deem it necessary, to prevent disappointment in future, to intimate, that we cannot vouch for the insertion of any article or advertisement, unless it reach Montreal at least seven days before the day of publication of the number for which such advertisement or communication may be intended.

We have received a poetical contribution from a female correspondent, who signs herself J. F. It is difficult to refuse a favor from the fair; but, though her present effort displays talent, it scarcely comes up to our standard. We advise her to "try again." We can assure her she possesses the talent, and needs only longer practice to acquire the art of using it with elegance.

### Mr. R. D. Wadsworth's Appointments.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the list of appointments announced by that old and able advocate of the cause, Mr. R. D. Wadsworth. We have always much pleasure in recommending Mr. Wadsworth to the kind regards of all Temperance men, and being a "Son," he has a special claim upon their sympathies and support. These lectures will be "On the Origin, Nature, and Use of Alcoholic Drinks,"—illustrated by a Still, and Diagrams of the Human Stomach.

Collections will be made at each meeting. The local society will provide either wine, beer, or cider for the Still. Other appointments can be attended to at noon of each week-day, if desired—each place will arrange the hour of meeting: where the "Sons" are organized, they are respectfully requested to be present in Regalia. The Still and Diagrams will be used at the lectures only. Subscribers to the *Advocate* will be received,—and all parties afforded an opportunity of signing the pledge.

### National Temperance Convention at Saratoga Springs, August 20th, 1851.

The following "temperance circular," from the executive committee of the "American Temperance Union," calling a general convention of all these friends of temperance in all parts of the Union, who are in favor of legislative protection against the evils of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, will be hailed with de-

light by thousands and thousands all over the land. The last National Convention of this description was held at Saratoga in 1841, at the commencement of the great Washingtonian movement.

During the subsequent ten years, so great have been the changes in the forces and in the fortunes of the contending powers, and so clearly have been demonstrated, not only the need but the absolute necessity of combining the co-operating aid of legal, with that of moral suasion for the further and future promotion of the cause of temperance, that teetotalers were becoming anxious, and even impatient, for an opportunity to compare notes, interchange sentiments, settle principles, and upon mutual consultation, adopt general plans for more uniformity, and of course, more efficiency of action, among the members of the various city, county, state, and national organizations. Such an opportunity will soon be offered, as will appear by the following—

### TEMPERANCE CIRCULAR.

In view of the recent temperance action in Maine, Ohio, and other States, and in consultation with Chancellor Walworth, Dr. Edwards, Gen. Cary, Neal Dow, Esq., Mr. Delavan, and other gentlemen, the executive committee, of the American Temperance Union have thought it expedient to invite a general convention of the friends of the cause, to meet at Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, the 20th of August at 10 A. M.—All officers and members of national, legislative, and State temperance organizations,—Sons of Temperance,—Rehabiles,—Templars,—Watchmen,—Samaritans,—Cadets,—and all other persons, who believe it is the right and the duty of the people to defend themselves by legislation from the evils of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, are cordially invited to attend.

ANSON G. PHELPS, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN MARSH, Sec.

New York, July 14th, 1851.

Editors of temperance, religious, and secular papers will confer a favor by an early notice.

The above call, it will be seen, is broad and general, and extends to every person, who believes in the co-efficiency, necessity, and propriety of temperance legislation, and we trust neither eliqueness, clumsiness, nor sectionality will be heard, seen, or felt, in the great practical response, that will in due time be given to it. The women as well as the men of these thirty one States, have a great interest in such a great national convention, and as such of them as desire the protection of temperance legislation, are clearly and "cordially" invited to attend, we trust, that they will be present, with Mrs. Swisshelm of Pittsburg, Mrs. Bloomer, of Seneca Falls, Mrs. Nichols, of New York, Mrs. Harris, of Providence, Mrs. Bell of Worcester, and many other able, teetotal, and distinguished ladies, to tell the "lords of creation" what their sex has suffered from, and what kind of protection they need and desire, against the merciless assaults of the rum traffic. If the women of this Union could express their wishes and will at the ballot-box, Old Atchy would soon be plunged down the precipices into the sea, like the herd of swine in olden days.

We copy the above from the *New England Temperance Journal*, for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to the desirableness of having Canada fully represented on the occasion. It will be a most important meeting, and all who intend to take part in it, should weigh well the course to be taken, so that the cause "of all mankind" may not only not be hindered, but advanced.

We understand that the Montreal Temperance Society have already taken action in this matter, and appointed John Dougall, Esq., and Mr. J. C. Becket as their delegates. The Sons of Temperance are also on the move.

### The Five Lectures of Mr. John B. Gough in Worcester.

We observe from the *Massachusetts Cataract* that J. B. Gough has given five free lectures in Worcester, and which seems to have been none of the least of his universally successful attempts to interest the public mind on this subject.—The *Cataract* says:—

The course of Mr. John B. Gough's five free lectures to the

citizens of Worcester in behalf of temperance, has drawn crowded houses at every meeting, and on Friday evening, July 25th, closed with a great demonstration of numbers and enthusiasm. These lectures must have made a very favorable impression upon all who have had the good fortune to hear them, and we trust that some of their fruits may soon be manifested in the formation of some kind of a City Temperance Society, that shall at stated and regular periods hold *public meetings* for the promotion of the cause of sobriety.

At the close of Mr. Gough's last lecture, the following resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted by the vast assembly viz:—

1. *Resolved*,—That, in our opinion Mr. John B. Gough eminently deserves, what we, now assembled in this spacious and crowded Hall would hereby gratefully present to him, viz:—our sincere and hearty thanks, for that able and interesting course of *five free lectures* on the subject of temperance, which he so liberally offered to give, and has now, to such large and delighted audiences, so eloquently, acceptably, and *gratuitously* delivered to the people of this city.

2. *Resolved*,—That, as Worcester is the place of Mr. Gough's *teetotal nativity*, where he first raised his clarion, and admulatory voice on the subject of temperance, and where he then had an *actual*, and has now, in some sense, a *constructive* residence, we gladly avail ourselves of our right, and of his permission, to claim him as a *fellow citizen* of this city, notwithstanding he has recently erected a neat little cottage a few rods over the *Boylston line*, in the suburbs of the "*Heart of the Commonwealth*."

3. *Resolved*,—That the deep and devout thanks of this community, and of the friends of temperance generally, are due to that Great and Beneficent Power, whose merciful and overruling agencies have rescued from the pit of inebriate perdition *this one* of our fellow citizens, with a multitude of others, so eminently endowed and willing to sound the alarm against the dangers and woful tendencies of the drinking manners and customs of society, and that we would hereby commend Mr. Gough to the confidence, and the co-operation of the friends of sobriety in all parts of the land, as one of the most eloquent, philanthropic, and efficient advocates of the cause of temperance and humanity.

4. *Resolved*,—That as *three fourths* of all the pauperism, crime, and taxation of the community flow directly, or indirectly from the sale and use of *intoxicating drinks*, and as it is much more easy, economical, and humane to prevent, than it is to cure all such evils of intemperance, we deem the official action of the Mayor and the Aldermen of Worcester, in granting the *free use* of this City Hall, duly lighted and furnished, for this series of Mr. Gough's *free lectures in behalf of temperance*, to be not only wise, economical, exemplary, and highly commendable in them, as guardians of the morals and welfare of the public—but also to be in unquestionable accordance with the sentiments, wants, wishes, and approval of a vast majority, not only of all the people generally, but also of all the *legal voters* of this city.

5. *Resolved*,—That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and the Secretary of this meeting, be by them presented to the editors of each of the papers of Worcester for their optional publication.

CHARLES ALLEN, *President*.

JONATHAN CARY, *Secretary*.

## ANNIVERSARIES & DEMONSTRATIONS.

In the minds of some, a question has arisen whether festival anniversaries and public demonstrations were beneficial to the cause they were designed to serve. We are decidedly of opinion that when properly conducted they are of great importance as an element of good, calculated to advance a moral enterprise, such as the Temperance Reformation. Our correspondence and exchanges have brought under our notice a great number of these meetings which have recently been held in different parts of Canada. It must be obvious to every person who reflects on the subject that the space requisite for the full report of all such meetings could not be spared by us, with due regard to the claims of the general reader, and the necessity of inscribing permanently useful matter. We wish, however, to keep our readers "posted

up" as to the doings of Temperance Societies every where, and from our exchanges shall hereafter endeavor to abbreviate such reports as we meet with, and which may not be sent to us direct:

*Goderich, C. W.*—This flourishing town on the shore of Lake Huron was all alive and stirring on the 1st of July. The *Huron Signal* gives a long and eloquent report of the demonstration that then took place. The occasion being the Anniversary of a division of the Sons, and the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Temperance Hall. Every body was there that could get, and the affair was creditable and praiseworthy. The foundation stone was laid by T. M. Jones, Esq., who, although he declared he could not become a teetotaler, yet he wished well to the cause, and spoke very effectively. The Hon. M. Cameron, replied in behalf of the Association, besides speaking two or three times during the day in his usual forcible style. The ladies of Goderich presented a beautiful banner to the officers of the Huron Division, No. 123, accompanied by an address, to which a suitable reply was made. The celebration is set down as a great and glorious fact in the history of Goderich.

*Guelph, C. W.*—This very prosperous inland town had a splendid meeting on the 2nd July. We mentioned it in our last. The speech of the Hon. Mr. White, was excellent, if we may judge from a pretty full report given in the *Guelph Herald*.

*Gananoque, C. W.*—Here, on the 5th, the Sons celebrated their Anniversary by a procession and Pic Nic. In the procession,—first came the banner of the Sons, emblazoned with appropriate devices, and inscribed with the motto of the Order—"Love Purity, and Fidelity." Next came the celebrated Gananoque Instrumental Band, making their instruments send forth the most harmonious and soul striking music. They were followed by the Cadets, carrying two very neat and tastefully designed banners; and next to them marched the Buds, looking uncommonly well; and bearing the insignia of their society. The visiting Sons came next in order, and were followed by the Rechabites, while the members of the Gananoque Division brought up the rear. After traversing the principal streets of the village, the procession returned to a field near the Division Room, where the Daughters of Temperance in the meantime assembled, and who now sang some beautiful Temperance odes. A choir of the Sons responded in the same style, and a speech, addressed principally to the Daughters, was delivered by Wm. S. Macdonald, Esq.

## Sons of Temperance Celebration

CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.

Among our Canadian politicians at the present time, there is a good deal said about a federal union of the Provinces, and railroad communications. We do not meddle with these questions, but we rejoice in every effort properly made to devolve the resources of the provinces and knit the people together in bonds of active charity and good will. There already exists an union of the provinces for moral purposes, which is doing and will do great good. If there should ever be a Political union, we are sure that the moral union we now speak of, will very materially aid any great enterprise for the public good. We refer to the "Sons of Temperance." Recently we gave a full account of the general division meeting in Toronto. The Lower Provinces have done nobly in the cause. The Annual Festival of the Sons, held on the 28th of June, in Charlotte Town, P. E. I., was a truly gratifying demonstration. We have the particulars in the *Advertiser* published in Charlotte Town, but cannot, of course, find room for the whole account. The chief speech of the day we here insert. It is worth reading. Look especially at the warning to moderate drinkers in the conclusion,—"*The moderate drinker is a wreck-er's light.*" A new and bright, but terrible idea. The speaker was the Rev. A. Hichborn, Grand Scribe of Nova Scotia. He read his resolution and then said:—

"It was a species of indictment, containing two counts, he should dwell chiefly upon the second. The ruinous effects produced by intoxicating drinks, both upon communities and upon individuals, were manifest to all persons of observation; their ten-

deney is from bad to worse; the man who uses them at all is progressing towards drunkenness; it steals upon him unperceptibly to himself, many a one has gone to a drunkard's grave who never mistrusted he was intemperate; thousands will preach about drunkenness, and go to bed drunk themselves every night; like a man he once knew who would swallow half a dozen mugs of cider and then gravely lecture upon the folly of a man making such a beast of himself as to swallow down cider to excess. Drunkenness is a debasing, ruinous vice, and it has no mitigating properties; it is not so with other evils. War, for instance, is an evil, a fearful evil; no one can think without a shudder upon the blood and carnage of the battle field—the wild and furious passions aroused, and the woes and miseries produced by war. Still, some good may result even from war; civilization is sometimes promoted by it, and sometimes it results in liberty—one of the greatest earthly boons. So it is with the pestilence;—no doubt it is a fearful scourge—it walketh in darkness and wasteth in noonday—then the grass grows up in the unoccupied straits—the ceaseless rattle of the gravel upon the coffins is heard, and the continuous cry from the death cart “bring out your dead,”—then terror is depicted in every face—mirth flies—alarm and terror, lamentation and mourning and woe prevail on every head. But the pestilence is not an unmitigated evil, it is sometimes productive of good, when men are led by it to consider their ways and to apply their hearts unto wisdom;—they turn to the hand that smites them, and worship and adore that gracious being whose tender mercies are over all the works of His hand. But what good ever results from intemperance? None. It is an evil, a curse and only a curse, and that continually. Those men who countenance and encourage it are the enemies of their race. He next commented upon that part of the resolution which had reference to the drinking customs of the higher classes. In his opinion one of our greatest obstacles arises from this quarter. While the rich continue to drink, the poor can hardly be expected to abstain. We are creatures of imitation,—there is, depend upon it, a large streak of the monkey in every man; vices are like old furniture, they descend from the rich to the poor, they are preserved with tenacity and kept as a treasure; they retain their shape but become increasingly hideous by old age and occupation. Sad, indeed is it that the rich so often are ranked among the opposers of the Temperance movement; the shield of respectability is thus thrown around the vice of intemperance;—the selfish dealer knows how to turn this to advantage, a short time ago he had observed a placard in a window to this effect, “*Manufacturer of Whisky to the Queen.*” Now this was all nonsense, he did not believe that Her Majesty drank Whisky; but, Mr. Chairman, said he, I do believe and fear some of her liege subjects do; I fear there are men occupying high places of authority and trust, and even law makers, who countenance, by their example that practice which more than any other, tends to the violation of all law and order; would that such men would consider what they are doing,—the *rum power* is thus backed by the *money power*. We should learn to look at things in their proper light and estimate them according to their real merit,—why should we respect the wholesale dealer and look down upon the miserable retailer with contempt? What is the mighty difference between the rich inebriate and the poor one?—the difference merely of thirty dollars worth of dry goods; the clothes attached in each case was about all. Dress up the poor drunken man and deposit him snugly in the parlor, put rags upon the rich drunken man and roll him in the gutter, and with the change you transfer all superiority.

I have witnessed in my day, some of the beneficial effects of the temperance movement,—a dress up the sources of grief—it brings comfort to the bosom of the miser—it feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, and instructs the ignorant. Let temperance men then, and temperance women too, carry out their principles, go forward until your object is accomplished. This greeting, I trust, will be the means of promoting the cause, let all the moderate drinkers join us, they do us some amount of harm in the position which they now occupy; they may think it strange when we say their example is more injurious than that of the drunkard; we do not say they are worse, but we do assert that their example in this particular is so. The example of the drunkard is calculated to alarm, and deter men from drinking; they furnish us with our best illustrations and most potent arguments. The moderate drinkers keep the drunkards in countenance, and fill their broken ranks. They complain that we attack them, and so we

do. You tell us you are not fond of strong drinks, then why do you drink them? You say you could abandon the use of them without any great self denial, then why don't you do so? Give us the proof that you are not entangled in the toils of the deceiver. Alas! you are mistaken, you have already taken one step in the road to ruin, soon you will have taken the second, and the third, and ere you are aware, unless you escape, you will be engulfed in ruin. Flee then for your own sakes, and if not for your own sakes, do it for the sake of others. Every man in some sense his brother's keeper, take your stand on the side of total abstinence, and you will be safe yourself so far as this vice is concerned, and your example will guide others in the way of sobriety. You will be like the beacon you have at the mouth of your beautiful harbor, the mariner looks to it with confidence as he approaches your coast; the night may be dark and stormy, the elements may be roaring and dashing around him, but that light, flashes far out upon the gloom, he keeps his eye steadily upon it, his gallant bark rides triumphantly over the angry billows, avoids the rocks and shoals, and enters the port in safety. But the moderate drinker is a *wrecker's light*; it deceives men, it lures them to danger and ruin. O come then to the rescue. Join our ranks, and let us one and all hero renew our pledge, under the bright arch of heaven, in this great dome where the Creator was first worshipped.

The meeting had one specially interesting feature. The noble wife of the Lieutenant Governor, Lady Bannerman, sent a letter to the G. W. P. It was read, and we hero subjoin it by way of encouragement to our “Sons” and “Daughters” :—

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL—

I regret exceedingly that Sir Alexander and I cannot be present at the Grand Demonstration of the Sons of Temperance, but perhaps you will kindly express to them our united wishes that they may have all the pleasure they anticipate from their Annual Festival. As a decided well wisher to the cause of Temperance in general, and to this society in particular, I have to request you to present to them in my name £5, as a small mark of my approbation, with my most earnest hopes that their numbers may daily increase, bringing joy and peace into many a home where now sorrow and strife reign.

I have been much interested of late in this fraternity by the pleasing accounts I have learned of its success from Mr. Butcher, and a very intelligent man in the employment of Mr. Butcher's son, of the name of Fielding.

Believe me, very truly yours,

M. BANNERMAN.

Government House, 20th June, 1851.

The eating and drinking followed in a fair and easy style; speaking followed, and the company harmoniously parted.

**Burwick, C. W.**—This Division, No. 173, held its Anniversary on the 8th of July. Delegations from surrounding Divisions were in attendance. The procession, numbering 4 or 5 hundred, marched to Pine Grove, a beautiful village on the River Humber, and then returned to Burwick; the ladies of this place having amply provided for the gastronomic wants of the guests. There was abundance of good speaking, and therefore both mind and body were refreshed without strong drink.

**Cornwall, C. W.**—On the 16th of July, the Sons made a Demonstration in this town. The rain falling heavily prevented many from attending, but there was a large assembly, and quite a number from the south side of the St. Lawrence. The different divisions assembled in the front of the Court House, thence marching to the grove, on the farm of Mr. Mattice, Esq., Mitchell's instrumental band from Potsdam was there, and made good music. There was excellent speaking and eating. Great enthusiasm and general order prevailed. D. W. G. P. Mattice, acquitted himself honorably as the Chairman. Other speakers were interesting, and the Sons of Temperance may be justly proud of the demonstration; it was a gratifying and cheering sight to see so many proudly and publicly avow their fealty to the cause of Temperance, and the encouragement thus held out to others to burst from the vulgar bonds of a tipping habit, and range themselves beneath a banner that, if it led them not to wealth or distinction, will ensure them of a heartfelt happiness they never can enjoy without it.

Perth, C. W.—Division No. 12, celebrated their Anniversary on the 22d July. The day being fine, there was a large muster of the Sons and Cadets, from various parts of the country round, at the Division Room, at the appointed hour. After the necessary arrangements had been gone through, and the procession formed, they marched through the Town, accompanied by a band and two pipers, who acted their part admirably. The music was good, and contributed much to the enjoyment of the scene. The addition of the flags and banners, which were gently floating in the breeze, presented a most imposing appearance. After the company had marched through the Town, they proceeded to the pavilion erected on the premises of J. Haggart, Esq., close to the banks of the river Tay. The exercises of the day were then commenced by the Chairman, Mr. Mackay, delivering an excellent opening address; the other speakers, Rev. Mr. Grey, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, also spoke pointedly and forcibly on behalf of the cause of Temperance.

At about half-past five the exercises of this grand temperance demonstration were brought to a termination, and all retired apparently much delighted with the treats and pleasures of the occasion.

Undoubtedly many other meetings have been held in various places. As far as we have observed the reports in the local presses, we have duly recorded the same, and trust that this department of our editorial duty will become increasingly interesting by the number, splendor, and utility, of these public demonstrations.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Cook's Rapids, Asphodel, July 24, 1851.

Sir,—Having a leisure hour, and the last number of the *Temperance Advocate* lying before me, a desire has been prompted by reading it to inform you, who have been so long and so successfully engaged in the cause—the cause of all mankind,—of the progress of temperance principles in this part of our country.—Cook's Rapids has been for many years noted as a place where the beast, Intemperance had his seat. But by the philanthropic and praiseworthy exertions of the friends of temperance, and the blessing of God, our banner in this place has been unfurled. A Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized on the 23d May last; we commenced with 18 members. We have had to encounter much opposition; we made but little headway the first six weeks, only two in that time were added to our numbers. We were determined, however, to persevere—to give no quarter to the enemy,—and I am happy to be able to inform you that at our last meeting we received four new applicants to join us, and many more will (they say) follow their example. In the success of our cause we have reason to rejoice, because we are able to say that in this backwoods little place, about two thirds of our number have been rescued and saved from the drunkard's dishonorable grave. It is pleasing to witness the happy change that is already effected in a majority of our number. The Sabbath day was formerly devoted to the worship of Bacchus, but now that day is kept as it should be. Several homes that were the abodes of confusion, wretchedness and poverty, have been made happy and comfortable, and are now the abodes of peace, respectability, and plenty; and who can estimate the joy of the mothers' hearts that have been made to bound, yea, beat for joy, on account of the reformation of husbands and children.

In the Township of Asphodel there are three Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, all in a thriving condition, and twenty miles to the north of us, in Dummer, the blessed cause is advancing. Divisions of Sons are springing up in all directions. In Seynour West, there was a division instituted a few weeks since by J. Foley, Esq., D. G. W. P., assisted by P. Pearce, Esq., and the writer.

Capt. H. Bonycastle is their W. P. He informs us that by the 1st of January next they will number 200 members. I think you will soon receive a good list of subscribers from that Township. Your paper is doing an immense amount of good wherever it is read. I am resolved to do all I possibly can to further so good a cause—a cause that has been instrumental, under God, of saving me from the drunkard's melancholy doom.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Steamboat *Beaver*, Rideau Canal, July 25, 1851.

Sir.—The *Egotist* is justly despised by his fellow-men, and, therefore, although my success for some time past has been flattering, I have avoided communicating with your excellent paper, lest offence might be given. I am now returning home, after a lengthy and laborious tour, during which a merciful Providence has preserved me, and raised me up numerous friends, both kind-hearted and hospitable. To these friends, I return sincere thanks for their sympathy and assistance. My tour has lasted 47 days—48 addresses have been delivered—13 sermons preached—4 societies organized—and hundreds of names procured to the pledge.

The *Order of Sons of Temperance* is the popular organization of the present day—enquiry, effort, and success, seem to centre here. The responsibility resting on its members is truly great; a power is possessed by this rapidly increasing Order, to accomplish all that is necessary for the complete triumph of our principles. In its halls, the Bible and Prayer, at once connects the membership with the Almighty arm of the All-wise God, whose sovereign aid is incessantly invoked in behalf of the Temperance cause. In the physical and mental powers of its members, we may see a guarantee for a continuous and healthy agitation, on enlightened, sound, and Christian principles, which will result, and that soon, in the withdrawal of Government sanction to a traffic, which, more than all others, promotes poverty, disease, and crime,—while public opinion will make our noble principle as popular in Canada as in the United States.

Some think the Legislative Acts passed, or about to be passed, are too stringent; but I would enquire, have they considered the demoralizing, the damning influence of the *traffic*, which is sought to be restricted and finally suppressed? have they seriously considered the heartless cruelty and cupidity of the many in the Province who establish themselves as merchants or tavern keepers in localities, where, to a moral certainty, in proportion to their sales of the poisonous drinks in which they deal, will be the broils, fights, oaths, Sabbath desecration, poverty, disease, and premature deaths, in the midst of their neighbors, relations, and families, whom they pretend to love?

Some talk of moral suasion—pshaw! what effect will it have on many long in the trade? Others talk of waiting for public opinion—I ask, how long? 'tis nonsense! we have waited long enough. The axe must be laid at the root—THE TRAFFIC! and the blow must be struck by Government—and who has a better right to do so, for, although she has received the *revenue* in some shape or other, she has had to pay dear enough for "*the whistle*:" if you remember, as I have no doubt you do, it *costs far more* to bring to justice and punish the offenders against our laws, (which offenders are almost to a man, drinking characters,) than the revenue arising from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink.

Do, I beseech you, as far as you can, promote the speedy and entire suppression of the whole manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages—this will be for the real interest of the parties them-

selves, who are amongst the greatest sufferers in many respects; and I need hardly say that it would tend more than any other remedial measure, to lessen the miseries of our fellowmen in this Province.

One word more—let the people of Canada abandon at once and for ever, the use of *intoxicating drinks* and *tobacco*, and we can build our Great Trunk Railway, with a branch to each county town, without being under any other obligation than a loan for a few short years, at the liberal per centage offered by the Imperial Government. We can do more,—we can make all our roads, and support all our schools, without Government aid. We can go farther still,—and pay all our religious teachers, sustain our colleges, and give a donation of £1000 a-year to each missionary society occupying posts in heathen lands.

Now, let no one deny the correctness of the foregoing bold statements, until he has examined the matter, and counted the cost of the articles, the waste of time, loss of labor, habits of laziness and idleness induced, law-suits, doctor's fees, &c. &c.

I am, yours faithfully,

R. D. WADSWORTH.

Clarence, July 28, 1851.

Sir,—After long silence of our doings here in the good work of reform, it may be interesting to you to hear somewhat of our progress. Although quiet in our operations these have not been few, nor their result discouraging. Temperance continues to hold a prominent place in the affections of our people, and there exists a hearty co operation in spreading its principles throughout the land. Meetings have been continued, and the ordinary efforts employed to strengthen the already pledged, and enlist recruits, and encouraging success has followed.

Although we have neither the Sons nor Daughters of Temperance here, we have fathers and mothers in the cause in great numbers. Our organization continues on the ancient model: the innovations of modern invention not having yet invaded the precincts of our forest homes; but, in all the varied schemes, orders and organizations which exist for the suppression of intemperance and the advancement of the peaceable fruits of Total Abstinence, we "Rejoice, yea, and will rejoice." The work to be done is a great work, and it is a pleasing feature connected with it, that the tastes and circumstances of people may be so variously consulted in externals, and the design and beauty of our enterprise in no ways marred. The order of march, the style of uniform, or the assumed name of the separate divisions, are of minor importance, and need produce no confliction of interests. On one point we are all agreed, and let our agreement strengthen, and that is "to go to possess the land." In the present year, the Clarence Temperance Society has reached its majority. It had its origin twenty one years ago, seven persons composing its first membership. Of these, six survive, and all have remained true and felt amply repaid for the scorn endured at the outset.

Our majority was celebrated on the 10th inst. by a Temperance Festival, in which our friends from Lochaber united. The spot chosen was a projecting point on the banks of the noble Ottawa, a place famous as having been for ages a favorite encampment for the Indian and North Western, and more recently for religious and other meetings. Mr. Wright, Methodist, and Mr. Edmonds, Baptist Ministers, with Messrs. Campbell, Holms, and others, advocated the cause with zeal and life. Mr. Sherrills and his band discoursed sweet music, and the committee of management supplied in ample abundance the good things prepared for the occasion. And thus our birth day celebration passed off in

grateful recollections of the past, pleasurable feelings on the present, and pleasing anticipations of the future. For the fond hope we would cherish that this great and beautiful country will progress morally as well as in other respects, and that the time will soon come when its inhabitants will no longer "hurt nor destroy" themselves or others in all our borders by the use or sale of alcohol.

Having arrived at ripened years, it occurred to us that the vitality of our existence should be evinced by fruitfulness that a living tree shews branches. Consequently, availing ourselves of the presence of Mr. C. P. Watson, favorably known in Montreal for his decided advocacy of temperance, we determined on forming a Juvenile Branch Society, which was done on the 22nd inst. The meeting was addressed by Messrs J. Edmonds, Watson, Shirreffs, Holms, and others, and resulted in engaging the young folks very heartily in the good work. From the character of the beginning we look for beneficial effects. By a separate organization, young persons are more likely to join, and they have a better opportunity, from taking a share in management, to prepare themselves for efficiency in the working of Societies generally. Our desire is that this shoot may excel the parent stem in its efforts and success, and that future generations may have occasion for thankfulness that this juvenile institution was formed.

Thus, Sir, I have given you a sketch of our doings in this outpost. We have nothing wherewith to boast—much to be thankful for, a great deal of work yet to do, but are not without a disposition to undertake it.

The *Advocate* continues to be a favorite with us, and we trust the Teetotalers of the Province will not let it go down. It has nobly stood the "tear and wear" of many years, and amidst good report and evil report proceeded forward in its labor of love, doing good service for the cause it was established to promote: a cause deserving the support of every press, and in which the highest and most sanctified talent might be worthily employed. The time has passed when temperance may be laughed at—Statesmen now speak respectfully of it. The Minister who shuns it by no means magnifies his office. The trade in alcohol is at a discount, those who sell and those who sip, do it uncomfortably. A great reform is in progress, and who that impedes it can feel at ease. Let us go forward, the weapons of our warfare are indeed mighty to the pulling down of the enemy's strong-holds; and in dependence on Divine aid, we shall come off more than conquerors.

Yours respectfully,

W. E.

### Review.

THE GUIDING STAR, OR THE BIBLE GOD'S MESSAOR. By Louisa Payson Hopkins, author of "the Pastor's Daughter," "Henry Langdon," &c. Boston: Gould and Lincoln. Montreal B. Dawson.

The esteemed authoress of this book must be already known to many of our readers. The present work is intended to be an illustration of the doctrines, taught in the second and third questions, of the shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly. It is an exposition of the arguments for the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, presented in such a form as to be intelligible and attractive to children. We think the writer has succeeded in giving a clear and comprehensive *resumé* of the Christian Evidences, both Internal and External, and especially in accommodating herself to the capacities of children, without descending to childishness either in thought or expression. The difficulty of doing this is known only to those who try it, but is evident to

all from the small number that succeed. We must let the book speak for itself, and we present the two following extracts, which illustrate the ability of the writer, in uniting these two qualities in her style, condensation, and fullness.

"Why, Fanny!" interrupted James, "you forget all that we said the other evening about the character of God being shown in his works. I am sure we can compare the Bible with nature, and see whether they both teach the same things."

"Yes," observed his mother, "that is the first particular named in the plan I have here;" unfolding a sheet of paper, as she spoke.

"What, mother, have you a written plan for our conversations?" asked Fanny.

"Yes, my dear, but you need not look so alarmed about it; there is nothing difficult in it; or, at least, there is no difficulty which a little explanation will not easily remove."

"I am sure I am very glad there is a plan," said James; "I always like to go on in order."

"Yes, that is so like you!" said Fanny. "For my part I like to ramble on, just as it happens. But, mother, will you please to read us your plan?"

"You will see that it embraces all the particulars you have named, and many others. You know we began by asking whether a revelation from God to man was *probable*, and decided that it was so. The next question is, What marks or tokens might be expected in a revelation from God? And,

I. We might expect that it would harmonize with those revelations of himself which God has already made; 1, In nature; 2, In man; 3, With those which he is constantly making in his Providence.

II. We might expect that all its parts would harmonize with each other.

III. We might expect that it would be characterized by a sublimity and majesty not found in human compositions.

IV. We might expect that such a revelation would be specifically and exactly adapted to the wants of the beings to whom it is sent; that is, to the wants of men. These wants are—

1. Clearer knowledge—of himself—of God—and of duty.

2. Pardon—atonement.

3. Motives and aids to right-doing—regeneration.

If all these marks should be found in a book professing to be a revelation from God, we should have proof amounting to a moral demonstration that it was what it professed to be."

"This, then, includes the whole of the proof,—the whole of what we are to talk about,—does it?" asked Fanny.

"No, my dear; this includes only the *internal evidences*; there is another class of evidences, which I shall take up afterwards.

The book concludes with the following eloquent passage.

"And now my dear children, we have examined some of the principal *evidences* on which rests our belief in the Divine authority of the Scriptures, and of the religion they reveal. We first saw that a revelation was *needed*, and, because needed, therefore *probable*. We next inquired whether the Bible is such a revelation as we might expect Jehovah to give; and found that it was so, inasmuch as it harmonizes perfectly with the revelations made in nature and providence, and all its parts harmonize with each other. It is characterized by a Divine majesty and sublimity; it is perfectly and admirably adapted to the wants of man, throwing a new light on all his duties and relations, and revealing a *mode of pardon and of regeneration* infinitely above human thought or reason. We found this admirable system originating in the life, miracles, death and resurrection, of the Son of God, whose claims to this Divine title were substantiated by a life of spotless perfection, by miracles of transcendent glory, by the transforming effects of his doctrines on those who embraced them, and by a chain of prophecies, extending over a period of four thousand years, interwoven with a complicated and magnificent system of types and ceremonials, all converging and terminating in him, as their centre and end. The weight of evidence is irresistible; it is such as would convince us,—nay, a thousandth part of it would convince us, in any matter relating to our temporal interests. THE BIBLE IS TRUE. There is a heaven and a hell; there is a law by which we must be judged; there is a Saviour ready to redeem us. It is a matter

of life and death to each of us; for every one of us must give account of himself to God." Let this blessed Book, my dear children, become your guide and your meditation; let its instructions be written upon the table of your hearts; "so shall you find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man."

We can confidently recommend the book to our readers, and think it well calculated to be useful as a text book, both in Sabbath classes, and in families. Such manuals are evidently needed in these times, when sceptical opinions are so prevalent in various forms, from the low sensualism of the Socialist, to the refined infidelity of the man of science.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE, AND SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING; New York; R. Van Dien. Montreal; R. W. Lay.

The periodical just named is a new candidate for public favor, and specially commends itself to the Sons of Temperance. The first number now before us has been sent to us by Mr. Lay the enterprising Agent for most serial and periodical publications. He has our thanks, and we shall impartially give our judgment of the merits of this Magazine.

In the first place we wish to inform our readers that we have not merely glanced at this new friend, but have carefully read through every article. We do not regret this occupation of our time, we say not leisure, for that we have not. We have been benefitted as well as gratified. The number opens with a splendid work of art, being a highly finished portrait of E. C. Delavan, Esq. of Albany. It was fitting that the noble face of such a man should adorn the first number of a new Temperance Magazine. He has done a great work in his time for the cause of truth, and is deservedly honored and esteemed; the number contains a well written sketch of his life and labors. The introduction to the Magazine is written in a very chaste and elegant style, by its accomplished Editor, Gen. S. F. Cary. The first article by W. T. Coggeshall, is an admirable story, entitled "Little Peleg, or the Drunkard's Son." It is not romantic, but a clear grouping of thrilling contrasts, leading to their natural results.

Agatha to Harold, a ballad by Alice Carey, is a fine specimen of that kind of poetry, and evinces the possession of talent of a superior order.—But the article by the Rev. H. D. Kitchel we regard as the most valuable and useful of this number. It is a calm review of the past, the present, and the future, of the Temperance Reformation, although simply headed, "Prospects." The concluding article by G. B. Cheever, D. D. is worthy of that gentleman's pen and popularity.

The American Temperance Magazine having thus presented a specimen of the Editor's judgment and the accomplishment of a bright array of contributors, has a right to anticipate success. We venture to predict that such will be the case, and our prediction accords with our earnest wishes. General Cary is well known as a star of the first magnitude among the many brilliant ones which constitute the constellation of the "Sons." This Magazine under his care must be useful, and we cheerfully commend it to our numerous readers. Mr. Lay of this City will be happy to receive the names of subscribers, and supply them with the numbers as they appear.

#### Draft of Petition to Parliament.

The following draft of a petition to Parliament has been sent us by an esteemed correspondent; we commend the sentiments embodied in it to all:—



*Unto the Honorable the House of Assembly of the Province of Canada, at Toronto, in Parliament assembled.*

That, by long and painful experience, and now by the admitted consent of all patriotic and reflecting men, the drinking usages of society and the immense consumption of ardent spirits, tend to crime, immorality, poverty, and sickness, and are the greatest obstruction to the industry, and prosperity of this hopeful and rising country.

That, delegated as you have been to represent the community, and consult for its weal, the public eye is upon you, and the public mind in anxious expectation that in all your legislation, whether connected with the excise and custom's duties, or the licencing system, you will constantly keep in view the encouragement and furtherance of those principles of temperance, which are the honor of our day, and the hope of our nation.

The statistics of crime clearly demonstrate, that the great mass of felony, as well as misery, originates in the use of ardent spirits; and that, consequently, by far the greater part of the taxes required for the prevention, trial, and punishment of crime, is occasioned by drinking. And if your Honorable House shall deem it expedient, still to sanction, by national law, and actually to license, the manufacture and vending of this injurious liquid, thereby misusing the precious fruits of the earth, lessening our export of surplus produce, and destroying the health of the people. We humbly submit, that justice to the temperance part of the nation requires, that the full proportion of the Police, Judiciary, Jail, and Penitentiary expenses, incurred to the country by the evil effects of intemperance, be assessed and levied under such license system, from the distillers, importers, and vendors of intoxicating drinks; apportioning the expense so ascertained for 1851, on the aggregate of licenses required in 1852, and so on, year by year, henceforward; that the innocent be not assessed, and thereby punished, for the guilty; and that the abettors and promoters of drinking be made to bear its national cost, with its national license. They will answer at another bar for persisting in a selfish indulgence, reckless of the many ills it tends to rivet on a large proportion of our fellow-citizens.

In fine, we commend the whole subject of temperance to your serious consideration, us that which is fundamental and indispensable to the true happiness and prosperity of the country. And in all your legislative consultations and enactments, we beseech you so to shape your measures, that they may tend, as far as example and legislation can go, to discountenance and discourage the making and using of spirituous liquors, and to commend and promote the temperance reformation among the people.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c. &c

#### MARRIAGES.

Montreal—11th inst, by the Rev William Taylor, D D, Mr John A Stevenson, of New-York, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr James Garven, Grocer, St Antoine-street. Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr Robert S Oliver, to Jane, second daughter of Mr James Garven. 12th inst, by the same, Mr William Gilmour, youngest son of Mathew Gilmour, Esq, Farmer, St Jauvier, Parish of St Therese de Bloisville, to Miss Margaret Knox, only daughter of the late Mr James Knox, of Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland.

#### Appointments for Lectures and Sermons,

BY R. D. WADSWORTH,

*On the Origin, Nature, and Use of Alcoholic Drinks—Illustrated by a Still, and Diagrams of the Human Stomach*

Aug. 16—Saturday,	Point Albino	Lecture in the evening.
17—Sabbath,	Baxter's Chapel	Ser. on Deut. xiv. 26.
"	McAfee's do	do Prov. xxiii. 29.
"	Stevensville	do Hab. ii. 15.
18—Monday,	Buffalo, N. Y.	Lecture to the "Sons."
19—Tuesday,	Chippewa	Lecture in the evening.
20—Wednesday,	Port Robinson	do
21—Thursday,	St. Johns	do
22—Friday,	Albanburgh	do
23—Saturday,	Stamford	do
24—Sabbath,	St. David's	Ser. on Ex. xxi. 28, 29.
"	Queenston	do Jer. xxxv. 6
"	Lewiston	do John ii. 10.
25—Monday,	St. David's	Lecture in the evening
26—Tuesday,	Port Dalhousie	do

R. D. W. has a Still for sale.

## CHAS. P. WATSON'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

Mansion House, College Street,

Will be "Re-opened" (d.v.) on Monday, Aug. 4.

A FEW SCHOLARS could be received as BOARDERS. The most careful attention would be given to their Moral Training and the cultivation of their manners, and every effort made to ensure their domestic comfort and health, and to advance them in their Studies.

TERMS MODERATE.

CHAS. P. WATSON.

Montreal, July 30, 1851.

#### GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Now used in the Royal Laundry.

THE Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED STARCH, which for domestic use now stands unrivalled.

#### TESTIMONIALS.

The two following highly respectable Testimonials are adduced to show the estimation in which the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH is held by those who are in the habit of using it regularly:—

*Copy of Testimonial from the Laundress to Her Majesty.*

Mr. Wotherspoon, 40, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.—The Glenfield-Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH,

Laundress to Her Majesty.

Royal Laundry,

Richmond, near London, May, 1851.

*Copy of Testimonial from the Lady of W. Chambers, Esq., Glenormiston, one of the Publishers of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal."*

Glenormiston, Dec 24, 1850.—Mrs. Chambers offers her best thanks to Mr. Wotherspoon for a package of Glenfield Patent Starch; and begs to say that her Laundress, after 12 months' experience, considers this species of Starch by far the best she has ever used.

Sold by the principal Wholesale Houses in Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c.; and Retail, by nearly every Storekeeper in Canada.

Sole Agent for Canada,

ALEXANDER WALKER,

226½, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

June 23.

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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

FRANCIS DUCLOS.

Montreal, April 14, 1851.

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